

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 0004203 6



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

44

I

802

THIRTEEN SATIRES

OF

JUVENAL



11
1974 May
THIRTEEN SATIRES

OF

JUVENAL

WITH A COMMENTARY

BY

JOHN E. B. MAYOR M.A.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
AND FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

VOLUME II

London:

MACMILLAN AND CO.

AND NEW YORK.

1888

[*The Right of Translation is reserved.*]

PA

6446

A2

1889

V. 2

*First Edition 1878.
Reprinted 1882, 1888.*

4H26
22/8/90

6

TO THE REVEREND

BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY D.D.

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK.

MY DEAR DR KENNEDY,

Once more, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, I render the account, which you have the best right to demand, of my studies on the last great writer of heathen Rome.

You, who even 'between whiles' surprise the world with finished pieces and dream on Parnassus, may find much to censure in the form of my commentary. I shall be content, if only in the matter of it there appears that

labor improbus, which men have learnt to associate with Shrewsbury φιλομαθείς.

If you see here a just advance on the first-fruits of my pen, I shall feel more at home in the Sparta founded in your honour and adorned by the genius of the editor of Lucretius.

I am,

My dear Dr Kennedy,

Ever gratefully yours,

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE notes on sat. X were written, and nearly all stereotyped, in the summer of 1871; those on great part of sat. VIII in 1872, the remainder to the end of sat. XIII in 1877; the last three satires have been added in the last two months.

I give these details, partly to explain any apparent neglect of materials lately brought to light, and partly as an example of the use of our long vacation. Many of us are unable during term to engage in any work requiring prolonged attention. Even in Bentley's time, Cambridge could only make hay when the sun shone¹.

I have to thank several friends for help. Mr Munro supplies many notes (marked H. A. J. M.) and some emendations. I have also profited by communications from the late Professor Conington (J. C.), the Rev. H. R. Bailey (H. R. B.), the Public Orator (J. E. S.), and my brother (J. B. M.)². I have, as will be seen, examined the manuscript notes of Stanley, Hadr. Beverland, John Taylor³, Markland⁴, Böttiger and John Mitford⁵. From

¹ Praefatio to Hor. p. xv—xxii qualiacumque vero haec sunt, *aestivis tantum mensibus* (ita tamen ut uno alteroque biennio fuerint prorsus intermissa) et primo impetu ac calore sine lima curisve secundis descripta, sic malida fere charta (ut nemini hic meorum non compertissimum est) ad typographos deferebantur.

² Prof. Garrod kindly answered my zoological queries.

³ These three in Cambridge university library.

⁴ In St John's college library.

⁵ These two *penes me*, the former bought at O. Jahn's sale, the latter at Mr Mitford's sale, where a noble collection sold for an old song.

the friends of Otto Jahn I learn that his commentary was only completed for a few satires, and that he intended to re-write the whole. In general he trusted to memory, but for Juvenal and Persius had formed *collectanea*. It is much to be hoped that his labours will be given to the world, for few scholars have ever lived so well furnished with the historical and antiquarian learning required in an editor of Juvenal: his library was perhaps the best working collection that the world has seen in its department.

I give else-where (bibliographical clue to Latin literature Camb. 1875 96-97) a list of the principal commentators and dissertations. Prof. Bernays¹, I am glad to see, does justice to the few notes of N. Rigault. Is. de la Grange (Grangæus) is a commentator akin to Cerda or Passerat, widely read especially in the poets. France also contributes the notes of Adr. and Charles de Valois (published by Achaintre). The essays of Martha, Boissier, Vidal, Nisard, are all more or less worth reading.

Italy supplies the commentary of Silvestri de Rovigo, the life of Juvenal and occasional notes by Borghesi; Denmark the two dissertations of Madvig and a treatise on the poet's style by Kiaer.

Critical readers of my book will possess Otto Jahn's two editions (the larger with the scholia and full critical

¹Wimmer-Göller. I examined G. H. Plathner's ms. commentary and found Rupert's censure justified.

²In the magnificent volume which greeted Mommsen's sixtieth birthday 'commentationes philologicae in honorem Theodori Mommseni. Den. 1. 1877' p. 566. The admirer of Heinrich may be surprised to read (p. 565) 'der gute Rupert, immer noch der einzig Neuere, der einen "fortlaufenden Commentar" zu Juvenal geliefert hat.'

apparatus Berl. 1851; the smaller with Persius and Sulpicia and select critical notes in Weidmann's series Berl. 1868). A few tracts by Friedländer, who is employed on an edition of Martial, are of value; but his *Sittengeschichte* almost supplies the place of a commentary both to Martial and Juvenal; the same may be said of Marquardt's *Alterthümer* and (in an inferior degree) of Forbiger's *Hellas und Rom* (left unfinished by his death at a great age a few months ago).

I have on all the satires collections on the same scale as the fullest here printed and hope to publish as a basis for a commentary on satires II. VI. IX. the substance of ms. notes by the scholars named above and by others (e.g. Casaubon). In course of time, when I have cleared off other arrears, I propose to prepare a critical text founded on a new collation of P (cod. Pithocanus or Budensis saec. IX. once in the library of Matthias Corvinus, now in the bibliothèque de l'école de médecine at Montpellier n. 125) with the early mss. in this country.

A bibliographical catalogue, with biographical notices, of all English works, printed or manuscript, on Juvenal to the year 1850, a reprint of scattered translations to the end of the 17th century, and a dissertation on Roman satire and satirists¹, are tasks which I have in view, but cannot promise to undertake for several years. A smaller edition for schools, in three parts, will cost little labour, and may, I hope, be completed by the end of 1879.

¹ A learned divine (Keim *Gesch. Jesu v. Nazara* i 381) generously plumps up the meagre list: 'ein später römischer Satiriker des 4. Jahrh. Makrobius.' Oddly enough, in the next line the words 'aus Verschen' occur. The source of *this* 'Verschen' is all too obvious.

In my notes I have endeavoured at once to meet the wants of English students (in general little accustomed to consult original authorities and debarred from the best and latest books of reference) and also to supply new materials for the grammarian, lexicographer and historian¹. Following the steps of Casaubon and Gataker, Scaliger and Hemsterhuis, I have drawn materials from writers accessible to me, of every race and creed. I see only a riddle in the taste, which, allowing Libanius, lays Chrysostom under ban; scouring the world for an inscription, while blind to a vast literature ready to hand. Were Philo a pagan, his historical tracts would assuredly rank as priceless evidence respecting the early empire. Even lexicography has suffered by the stigma cast on men, who had served many philosophies before they bowed their necks beneath the cross; for it might then be said, *fiunt, non nascuntur Christiani*.

I have purposely abstained from consulting any English edition of Juvenal.

J. E. B. M.

St John's, Sept. 9, 1878.

¹ I know not why Mr A. Palmer (*Hermathena* i 391) should suppose that Ov. iii. viii 283 had 'escaped my notice'. It is printed at length, in both editions. In the note on iv 27, and this note is cited on v 147, the verse which Mr Palmer is discussing; see too Dobree *opvers.* ii 387. The other quotation should be not 'met. x. 38. v. 1' but v 381, which, with this correction, I gratefully accept. If Mr Palmer will consult the *ind.* under *sed*, he will see other authorities. He does not observe that Hübner corrupts *both* lines by the same cheap nostrum, *ne* for *sed* (iv 27 *non amiserunt*). Bergh's warning (speaking of the Teubner Gellius *Jahrb.* Janr 1876 276) is certainly opportune: 'wenn dies so fort geht, so wird, ohne weiteres dreißig Jahre verfloßen sind, jeder mann von bildung und geschmack sich mit widerwillen von den in Deutschland erschienen neuen ausgaben lateinischer schriftsteller abwenden.'

VITA D. IUNI IUVENALIS

IUNIUS IUVENALIS libertini locupletis incertum filius an
 alumnus ad mediam fere aetatem declamavit, animi magis
 causa quam quod scholae se aut foro praepararet. dein
 5 paucorum versuum satira non absurde composita in Paridem
 pantomimum poetamque semenstribus militiolis tumentem
 genus scripturae industrie excoluit. et tamen diu ne modico
 quidem auditorio quidquam committere est ausus, mox magna
 frequentia tantoque successu [bis ac ter] auditus est, ut ea
 10 quoque quae prima fecerat infereret novis scriptis

quod non dant procures, dabit histrio. tu Camerinos
 et Bareas, tu nobilium magna atria curas?
 praefectos Pelopea facit, Philomela tribunos.

erat tunc in deliciis aulae histrio multique fautorum eius
 15 cotidie provehebantur. venit ergo Iuvenalis in suspicionem,
 quasi tempora figurate nocasset, ac statim per honorem militiae
 quamquam octogenarius urbe summotus est missusque ad praefecturam cohortis in extrema parte Aegypti tendentis. id
 supplicii genus placuit, ut levi atque ioculari delicto par esset.
 20 verum intra brevissimum tempus angore ac taedio periit.

³ temporibus Claudii Neronis ad *vita cod. Voss.* | ⁴ Domitiani pantomimum *Voss.* | ⁵ poetamque P. Statium *Voss.* | ¹¹ in deliciis apud Traianum imperatorem *vita cod. Bonon.* | ¹⁶ extremis Domitiani temporibus missus in exilium *vita cod. Kulenkamp.* | ¹⁷ Traianus fecit eum praefectum militum contra Sectos *cod. Bonon.* | ²⁰ tempus theïs airos adseribitur divorum choro revertiturque Iuvenalis Romam, qui tandem ad Nervae et Traiani principatum supervivens senio et taedio *Voss.* | ²¹ decessit longo senio confectus exul Antonino Pio imperatore *cod. Kulenkamp.*

schol. 11 Iuvenalem aliqui Gallum propter corporis magnitudinem, aliqui Aquinatem dicunt. ea tempora Domitiani tyranni, quibus etiam ipse vixit, eo quod in aula ipsius plus libenter quam bonae vitae homines possent, graviter carpsit. hos autem libros in exilium missus ad civitatem ultimam 5 Aegypti Hoasin ab ipso Domitiano scripsit. ideo autem in exilium missus est, quia dixit verum illum [vii 90]

quod non dant proceres, dabit histrio.

SCHOL. IV 38 hoc convicium in Flavium Domitianum Titi fratrem Vespasiani filium iactat, qui calvus fuit. propterea 10 quod Iuvenalis sub specie honoris relegatus est ad cohortis curam in Aegypto Hoasa, ubi mortuus est.

SCHOL. VII 92 propter hunc versum missus est in exilio a Claudio Nerone.

SCHOL. XV 27 de se dicit Iuvenalis, quia in Aegypto 15 militem tenuit.

IOANN. MALALAE CHRON. X p 341 Chilm. ὁ δὲ [αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς] Δομετιανὸς ἐβίβει τὸν ἐρχηστὴν τοῦ πρασίον μέρους [τῆς Ῥώμης] τὸν λεγόμενον Πάρδα, περὶ οὗ καὶ ἐλοιδορεῖτο ἀπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου [Ῥώμης] καὶ Ὑπερβαλίου τοῦ ποιητοῦ [τοῦ Ῥωμαίου ὡς χαίρων εἰς 20] το πρῶτον. ὅστις βασιλεὺς ἐξόρισε τὸν [αὐτὸν] Ὑπερβάλιον [τὸν ποιητὴν] ἐν Πενταπόλει ἐπὶ τὴν Λιβύην.

ΑΥΤΙΑΣ Ὑπερβαλίου ποιητῆς Ῥωμαῖος. οὗτος ἦν ἐπὶ Δομετιανῷ βασιλεὺς Ῥωμαίων. ὁ δὲ—Λιβύην (οὐκ εἰς τὴν ἀφ' ἧς οὐκ εἰσὶν ἐκείνη).

25

MARTIALIS VII 24

Cum Iuvenale meo quae me committere temptas,
quid non audebis, perfida lingua, loqui?
te fingente nefas Pyladen odisset Orestes,
Thesea Pirithoi destituisset amor,
tu Siculos fratres et maius nomen Atridas
et Ledaе poteras dissociare genus.
hoc tibi pro meritis et talibus inprecor ausis,
ut facias illud, quod puto, lingua, facis.

30

MARTIALIS VII 91

De nostro facunde tibi, Iuvenalis, agello
 Saturnalicias mittimus, ecce nuces.
 cetera lascivis donavit poma puellis
 5 mentula custodis luxuriosa dei.

MARTIALIS XII 18 1—9

Dum tu forsitan inquietus erras
 clamosa, Iuvenalis, in Subura
 aut collem dominae teris Dianae,
 10 dum per limina te potentiorum
 sudatrix toga ventilat vagumque
 maior Caelius et minor fatigant,
 me multos repetita post Decembres
 accepit mea rusticumque fecit
 15 auro Bilbilis et superba ferro.

AMMIAN. MARCELLIN. XXVIII 4 § 14 quidam detestantes ut
 venena doctrinas, Iuvenalem et Marium Maximum curatiorē
 studio legunt, nulla volumina praeter haec in profundo otio
 contrectantes, quam ob causam non iudiculi est nostri.

20 ACRO in Hor. serm. I 1 (p. 33—7 Hauthal) satira dicitur
 lancis genus tractum a chora Liberi Patris, qui est minister
 vini et epularum. satira istius inter Lucilii satiram est et
 Iuvenalis (media?), nam et asperitatem habet, quam Lucilius.
 et suavitatem, quam Iuvenalis, mixtam in suo carmine. deni-
 25 que nisi Iuvenalis (carmen) scripsisset, isto nemo esset melior.

CLAUDIUS RUTILIUS NAMATIUS I 603 604

huius vulnificis satura ludente Camenis
 nec Turnus potior nec Iuvenalis erit.

IOANNES LYDUS DE MAG. I 41 Τοῦρνος δὲ καὶ Ἰουβενάλιος καὶ
 30 Πετρόνιος αὐτόθεν ταῖς λοιδόρσις ἐπεξελθόντες τὸν σατυρικὸν
 ρόμον παρέτρωσαν.

TITULUS AQUINI REPERTUS (IRN 4312. Orelli 5599)

cere RI • SACRVM
 d. iuNIUS • IUVENALIS
 trib • COH • DELMATARVM
 II • QVINQ • FLAMEN
 DIVI • VESPASIANI
 VOVI • DEDICAVITQVE
 SVA • PEC.

5

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS CARM. VIII 270—5

non qui tempore Caesaris secundi
 aeterno incoluit Tomos reatu.
 nec qui consimili deinde casu
 ad vulgi tenuem strepentis auram
 irati fuit histrionis exul.

10

DECIMUS IUNIUS IUVENALIS

15

To this day the praenomen of Iuv. is often mistaken. Drakenborch¹ ('in autores latinos praelectiones publicae, inchoatae Sept. 20 1725' *ms. penes me* p. 574) 'errant...Petrus Crinitus l. 4 de poet. lat. et alii, qui *Decium* vocant hunc poetam, ut ostendit Lud. Carrio l. I emendat. c. I. *Decianus* 20 enim erat Iunii scriptoris praenomen; nam *Decius* nunquam fuit praenomen Romanum.' So Ausonius² and Decimus Brutus and many others (see Hofmann's lexicon under Decius) have been falsely named. Holyday (pp. 9-10) notes that the mistake was in Lily's grammar, and that D. in Polyb. DS. DH. 25 D.ion. is always represented by Δέκιμος. Cf. Quintus, Sextus and the christian name of Vicesimus Knox.

¹ Like Daniel Drakenborch assign the publication of all the satires to Hadrian's reign.

² e.g. Cave list. litt. i 288 b (ed. Bas. 1741). Lorenz catalogue de la 30
 librairie Française Par. 1867.

IUVENALIS *ETHICUS*

C. Barth advers. vi 1 fin. Iuvenalis...ex materia quam tractat, satirico sale vitia, plerumque magnatum, insectans. *ETHICUS* dictus est. id. on Nannatian. i 604 IUVENALIS sane eruditissimus scriptor, elegantissimus poëta et censor morum liberrimus et acutissimus. summo pretio antiquitati habitus. a quo nasutuli nostri temporis adeo futiliter dissentiant, ut etiam latinitatem hominis tam praeclare docti et ingeniosi vituperare audeant. de quo latius nos alibi disserere non verabit illerum de se ipsis opinio, quae ut praecipites in aliorum contemptum eos agit. ita domesticos naevos prorsus perpendere non patitur. nuditatem sermonis et vitiorum velut exinde disciplina carpiunt viri doctissimi. at talia describenda sunt, ut evitari eo melius possint. sententia Dionis Chrysostomi, cuius lege orationem 31, quae Rhodiaca inscribitur. aestimatio autem Iuvenalis etiam ad extrema tempora duravit. media enim barbaria per excellentiam *ETHICI* titulo citatur, summis philosophis comparatus, ut a Ioanne Sarisberiensi, Alano et eius generis non paucis philologis eorum temporum.

This statement has been repeated by Fabricius, Ruperti, Achaintre, Francke, Weber, Corn. Müller, Bernhardt and many others. Having seen reason, since my first edition, to doubt whether Iuv. was in any exclusive sense known as *ethicus*, I have looked through the works of John of Salisbury and Peter of Blois, who constantly cite him. As regards Alanus de Insulis Barth's wonderful memory has deceived him. On turning over the 1012 columns of his works, I

find only the following scraps of Iuv., who is named but once, and never called *ethicus*.

de agro praedilectoria 25 (Migne ccx 162^a) Iuv. vi 165 with a strange variation *rara avis in terris alboque simillima corvæ*. *Distinctiones dictionum theol.* (269^a) 'TEXTUS dicitur etiam vilis, unde poeta [Iuv. vii 145]

in tenui rara est facundia panno.'

ib. (959^b) 'SUBDUCERE notat *supponere*, unde [Iuv. i 15]

et nos quandoque manum ferulae subduximus.'

ib. under SUBSELLIA he cites Iuv. by name and vii 86 *fecit sub-sellia corvæ*. I may notice that Alanus often cites Seneca, some additions to whose fragments he may perhaps supply. Vincent of Beauvais in volumes I (naturale) and II (doctrinale) of his *speculum* constantly cites Iuv. by name and book (e.g. I vi 21 fin. xix 28. xxxi 84. 86. 115. II iv 7. 13), but I nowhere observe the title *ethicus*.

John of Salisbury and Peter of Blois by no means confine the title to our poet. Jo. Sarisb. pol. iii 8 (489^a Migne) *unde et ethicus prorsus quidem et utiliter 'optimum' inquit 'vivendi consuetudinem ab iuvene aetate elige, cum tibi iucundum usus afficit.'* viii 12 (760^a) Horace cited as *ethicus*. so i 8 (405^d). ii 27 (470^d). iii 8 fin. 9 (492^c). 14 fin. (512^b). iv 9 (531^d). vi prol. pr. (587^d). viii 12 (760^a). 13 (762^c). 24 bis (817^{be}). *metalog.* i 4 (831^b). 7 (831^a). ep. 185 (135^c) *ethicus et eth-nicus*. Iuvenalis is *ethicus* pol. i 13 (414^b). iii 4 (483^a). 12 (501^a). vii 43 (668^a). viii 15 (773^a). *satiricus* i 12 (408^d). iii 6 (486^d). 12 fin. viii 8 (738^d). *Stoicus* v 4 (546^a). *eth-nicus* viii 13 (767^c). Ovid is *ethicus* ep. 134 fin. pol. i 8 (407^d). So the epigrammatist cited in Suet. Caes. 19 ep. 183 (184^b). the author of the verse *noli Fortunam, quæ non est, decere ceteram* (pol. iii 8 499^b). In pol. viii 13 is a notice not found in rehol. i 12 'Fronto, secundum quosdam nepos Plutarchi, cuius meminit in primo [libro] Iuvenalis sic: *Frontonis platonis . . . chunæ*.' *metalog.* i 8 (836^b) 'obtusioris ingenii

tradunt fuisse Scaurum Rufum, sed sedulitate exercitii in id virium evasisse, ut Ciceronem ipsum Allobroga nominaret' cf. Iuv. vii 213—4.

Peter of Blois (Migne ccvii) calls Iuv. *satiricus* ep. 15 (54^c), 59 (178^a); *poeta* ep. 17 fin. (66^b), 42 (124^b), 81 (251^a); *poeta Aquinas* ep. 59 (177^a); *Aquinas* ep. 95 (293^b); *ethicus* ep. 72 (221^c), 74 (229^b), 85 (261^a), 239 (543^c); *ethicus* ep. 95 (299^c). Horace is *ethicus* ep. 60 (179^d), *ethicus* ep. 72 (222^b), 81 (251^c), 150 (441^b).

Prudentius c. Symm. ii 557—8 *stantisque duces in curribus altis* | *Fabricios, Curios*, cf. Iuv. viii 3. ib. 1010—1 *et quæ fumificas arbor vittata lucernas* | *serubat*, cf. Iuv. xii 92.

Gerbert (Silvester ii † 1003) lectured on Iuv. at Paris (Richer hist. ed. Pertz Hannov. 1839 iii 47 p. 133) cum ad rhetoricam suos provehere vellet, id sibi suspectum erat, quod sine locutionum modis, qui in poetis discendi sunt, ad oratoriam artem ante perveniri non queat. poetas igitur adhibuit, quibus assuescendos arbitrabatur. legit itaque ac docuit Maronem et Statium Terentiumque poetas, Iuvenalem quoque ac Persium Horatiumque satiricos, Lucanum etiam historiographum, quibus assuefactos locutionumque modis compositos ad rhetoricam transduxit.

Iuv. is quoted by Aleuin, by Rather bp. of Verona (sæc. x), by Everhardus Bethuniensis cir. 1212 (Lyser poetæ lat. medii ævi p. 825). I do not remember that the abbat Lupus cites or names him. cf. T. Wright biograph. Brit. lit. i 40 n. (Rutebeuf), 41, 476. In a catalogue (probably sæc. x) of Bobbio library, more than one ms. of Iuv. (Muratori antiq. Ital. iii 820).

Many projected editions are recorded by Fabricius and Ruperti. see Casaub. ep. 289 p. 151 Elmenhorst preparing one in 1602. ib. 523 Casaubon himself: eum poetam gravissimum, si superi annuerint, accurate recensebimus. Boxhorn from 1634 (Boxhornii ep. pp. 29, 35, 46, 48, 50). Reitzer (Uhlii sylloge nova epist. i p. 558).

DATES OF JUVENAL'S LIFE

I. FRIEDLÄNDER *de Juvenalis vitae temporibus* Königsberg 1875 4to, XIII 17 written 60 or 61 years after Fonteius cos. A.D. 67, i.e. in 127 or 128. In verses 13 (*tu*) and 33 (*senior bulle dignissime*) and throughout the satire Calvinus is addressed in the second person, hence *stupet hater, qui iam post terga reliquit sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule notus*, must refer to the poet, not to Calvinus. 'se stupere dicit, quod amicus etiam tam aegre ferat, quem ipse in sexaginta annis saepissime viderit. se igitur poeta Fonteio consule natum verbis disertis dedit.' Vita eod. Voss 'Juvenalis... ex Aquinio Volseorum oppido oriundus temporibus Claudii Neronis.'

In all the lives, except IV and VII, he is said to have declined 'usque ad mediam aetatem': if he died (vita eod. Voss) shortly after his 80th year, or (vita III) 'anno aetatis suae ultimo et octogesimo' 'il mezzo del cammin' of his life would be aet. 40 or 41. Whether 'middle age' had any precise meaning Friedländer cannot determine from the only authorities in which he has found it Phaedr. II 2 3 *aetatis mediae quendam*, with the old and young wife. Plaut. aut. 157 *sed grandior es: mulieris est aetas media*. In Censorin. 14 § 10 Staseas fixes as the limit of life $7 \times 12 = 84$.

Taking 40 as 'middle age', the first book of satires will have been written 107—116, nearer to 116.

Sat. VI 407 *instantem regi Armenio Parthoque cometen* a comet seen at Rome Nov. 115. ib. 411 *nutare urbes, subsidere caelestis earthquake* at Antioch 13 Dec. 115 (Friedländer & Königsb. page x for 1872 and Gutschmid cited there). Sat. VI then (or book II) will have been written A.D. 116 or 117.

The emperor Hadrian, welcomed in sat. VII, came to Rome A.D. 118 (went to the provinces 119 120).

Book IV written between 120 and 127 A.D., for XV 27 *nuper consule Iunco* shews that book V was written after 127. Friedländer gives to Aemilius Iuncus two *nomina gentilitia*, Claudius and Aemilius.

Books I—III written in Rome. IV V possibly in exile, vita cod. Kulenkamp 'in exilio ampliavit satiras et pleraque mutavit.' Fr. Rühl¹ ('zu den vitae Iuvenalis' in Jahrbh. cix 1874 868—9, who tells us that the Iuv. mss. of the Brit. Mus. 'bieten sichtlich den gewöhnlichen, nicht Pithöanischen Text und sind daher vorläufig ohne besonderes Interesse') gives from cod. Harl. 3301 saec. xv exstantis a life which also states that the satires were written in exile.

Martial shews that Iuv. was in Rome A.D. 92 and again 101—2 (Friedländer Sittengesch. III¹ 372—390 'Chronologie der Epigramme Martials'). Paris the actor was put to death A.D. 83 aet. Iuv. 16. All the authorities agree that Iuv. was 'irati histrionis exul' but the name Paris, given in the lives, seems to be taken at hap-hazard from sat. VII 87. Crispinus, colleague of Fuscus as praef. praet. under Domitian (ind. 'Crispinus') may have stationed Iuv. in Egypt; he may have been exiled after 92 and returned before 101—2.

The dates then, as given by Friedländer, are: Birth 67 A.D. at Rome 92 and 101—2. declaimed to 107. bk. I 107—116. II 116—118. III 118—119—20. IV 120—127. V after 127. death 147.

TITULUS AQUINI REPERTUS (p. xiv)

'Ab altera parte legitur decretum Aquinatum de tabula patronatus et statua constituendis IRN 4342.' Grotefend (Philologus XII 489—490). Mommsen supplies the word TRIBUNUS. If in the old life of Iuv. we read *missus ad praefecturam cohortis* and in the life ex cod. Omniboniani. in Achaintre (cf. K. Fr. Hermann in ind. schol. Gott. summer-term 1843 p. 9) *Tribunus...fecit cum praefectum militum contra Scotos*, if in the inscription we see him as officer of a

¹ In Philologus xxx 676—7 Rühl shews the necessity for a new collation of P. I 21 it reads *vacat*. I 51 *sit capiendi*, but the *t* is erased. I 150 *dices*, ^a *c* afterwards erased. I 169 *animante* 1st hand, ^e altered afterwards to *animante*. *anime* therefore is the true reading.

coh. Delmatarum, and learn from the diploma of Trajan in Cardinali tav. XII. and from that of Hadrian (Orelli Henzen 5455), that the coh. I Delmatarum (without the addition *milliaria*) was then in Britain, and consider that the inscriptions of the *praefectus* coh. I Delmat. (Orelli 2716 - 7) were found in Cumberland, we cannot refrain from claiming for Iuv. also the title of a *praefectus cohortis*, and think we discover the sting of Trajan's words *et te Philomela promovit* [*vita v Jalin*] chiefly in this, that by virtue of them the poet received by the Philomela only the lower grade of *praefectus*, whereas (VII 92 *praefectos Pelopon fecit*, Philomela tribunos) he had ascribed to the Philomela the promotion to the tribunate. Anyhow Mommsen's inscription, in addition to what I have here cited, adds greatly to the weight of the report of Juvenal's exile in Scotland. Grotendorf shews that *tribuni* are commanders of *cohortes milliariae*, *praefecti* of ordinary cohorts. The coh. I *milliaria Delmatarum* (Or. 1833. Murat. 455 1) has a tribune, the ordinary coh. I Delmatarum (Or. 2153. 2716 - 7. 4082. 4132. Murat. 812 8) has a *praefectus*. The inscription will run then: (Cere)ri sacrum (D. Iu)nius Iuvenalis (*praefectus* ?) coh(ortis) I Delmatarum, *no*(vir) *quinq*(uennalis), *flamen* divi Vespasiani, *vovit* *dedicav*(itq)ue sua pecunia.

FACIT INDIGNATIO VERSUM.

QUIDQUID AGUNT HOMINES, VOTUM TIMOR IRA VOLUPTAS
GAUDIA DISCURSUS, NOSTRI FARRAGO LIBELLI EST.



NOTES.

VIII

VIRTUE is the only true nobility: if you are just in word and deed, by these features I recognise you (*agnosco* 26) as a noble: otherwise your illustrious name may but be applied in mockery, as we call a dwarf an Atlas (1—38). Rabellius may boast of his ancestor Iulus: but if he sits still as a stock, while plebeians are actively serving their country in the law-court or the camp, he must look to be condemned like the lagging horse in the circus, whom no pedigree can save from the mill or the cart (39—70). Would you know how to live as befits your descent? Be a brave soldier, a just judge, an honest governor, as well in unwarlike Corinth as in rude Gaul or Spain. So will high birth be indeed an honour to you; whereas it only brings out in more glaring colours the crimes of the oppressor or debauchee (71—145). So is it with Lateranus, who, though a consular, lives the life of a vulgar sot: a slave, who should do the same, would be sent to work in chains in the country (146—182). Other nobles, still more completely lost to shame, appear on the stage. Be it so, that they are well paid: what of that? No plea, but that of necessity, can palliate the offence. Nor indeed can that: better were it to die, than to act with Thyrcle or Corinthus (183—197). Beyond this there is but one lower stage of infamy,—the arena: and even there you may see a Græchus, and see him too, as though determined to publish abroad his shame, choose those arms which least of all hide the wearer's features. No wonder that the very gladiators are ashamed of so degenerate an antagonist (198—210). None can be of nobler birth than Nero, yet he exceeded the crime of Orestes,

without the excuse of Oneta (211-230). The high-born Catiline would have laid the city waste with fire and sword, but for Cicero, a *new man* from a country town; justly then did this *new man* receive the title of Father of his country (231-244). Marius also and the *Itali* were plebeian; Servius Tullius was the son of a slave; and these Rome reckon among her chief benefactors (245-268). The sons of Brutus, the deliverer of Rome, would have betrayed their country, had it not been for a slave (261-268). After all, this line pedigree of which you boast, ends at last in some peasant or robber (269-275).

Cl. Stob. E. LXXXVI. Sen. ep. 44. VM. III 4 and 5. Vell. II 128. Hor. s. I 6. Sall. Iug. 85.

1 40. The *imagines* themselves, together with the painted *linear* which connect them, constitute the *stemma* or pedigree (Vell. II 1 220 seq. Marquardt v 1 247. Plin. XXX § 6 *alter apud maiores in atriiis haec erant, quae spectarentur; non signa externorum artificum, nec aera aut marmora: expressi cera vultus [veteres cerae Iuv. 19 n.] singulis disponebantur armillis, ut essent imagines quae comitarentur gentilitia funera: conperque de funeto aliquo totus aderat familiae eius, qui unquam fuerat, populus. stemmata vero lineis discurrebant ad imagines pictas. Sen. de ben. III 28 § 2 nemo altero nobilior, nisi cui rectius ingenium, et artibus bonis aptius. qui imagines in atrio exponunt et nomina familiae suae longo ordine ac multis stemmatura illicata flexuris in parte prima aedium collocant, non noti magis quam nobiles sunt? Mart. cited on 20. Suet. Galb. cited on 5. id. Ner. 37 obiectum est.... Cassio Longino iuris consulto ac lyncisibus orato, quod in vetere gentili stemmate C. Cassi percussoris Caesaris imagines retinisset. cf. Forcellini.*

FACIUNT... PRODEST Mart. III 75 3-4 *sed nihil cruceae faciunt... improba nec prosunt iam satureia tibi.*

2 SANGUINE CENSERI cf. Freund 'to take rank by.' 'to be rated at' as in *parvo aere censeri*. Apul. apol. 57 fin. *pro studio bibendi quo solo censetur*. M. Sen. contr. 24 § 3 p. 244 26 mendicitate censetur.

3 *dispositum imaginum eius impentibus lineamentis usque ad pectus ex more pictam*. Polyb. VI 53 § 4 *ἐκείνη ἐστὶ πρὸς ὅσους [a mask] ἐκείνην ἀνδρῶν ἐκείνων καὶ κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἰσχυρίαν*. He adds that at funerals the ancestors of the deceased were personated, and their *imagines* worn, by persons resembling them in stature and bearing. There were special slaves to attend to the *imagines* (Manilius censoria ed. Merizoni sepulchrali de liberti Rom. 1727 n. 32.

3 STANTIS etc. triumphal statues VII 125 n. 1 52. The enemies of the Jews set up such a statue of Caligula in the principal *proseucha* of Alexandria Phil. leg. ad Gaium 20.

4 *Aemilianus* the son of L. Aemilius Paulus, when adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus the elder, received the name of P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor.

4 CURIOS XI 78 n. M. Corin. Deianira, the opponent of Pyrrhus. Luc. VII 359-60 *si Cu-*

rios *his fata darent reducesque Camillos* | *temporibus*. The family was now extinct Marquardt hist. equit. rom. 50.

DIMIDIOS mutilated xv 5. Mart. x 2 10 *dimidios Crispi mulio ridet equos*.

UMEROS MINOREM Sil. iii 42 *frontemque minor truncam amnis Acarnan*. the abl. is in Luc. ii 717.

5 CORVINUM i 108 n. Luc. cited on 9.

GALBAM Suet. Galb. 2 *Neroni Galba successit, . . . haud dubie nobilissimus magnaque et vetere prosapia; ut qui . . . imperator . . . etiam stemma in atrio proposuerit, quo paternam originem ad Iovem referret*. Tac. h. i 15. ib. ii 76 *Galbae imagines*. ib. 48. Plut. Galb. 3. comp. Arist. c. Cat. 1. The most eminent of this family were (Suet. 3) P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus (cos. b.c. 211 and again 200), who conducted the war with Philip of Macedon; and Ser. Sulpicius Galba the orator, consul b.c. 144.

6 seq. 135 seq.

7 several mss. omit this verse: it cannot have followed upon 6 i because Corvinus has been mentioned just before; ii because the tablet need not be *capax* to contain a single name.

CONTINGERE XI 62.

VINGA variously explained i schol. *multis fascibus, dignitate*. ii Rup. the *linear* or *rami* (Pers. iii 28), which connect the *imagines*. iii Heur. who however rejects the verse, a broom Ov. f. iv 736. iv K. F. Hermann (who retains 7, but strikes out 5-6. Rhein. Mus. 1848, p. 454 seq.) the wand with which the noble points to (*cont.*) the *imagines*.

8 FUMOSUS i 120 n. Sen. ep. 44 § 4 *non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus*. Cic. in Pis. § 1 *obrepisti ad honores . . . commendatione fumosarum imaginum*. Boeth. de cons. phil. i pros.

1 ante med. *quarum speciem, sicut fumosas imagines solet, caligo quaedam neglectae vetustatis obducit*. The *imagines* stood in the atrium 19 n. Serv. ad Aen. i 726 *ibi* [in atrio] *et culina erat, unde et atrium dictum est: atrum enim erat ex fumo*. Mart. ii 90 5-8 *differat hoc patrias optat qui vincere censu: atriaque immodicis artat imaginibus: ne feras et nigras non indignantia fumos tecta iuvant*. Isidor. orig. xv 3 4. Marquardt v 1 246. St. Luke 22 55.

9 CORAM Sen. ep. 97 § 1 *numquam apertius quam coram Catone peccatum est*.

LEPIDIS VI 265-7 *dicite vos neptes Lepidi caecive Metelli | Gurgitis aut Fabii, quae ludis sumserit aequam hos habitus?* A noble family of the Aemilia gens Cic. Phil. xiii § 8 *magnis et multis pignorum M. Lepidum respública illigatum tenet. summa nobilitas est hominis*. ib. § 7. Vell. ii 114 § 5. Tac. an. iii 22. Luc. vii 583-6 *nobilitas venerandaeque corpora ferro urgentur, cadunt Lepidos cardineque Metellos | Corvinoque simul Torquetique nomina, regum saepe duces summosque hominum*.

MALE VIVITUR VM. ii 9 § 1

quid prodest [Iuv. 1] *foris esse strenuum, si domi male vivitur?*

EFFIGIES QUO i.e. quo pertinet habere effigies etc.

142 n. xiv 135. xv 61. Cic. fam. vii 23 § 2 *Martis vero signum quo mihi pacis ductori?* Her. ep. i 5 12 Bentl. and Obbar (mot. crit.). Ov. her. ii 53 Heins. and Ruhnke. ib. iv 157 Heins. id. amor. iii 4 41. Quintil. v 10 § 70 *quo schema, si intelligitur? quo, si non intelligitur?* M. Sen. contr. 2 § 1 p. 68 2 *quo mihi sacerdotem?* 20 § 2 *quo mihi lumen?* Phaedr. iii 18 9. app. Burn. 17 9. Mart. v 53 2 *quo tibi vel Nioben, Basse, vel Andromachen?* ib. ix 66 2. xiv 27. 116. Sen. q. n. i 16 Gron. *unde* is similarly used Iuv. xiv 56 n.

10 ALEA i 88 n.

11 ANTE 9. 144.

NUMANTINOS. Scipio Africanus the younger, who forced Numantia to surrender B.C. 133 App. vi 98 καλοῦσι γοῦν αὐτὸν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι μέχρι νῦν ἀπὸ τῶν συμφορῶν, ἃς ἐπέθηκε ταῖς πόλεσι, Ἀφρικανόν τε καὶ Νομαντῖνον. Prop. v=iv 11 29—30 si cui fama fuit per avita tropaea decori, | Afra Numantinos regna loquuntur avos. Apul. apol. 66 fin. hoc ego Aemiliano, non huic Afro, sed illi Africano et Numantino et praeterea censorio, vix credidissem. Ov. f. i 596. Sulpic. 45. Plin. ep. viii 6 § 2 speaking of the senate's fulsome flattery of Pallas conferant se misceantque, non dico illi veteres, Africani, Achaici, Numantini, sed hi proximi, Marii, Sullae, Pompeii. . . . infra Pallantis laudes iacebunt. DORMIRE etc. Sen.

ep. 122 § 9 seq. lucet: somni tempus est: quies est: nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus . . . dies publicus relinquatur: proprium nobis ac peculiare mane fiat . . . cum hos versus recitasset [Montanus Iulius] 'incipit ardentem Phoebus producere flammam, . . .' Varus . . . exclamarit 'incipit Buta dormire.' deinde cum subinde recitasset 'iam sua pastores stabulis armenta locarunt, | iam dare sopitis nox nigra silentia terris | incipit,' idem Varus inquit "quid dicis? iam nox est? ibo et Butam salutabo" . . . is erat ex hac turba lucifugarum etc. Cic. fin. ii § 23 Dav. [asotos], qui solem, ut aiunt, nec occidentem unquam viderint nec orientem. id. in Pis. § 67 ubi galli cantum audivit, avum suum revivisse putat: mensam tolli iubet. id. p. Sest. § 20. Hor. s. i 3 17. Plin. xiv § 142 interea, ut optime cedat, solem orientem non vident et minus diu vivunt. Sil. xi 42—3 ortu convivia solis depressa. Mart. vii 10 5. Gal. ad Hippocr. progn. ii xviii 2 p. 129 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν Ἱπποκράτους χρόνων οὐκ ἄλλο μὲν ἦν τὸ κατὰ φύσιν, ἄλλο δὲ τὰ ἔθνη, νυνὶ δ' ἔμπαλιν οἱ πλούσιοι ὀρώσιν ἐν ἄλλοις τέ τισι καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ἔπνοους, τῆς μὲν ἡμέρας κοιμώμενοι, νύκτωρ δὲ ἐγρηγορότες. Lamprid. Elag. 28 traiecit et dierum actus noctibus et nocturnos diebus, aestimans hoc inter instrumenta luxuriae, ita ut sero de somno surgeret et salutari inciperet, mane autem dormire inceptaret. Tac. xvi 18. Sen. Thyest. 466. anthol. Meyer 1138 1 fit de nocte dies, tenebrae de luce serena. Suid. Τυράσιος. Plant. Menaechn. 175. Hor. c. iii 21 23. Mart. i 28. Claud. in Eutr. ii 84.

12 quo etc. at whose rising your ancestors at the head of their troops broke up their camp.

13 ALLOBROGICIS Liv. epit. lxi Q. Fabius Maximus consul [B.C. 121] Pauli nepos adversus Allobrogas et Bituitum Arvernorum regem feliciter pugnavit . . . Allobroges in deditionem accepti. Vell. ii 10 § 2 Fabio . . . ex victoria cognomen Allobrogico inditum. cf. Plin. h. n. vii 1 166. Strab. i p. 185. Claudius in his speech on the *inhibitionem* of the Gauls in Nipperdey Tac. ii p. 225 tot ecce insignes iuvenes, quot intueor, non magis sunt paenitendi senatores, quam paenitet Persicum . . . inter imagines maiorum suorum Allobrogici nomen legere. The Allobroges occupied the tract between the Rhone and the Isère (Dauphiné and Savoy). Their chief city was Vienne.

MAGNA ara the *arx* or *templum* Herculis, built, as was believed, by Hercules himself, or in honour of Hercules by Evander: it stood between the Tiber and the circus maximus (Serv. Aen. viii 271 ingens enim est ara Herculis, sicut videmus hodieque post ianuam circi maximi) and the cattle-market DH. i 40. Ov. f. i 581—2 constituitque sibi, quo maxima dicitur, aram | hic, ubi pars urbis de bove nomen habet. In the great fire in Nero's time Tac. xv 41 magna ara fanumque, quae praesenti Herculi Arcas Evander sacraverat, . . . ex-

usta. cf. Liv. i 7 §§ 10—11. Prop. v=iv 9 67 seq. Plut. qu. Rom. 60: Macrob. Sat. iii 6 §§ 10—17. Sil. vii 48 when the Fabii marched out to Cremera maximaque Herculei mugivit numinis ara. Becker i 469. 476. Schwegler i 353 3. Metzger in Pauly iii 1176—7. Burn Rome and the Campagna 32. 40. 194.

14 *maecilio* Fabius, a degenerate descendant of Hercules, the model of rigid virtue x 361 n. Ovid (to Fabius) Pont. iii 3 98—9 *conveniens animo genus est tibi: nobile namque | pectus et Herculeae simplicitatis habes*. Kleomed. meteor. ii 1 § 92 οὐκ οἶσθα, ὅτι ἡ φιλοσοφία Ἡρακλέα καὶ ἀνδρας Ἡρακλείους καλεῖ, ἀλλ' οὐχί, μὰ Δία, κιναιδούς. On the descent of the Fabii from Hercules and Vinduna daughter of Evander cf. Plut. Fab. Max. 1. Ov. f. ii 237 seq. Sil. ii 3. esp. vi 627 seq. vii 34. 44. viii 217. On the greatness of the Fabii Liv. ii 42 § 8. 49. Drumann i 59. Haack in Pauly iii 366. Such a Fabius (cos. 34 A. D.) is described by Seneca de ben. iv 30 § 2 *quid nuper Fabium Persicum, cuius osculum etiam impediret viri vota boni, sacerdotem non in uno collegio fecit, nisi Verrucosi et Allobrogici?* cf. ib. ii 21 §§ 4—5. Iuv. 191 n.

15 *EUGANEA* Liv. i 1 § 3 *Euganeisque qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant pulsus, Henetos Troianosque eas tenuisse terras*. Their name is derived by Pliny from εὐγενεῖς (h. n. iii § 134 *praestantesque genere Euganeos, inde tracto nomine; caput eorum Stoenos*) and still remains in that of the Euganean hills, nine miles south-west of Padua, in the delegation of Verona. Their chief towns were Verona (Jlin. iii § 130), Patavium (Sidon. speaking of Livy's works pancez. Anthem. 189 *vel quidquid in aerum mittunt Euganeis Patavina volumina chartis*. Luc. vii 193), and Altinum Mart. iv 25 1—4. id. xiv 155 *velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis | nobilis: Altinum tertia laudat ovis*. Colum. vii 2 § 3 *nunc Gallicae [oves] pretiosiores habentur, earumque praecipue Altinates*.

MOLLIOR AGNA Mart. v 37 1—2 *puella . . . agna Galaesi mollior Phalantini*. ib. 41 2. Wetst. on 1 Cor. 6 9.

16 *schol. Catina oppidum Siciliae usque ad probra dissolutum notatur, ut et Bibaculus 'Osce senex Catinaeque puer, Cumana meretrix.'* Catina was founded (about 723 B.C.) by Chalkidians from Naxos Thuc. vi 3. The volcanic pumice-stone abounded there, as it lay at the foot of Aetna to the south-east Sil. xiv 196 *Catane nimium ardenti vicina Typhoeo*. Serv. Aen. ix 584 *urbe Catinensi*. There are considerable remains at Catania.

PUMICE 114—5 n. ii 12. ix 14. 95. xi 157 n. Plin. xxxvi § 154 *ii pumices, qui sunt in usu corporum levandorum feminis, iam quidem et viris, . . . laudatissimi sunt in Melo Nisyro et Aeoliis insulis*. Mart. xiv 205 1 *sit nobis aetate puer, non pumice levis*. ib. v 41 6. Ov. a. a. i 506 *nec tua mordaci pumice crura teras*. Cic. in Clod. 5 p. 105 *Beier qui effeminare vultum, attenuare vocem, levare corpus potes*. Phaedr. iv 5 22 *glabros*. Sen. brev. vit. 12 § 5. Pers. iv 35 seq. Plin. ep. ii 11 § 23 *Cort. Auson. epigr. 131*. Pitch was also used as a depilatory Philostr. Apoll. iv 27 § 1 *Ap. seeing the men at Sparta λέλους τὰ σκέλη*, persuaded the ephors to issue an edict τῇν τε πίτταν τῶν βαλανείων ἐξαιρουντας καὶ τὰς παρατιλτρίας ἐξελαίνοντας. id. soph. i 25 § 12 describes the sophist Skopelianus ὡς ἐκδεωκότα ἑαυτὸν πίττη καὶ παρατιλτρίαις. Jacobs addit. ad Athen. 109 seq. and on Ael. n. a. xiii 28. Meineke on Menand. p. 376. Marquardt v 1 152.

17 *SQUALENTIS* XVI 31 n.

TRADUCIT

exposes to ridicule, disgraces II 159. XI 31. Sen. de prov. 5 *nullo modo magis potest deus concupita traducere, quam si illa ad turpissimos defert, ab optimis abigit.* id. q. n. VII 31 § 5 *quotidie concubiscimus, per quae virilitati fiat iniuria aut traducatur, quia non potest erui.* id. de ben. I 17 § 5 *malignis lusoribus propositum est collus rem traducere.* ib. IV 32 § 3 *hic corpore deformis est, aspectu foedus et ornamenta sua traducitur.*

VENENI I 70. 2 n. add Plin. XXIX § 20 of the medical profession quid enim venenorum fertilius aut unde plures testamentorum insidiae? with I 72 cf. Ov. m. I 441 *effuso per vulnera nigra veneno.* ib. II 198 *in tri... veneni.* Quintil. V 9 § 1 among *inartificialia signa* reckons *livor.* VII 2 § 13 *cum quaerimus de ambiguis signis crudelitatis et veneni.* Apul. m. II 27—30 a husband poisoned by a wife.

TRANSEDA IN EGINE the statues and other memorials of great criminals were destroyed by public authority x 58 seq. n.

19 CERAE I n. VI 163. Ov. f. I 591 *dispositas generosa per atria ceras.* id. amor. I 8 65 *veteres... ceras.* Marquardt V 1 246.

20 ATRIA 8 n. Mart. IV 40 I atria *Pisonum stabant cum stemmate toto.* Suet. Galb. cited 5 n. VM. V 8 § 3 *videbat enim se in eo atrio consedis, in quo Imperiosi illius Torquati severitate exemplum imago posita erat, prudentissimoque viro succurrebat effigies maiorum cum titulis suis idcirco in prima aedium parte poni solere, ut eorum virtutes posterius non solum legerent sed etiam imitarentur.* Sen. ad Polyb. 33 § 3. O. Müller Etr. I 254 seq. Marquardt IV 33.

NOBILITAS UNICA VIRTUS Stob. fl. LXXXVI 17 *ἐγὼ δὲ μίαν εὐγένειαν ἀρετὴν οἶδα.* Eurip. ib. I *ἔμπερ γὰρ ἐσθλὸς εὐγενὴς ἐμοί· ἀνὴρ ὁ δ' οὐ δίκαιος, κἂν ἀνέκοντος πατρὸς | ἱππὸς πεφάσκη, δνσγ' ἐνὴς εἶναι δοκέι.* Epich. or Menand. ib. 6 *ὅς ἄν ἐδ' ἡγεμονὸς ἢ τῇ φήσει πρὸς τὰ γὰθά, | κἂν Αἰθίοψ ἦ, μήτερ, ἐστὶν ἑλγυῖς. | Σαῦθης τίς; ὀλέθρος' ὁ δ' Ἀνάχαρις οὐ Σαῦθης;* Sen. ep. 44 e.g. § 1 *quis eripio generosus? ad virtutem bene a natura compositus.* Cic. in Non. *vetustissime cum enim nobilitas nihil aliud sit, nisi cognita virtus.* Tullus Hostilius in DIL. III 11 *οὐ γὰρ ἐν ἄλλῳ τῷ τῇ ἀνθρωπείῃ εὐγένειαν ὑπάρχειν νομίζομεν, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀρετῇ.* ind. Philo virtus.

21 TAVLES such as the conqueror of Persens at Pydna, B.C. 168 II 146. On the Aemilii see 9. 192. VII 124. Sil. VIII 293—7 *genus admotum superis summumque per altos | attingebat avos caelum etc.*

CASSIUS III 184. Such as Ser. Cornelius CASSIUS, who won the *spolia opima* from Lar Tolumnius king of Veii B.C. 437.

DRUSUS 40. such as the stepson of Augustus Hor. c. IV 4.

MORIBUS XIV 52.

22 MOS I. e. mores. 'Rank virtue above high birth, and let it take precedence even of the fasces when you are consul.' Plin. ep. V 17 § 6 *mirumque cupio ne nobiles nostri nihil in domibus suis pulchrum nisi imagines habeant, quae nunc mihi hos adulescentes tacite laudare adhortari et, quod auctorum gloriae satis magnum est, agnoscere videntur.*

23 VIRGAS 136.

24 DEBES my first demand upon you is etc.

ANIMI DONA VM. VII 5 § 3 *nobilitatis splendore et animi bonis.* Burm. on Petron. 75 p. 486.

SANCTUS 127. On the constr.

cf. III 100 n. Ramshorn 855 n.

26 PROCEREM Clarissimus (p. 93 16) and Servius (on Aen. I 749. IX 303) observe that this noun has no noun, or voc. sing.; other grammarians reckon it among *plurilia tantum*. Capitolinus however uses *procer*, and Paulinus of Nola

proceris Gesner. Neue Formenlehre 548. cf. infra 47 n.

GAETULICE Cossus Cornelius Lentulus cos. b.c. 1: afterwards Flor. ii 31=iv 12 § 40 *Gaetulos accolas Syrtium Cossu duce compescuit* [Augustus]: unde illi Gaetulici nomen. Vell. ii 116 § 2 *quem honorem [triumphalia] . . . Passienus et Cossus, viri quibusdam diversis virtutibus celebres, in Africa meruerant. sed Cossus victoriae testimonium etiam in cognomen filii contulit, adulescentis in omnium virtutum exempla geniti.* Tac. an. iv 44.

27 SILANUS supply *es*. Silanus was a cognomen of the Iunia gens. Tac. an. iii 24 *illustrium donauum aduersa . . . solutio affecit.* D. Silanus Iuniae familiae redditus. ib. xvi 7 fin.

28 CONTINGIS said of good fortune, *accidere* being used to denote misfortunes M. Sen. contr. 31 § 4 p. 306 5 *solebas semper optare, ut contingeret tibi filium habere meliorem.* Sen. ep. 110 § 3 *seis plura mala contingere nobis quam accidere. quotiens enim felicitatis causa et initium fuit, quod calamitas vocabatur!* id. ad Polyb. 29 § 5. Flor. cited 250 n. Ov. met. xi 268. Placedr. iv 249. Mart. i 99 16-7 *optamus tibi miliens, Calene. | hoc si contigerit, fame peribis.* xii 6 l. Plin. pan. 24 § 3 *ambulas inter nos, non quasi contingas* i.e. you do not expect us to regard your familiar presence among us as a special blessing, vouchsafed by the gods.

29 EXCLAMARE LIBET Sen. q. n. iii pr. § 3 *libet igitur mihi exclamare illum poetae incliti versum.* Stat. s. iv 6 39 *tamen exclamare libebit.* Mart. ii 75 9 *exclamare libet 'crudelis, perfide, praedo' etc.* Boeth. cons. i pros. 4 ad fin. itaque libet exclamare o stelliferi conditor orbis etc.

OSIRIS vi 534. schol. h. l. 'why should I speak' asks Athenagoras 19 'of Osiris, οὗ σφαγμένους ἐπὶ Τυφώνος τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, . . ἡ Ἴσις ζητοῦσα τὰ μέλη καὶ εὐροῦσα ἤσκησεν εἰς ταφήν' ἡ ταφή ἕως νῦν Ὀσιριακὴ καλεῖται, . . τὰ γὰρ στοιχεῖα καὶ τὰ μόρια αὐτῶν νομινοῦνται, ἄλλοτε ἄλλα ὄντοια αὐτοῖς τιθέμενοι. τὴν μὲν τοῦ σίτου σπορὰν Ὀσίριν [supply καλοῦντες], ὄθεν, φασί, μυστικῶς ἐπὶ τῇ ἀνεύσει τῶν μελῶν ἢ τῶν καμπῶν ἐπιλεχθῆναι τῇ Ἴσιδι, ἐνρήκαμεν, συγχαίρομεν.' So when Claudius arrived in Tartarus Sen. lud. de morte Cl. 13 § 4 *cum plausu procedunt cantantes εὐρήκαμεν, συγχαίρομεν.* Minuc. Fel. 22 *Isis perditum filium [i.e. Osirim] cum Cynocephalo [Anubi] suis et ceteris sacerdotibus luctu plangit inquit, et Isiaci miseri cadunt pectora et dolorem infelicissimae matris imitantur: mox invento parvulo gaudet Isis, exultant sacerdotes, Cynocephalus inventor gloriatur, nec desinunt annis omnibus vel perdere quod inveniunt, vel invenire quod perdunt. nonne ridiculum est vel lugere quod colas vel colere quod lugeas? haec tamen Aegyptia quondam nunc et sacra Romana sunt.* Lact. i 21. Aug. civ. D. vi 10 § 2 *cum in sacris Aegyptiis Osirim lugeri perditum, mox autem inventum magno esse gaudio derisisset [Seneca], cum perditio eius inventioque fingatur, dolor tamen ille atque laetitia ab eis, qui nihil perdidissent invenerunt, veraciter exprimitur, 'huic tamen' inquit 'furori certum tempus est. tolerabile est, semel in anno insanire'.* Plut. Is. et Os. 39 τῇ δ' ἐνάτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα νυκτὸς ἐπὶ θάλασσαν κάτεισι. καὶ τὴν ἱερὰν κίστην οἱ στολιστὰι καὶ αἱ ἱερεῖς ἐκφέρουσι χρυσῶν ἐντος ἔχουσιν κιβήτιον, εἰς δὲ ποτίων λαβόντες ὕδατος ἐγχέουσι, καὶ γίνεται κραυγὴ τῶν παρόντων, ὡς εὐρημένον τοῦ Ὀσίριδος. Tert. adv. Marc. i 13 *sic et Osiris quod semper sepelitur et . . . quaeritur et cum gaudio invenitur, reciprocarum frugum et viridorum elementorum et recidivi anni fidem argumentantur.* Iul. Firmic. Matern. 2 Typhon husband of Isis, learning that

she lived in incest with her brother Osiris, slew him, and threw his limbs piecemeal on the banks of the Nile. Isis took with her a hunter Anubis, who is represented with a dog's head, because he tracked the remains by the help of hounds. *sic inventum Osirim Isis tradidit sepulturae . . . in aegypti hinc et cadum cetera ad sepulture: hoc annuis luctibus plangunt, radunt capita, ut miserandum casum regis sui turpitudine dehonestati defleant capitis, tundunt pectus, lacerant lacertos, veterum vulnerum rescant cicatrices, ut annuis luctibus in animis eorum funestae ac miserandae necis exitium renascatur. et cum haec certis diebus fecerint, tunc fingunt se lacerati corporis reliquias quaerere et, cum invenerint, quasi sopitis luctibus gaudent.* The rationalistic interpretation was Ophis is said [Plat. L. et O. 33. Eut. praep. II L. III 12. Suid. δόγμα], I.e. earth. Typoon head, the death of Osiris the sowing of the seed, his discovery the new growth of spring. *o miser homo! invenisse te nescio quid gaudes, cum animam tuam ex istis sacris per annos singulos perdas. nihil illic invenis, nisi simulacrum, quod ipse posuisti, nisi quod iterum aut quaeras aut lugeas. quaere potius spem salutis . . . et, cum veram salutis inveneris, gaude et tunc erecta sermonis libertate proclama εὐρήκαμεν, συγχαίρομεν.* Herod. III 27. Namatian. I 373-6. cf. the finding of Adonis and Attis and Horus.

30 *contemnunt meam, ego illorum ignaviam; mihi fortuna, illis probra obiectantur. quamquam ego naturam unam et communem omnium existumo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum. ac si iam ex patribus Albini aut Bestiae quaeri posset, mene an illos ex se gigni maluerint, quid responduros creditis, nisi sese liberos quam optimos voluisse?*

31 *et sic, etc. the omission of et in a relative sentence.* Hor. ep. II 9 139 *cui sic extorta voluptas.*

32 *minor* I 35 n. *minor*, the older Latin word was *pumilio* Gell. XIX 13. 10. 11 17 § 10 *et sic* is due to an act the innovations of Laberius. Dwarfs often formed part of the household of the rich Suet. Tib. 61 *agnatibus et amicis convivi in erat frequenti quodam convivio, cui et ipse agerit, interrogatum cum a quodam nano astante mensae inter copreas.* id. Aug. 83 Cas. id. Domit. 4 *per omne gladiatorum spectaculum ante pedes ei stabat puerulus coccinatus parvo portentosoque capite, cum quo plurimum fabulabatur. nonnumquam serio. auditus est certe, dum ex eo quaerit, 'ecquid sciret, cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegypto praeficere Maccium Rufum.'* Prop. V=IV 8 37-42 at a wanton feast *Lygdamus ad cyathos . . . Nilotes tibicen erat, crotalistria Phidis, | . . . nanus et ipse suos breviter concretus in artus | iactabat truncas ad cava buxa manus.* Hor. s. I 3 45-7 *adpellat . . . pater . . . pullum, male parvus | si cui filius est, ut abortivus fuit olim | Sisyphus, where schol. Cruq. M. Antonio triumviro pumilio fuisse dicitur intra bipedalem staturam, quem ipse Sisyphum appellabat ob ingenii calliditatem.* Mart. XIV 212 *pumilio.* Tablul. m. *πυγμίας* ed. 23 in *Compendio Herod. stud.* 14 *supra* *et alios pygmies ὁ γὰρ λέγεται ὅτι πῆχυν σώματος ἐκ Ἀφροδίτης, κεφαλὴν δὲ κολοσσικὴν ἔχων, ἐφ' ἧς ἐσφυροκόπουν, ὃν ἐπεδείκνυν οἱ ταριχεύται.* also pygmies in Akoris (on the Nile) like those brought by Antiochus from Syria. Suet. Aug. 43 until it was forbidden by a decree of the senate Augustus sometimes exhibited Roman knights as stage-dwarves and gladiators. *pumilio nihil ante praeterquam adalephantulum I. Julius Iulius natum exhibuit, tantum ut ostenderet, quod erat bipedali minor, librarum septemdecim ac vocis immensae.* Dwarfs with tam-

bourines are seen in the antich. d'Ereolan. bronzi n tav. 91. 92. For other representations, where they generally appear bald Iuv. v 171 n., see O. Jahn archæol. Beiträge 430—4. Friedländer i³ 39 seq. Lamprid. Al. Sev. 34 § 2 *nanos et nanas et moriones et vocales exoletos et omnia acroamata et pantomimos populo donavit; qui autem usui non erant, singulis civitatibus putavit alendos singulos, ne graverentur specie mendicorum.* They were sometimes exhibited as gladiators Stat. s. i 6 57 seq. DCass. LXVII § 4 Fabrie. Lucr. iv 1162 *parvula, pumilio.* The Sybarites kept dwarfs and had special terms to designate them Ath. xii 518^c ἐπιχωμαί-
ζειν δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς διὰ τὴν τρυφήν ἀνθρωπάρια μικρὰ τοὺς σκωπαίους, ὡς φησιν ὁ Τίμαιος, τοὺς καλουμένους παρὰ τισι στίλπωνας. Like the feet of women in China, the bodies of these dwarfs were distorted and stunted by art [Longin.] de subl. 44 § 5 ὥσπερ οὖν (εἰ γε φησὶ τοῦτο πιστὸν ἐστίν) ἀκούω, τὰ γλωττόκομα, ἐν οἷς οἱ Πυγμαῖοι, καλούμενοι δὲ νῆνοι τρέφονται, οὐ μόνον κωλύει τῶν ἐγκεκλεισμένων τὰς αὐξήσεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ συναιρεῖ διὰ τὸν προκείμενον τοῖς σώμασι δεσμόν. οὕτως ἅπασαν δοῦλειαν, κἂν ᾗ δικαιοτάτη, ψυχῆς γλωττόκομον καὶ κοινὸν δὴ τις ἀπεφύνατο ὁσπερ ἄλλοιον. The fairies of pantomimes are dwarfed among us by chemical rather than mechanical means. Philostorg. x 11 a Syrian, Antonius, of five cubits and a span, bandylegged: an Egyptian dwarf who imitated partridges in their cage ὁ δὲ Αἰγύπτιος οὕτω κατεβραχύνετο, ὥστε μὴδ' ἀχαρίστως τοὺς ἐν τοῖς κλουβοῖς πέρδικας ἐκμμεΐσθαι καὶ συναθρεῖν αὐτῷ πρὸς ἕρην ἐκείνους· τὸ δὲ παραδοξότερον, ὅτι καὶ ἡ φρόνησις ἐνὴν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ οὐδὲν ὑπὸ τῆς βραχύτητος καταβλαπτομένη. καὶ γὰρ καὶ τὸ φθέγμα οὐκ ἄμυστος ἦν καὶ οἱ λόγοι τοῦ νοῦ παρεῖχον ὁρᾶσθαι τὴν γενναϊότητα. Plin. vii § 75.

ATLANTA xi 24. XIII 48. Schol. ut si nanum gigantem vocemus. cf. Verg. Aen. iv 246 seq. Ov. m. iv 630 seq. *hic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans | Iapetionides Atlas fuit etc.* The names of heroes, Priam, Achilles etc. were sometimes given to slaves Orelli inser. 2783. Hence Isid. orig. i 36 24 *antiphrasis est sermo e contrario intellegendus, ut . . . Pueri et Eumenides Furiae quia nulli parcant vel beneficiant. hoc tropi et nani Atlantes et caeci videntes et vulgo Aethiopes appellantur argentei.* cf. Mart. vi 77 7—8 *non aliter monstratur Atlas cum compare ginno | quaeque vehit similem belua nigra Libyn.*

33 AETHIOPEM II 23. VI 600. Such slaves were much used in Rome v 53 n. Jebb's Theophrastus p. 199. In an entertainment given by Nero to Tiridates A.D. 66 none but Ethiopians, men, women and children, were admitted to the theatre DCass. LXIII § 1.

PARVAM EXTORTAMQUE v 3 n. 4 n. 46 n. a slave who both as a dwarf and as deformed would fetch a high price. Suet. Aug. 83 'Augustus used to amuse himself with the prattling of Syrian and Moorish boys. *nam pumilos atque distortos et omnes generis eiusdem, ut ludibria naturae malique omnis abhorrebat.*' Quintil. ii 5 § 11 *distortis et quocunque modo prodigiosis corporibus apud quosdam maius est pretium, quam iis, quae nihil ex communis habitus bonis perdiderunt.* [il.] decl. 298 p. 575 *habent hoc quoque deliciae dicitur: malunt quæreretur omnia contra naturam. gratus est ille debilitate, ille ipsa infelicitate distorti corporis placet.* Plut. de curios. 10 p. 520. Plin. h. n. vii § 34 *gigantur et utraque sexus quos Hermerphroditos vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos et in prodigiis habitos, nunc vero in deliciis. Pompeias magnus in ornamentis theatri mirabiles fama posuit effigies ob id diligentias magnorum artificum ingenii elaboratis, inter quas legitur Eutycheis a viginti liberis rogo inlata Trallibus caeca xæx partus, Alcippe*

elephantum, quamquam id inter ostenta est. ib. §§ 74—75 *procerissimum hominem aetas nostra diivo Claudio principe Gabbarum nomine ex Arabia advectam novum pedum et totidem unciarum vidit. fuisse sub divo Augusto semipede addito, quorum corpori eius miraculi gratia in conditorio Sallustianarum adstrebantur hircorum; Pusioni et Secundillae erant nomina. eodem praeside minimus homo duos pedes et palmam Gomopas nomine in deliciis Iuliae neptis eius fuit, et mulier Andromeda liberta Iuliae Augustae. Manium Maximum et M. Tullium equites Romanos binum cubitorum fuisse auctor est M. Varro, et ipsi vidimus in oculis adservatos. sesquipedales pignu, quosdam longiores, in trimatu implentes vitae cursum. *Amel imatum est.* Sen. ep. 47 § 9 *ridicula mancipia.* Gell. xi 13 § 10 *homines insigni deformitate ad facienda ridicula.* ib. v 8 § 6 *fatua grandi capite.* Tac. xii 49 *Cappadociae procurator Iulius Pelignus, ignavia animi et deridiculo corporis iuxta despiciendus, sed Claudio perquam familiaris, cum privatus olim conversatione scurrarum iuers atium oblectaret.* Nikol. Dam. in Strab. xv 719 *Porus an Indian king sent to Augustus among other presents a man without arms, τὸν τε Πόρον, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνὴρ ἀργυρομήλον ἐκ νηπίων τὰς βραχίονας, ὃν καὶ ἡμεῖς εἶδομεν.* there was a special market in Rome for these misgrowths, *deliciae* Plut. mor. 529 *ὡς περ οὖν ἐν Ρώμῃ τινὲς τὰς γραφὰς καὶ τοὺς ἀνδριάντας καὶ νῆδα τὰ καλλὴ τῶν ἀνὴρ παῖδων καὶ γυναικῶν ἐν ἡγεῖν λόγῳ τιθέμενοι, περὶ τὴν τῶν τεράτων ἀγορὰν ἀναστρέφονται, τοὺς ἀκνήμας καὶ τοὺς γαλεάγκωνας καὶ τοὺς τραυθαλῶνας καὶ τοὺς στρηθοκεφάλους καταμανθάνοντες καὶ ζητοῦντες, εἴ τι γιγνέηται σύμμικτον εἶδος κάποφώλιον τέρας. ἀλλ' ἔάν τις ὡς τις ἐπέλθῃ τοῖς τοσούτοις αὐτοῖς θεάνασι, ταχὺ πληρωμένην καὶ ναυτίαν τὸ πρῶγμα παύξει.* Clem. Al. paed. iii § 30 *ἀλλ' αἷ γε ἀστειότεραι τοῦτων ἀνδρες Ἰνδοίκοι καὶ ταύρας Μηδικοὺς ἐκτρέφουσιν καὶ σφανακλίνονται ταῖς φοβὰς παίζονσαι, σικίνκοις τέρασι γανύμεναι, καὶ τὸν μὲν Οὐρανὸν ἀκούονσαι γελᾶσαι, αὐταὶ δὲ πολυτιμῶνους ὀνοῦμεναι Οερσίτας οὐκ ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν ὁμοζύγοις, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐκείνοις αὐχοῦσιν, ἃ δὲ ἄχθος ἐστί τ' ἡς, καὶ χρίαν μὲν παρῶσι σφφρονόσαν Μολταῖον πολλῶ δακρυόεντα κινῶν, καὶ πωσβότην παραλέπονσι δίκαιον, εἰς μὲν πέστερον, αἰαί, τέρατος ἀργιρηνήτον. . . . καὶ εἰς τὰ ἀργυρῶνῃτα ἀνδράποδα στασιῶς καὶ διατριπτοῦσι τὰ χοήματα.* Philostr. soph. i 8 § 4 *Pavorinus* i. p. called to Herodes his book and house and Antolexythus ἦν δ' αὖτος Ἰνδὸς μὲν καὶ ἱκανῶς μέλας, αῖθυρμα δὲ Ἡρώδου τε καὶ Φαβωρίνου· ξυμπίνοντας γὰρ αὐτοὺς διήγεν ἐγκαταμινύς Ἰνδοίκοις Ἀττικά καὶ πεπλανημένη τῇ γλώττῃ παλαιότατα. So among the slaves of Nasidienus Hor. s. ii 8 14 *fuscus Hydaspes.**

34 the daughter of Agenor Hor. c. iii 27 25 *Europe niveum doloso | credidit tauro latus.* Ov. m. ii 836 seq.

36 *tigris* the name of one of Actaeon's hounds Ov. m. iii 217.

37 *ergo* since a great name is sometimes ironically applied. Plut. qu. conv. ii 1 6 § 2 *ἀκούουσι μάλλον εἰ διὰ τῶν εὐφήμων ὀνειδίζοντες· τοὺς πονηροὺς Ἀριστείδας καὶ τοὺς δειλοὺς Ἀχιλλεῖς καλοῦντες· ὁ καὶ τὸ Σοφοκλέους Οἰδίπους· ταύτης Κρέων ὁ πιστός, οὗς ἀρχὴς φίλος.*

38 *tu Ponticus.* CRETICUS ii 67. Q. Cassilius Metellus, cons. n.e. 69, in the two following years completed the conquest of Crete, but could not obtain a triumph until n.e. 62. He afterwards received the title Creticus (Flor. iii 7 § 6. Cic. ad Att. i 19 § 2. Vell. ii 40 § 5. App. p. 47 27 *Bekker ἐθρίαμβευσσε καὶ Κρητικὸς ἐκτίμησθαι.* The nobility of the Metelli appears from the line of Naevius Ascon. in Cic. Verr. act. i § 29 *fato Metelli Romae fiunt consules.* CAMERINUS vii 90. Ser. Sulpicius

Camerinus was cons. B.C. 500, and in the early period of the republic other members of the family filled high offices. Under the empire the Camerini again appear in history DCass. LXIII 18 *Σουλπίκιον Καμερίνον ἄνδρα τῶν πρώτων*.

On the thought cf. Plin. pan. 3 § 4 *non enim periculum est, ne cum loquar de humanitate, exprobrari sibi superbiam credat; cum de frugalitate, luxuriam etc.*

39 RUBELLI C. Rubellius Blandus married A.D. 33 Julia, daughter of Drusus the son of Tiberius Tac. an. vi 27. 45. By her he had a son Rubellius Plautus ib. xiv 22 *quasi iam depulso Nerone, quisnam deligeretur anquirebant; et omnium ore Rubellius Plautus celebratur, cui nobilitas per matrem ex Iulia familia [cf. quae sanguine fulget Iuli Iuv. 42]; ipse placita maiorum colebat habitu severo casta et secreta domo quantoque metu oculentior, tanto plus famae adeptus*. It was a charge against Agrippina ib. xiii 19 *destinavisse eam Rubellium Plautum, per maternam originem pari ac Nero gradu a divo Augusto [Plautus was great-grandson of Tiberius, stepson of Augustus: Nero's mother, Agrippina, was daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, daughter of Augustus's daughter Iulia] ad res novas extollere*. When he was put to death by Nero's orders A.D. 62 he left a wife and children ib. xiv 64. One son appears (as was usual) to have assumed his grandfather's *cognomen*, and in Juvenal's time to have been notorious for his pride of birth. cf. infr. 42 n. Fritz Wolfgramm Rubellius Plautus und seine Beurtheilung bei Tacitus und Juvenal. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Claudisch-Iulischen Geschlechts. Prenzlau, Uhse. 1871. 8vo.

40 TUMES Tac. h. i 16 *Nero, quem longa Caesarum serie tumentem etc.*

ALTO 131.

DRUSORUM 21 n.

42 QUAE Rubellius Plautus the father, who was the son of Iulia, is here confounded with his son (Haakh in Pauly).

SANGUINE Tac.

an. iv 52 Agrippina calls herself *caelesti sanguine ortam*. ib. xii 58.

IULI i 100 n. xii 70. Aen. i 267 *at puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo*. ib. 288 Iulius a magno demissum nomen Iulo. ib. vi 756 seq. id. g. iii 48. Strab. xiii p. 594 seq. 'Caesar was inclined to favour the Ilians, both as a Roman (the Romans regarding Aeneas as their progenitor), and also because he was called Iulius, from Iulus one of his ancestors, who as being a descendant of Aeneas took the name from Iulus [son of Aeneas]. Accordingly he gave them land and liberty and immunity from state burdens, privileges which they retain to this day.' App. b. c. ii 68. 154. iii 16. Mart. vi 3 1. On the nobility of the Iulii and their descent from Iulus see DH. i 70. Klausen Aeneas u. d. Penaten 1059 seq. Venus genetrix is on their coins. Caesar claimed descent from Venus ib. 731. 1067. Caesar in Suet. Caes. 6. Liv. i 3 § 2. Vell. ii 41 § 2. Tac. an. iv 9. DCass. xli 34 § 2. xliii 14 § 6. 22 § 2. 43 § 2. xlv 37. lxiii 29 § 3. cf. Schwegler i 306. 338. Serv. Aen. i 267. So Iulius Proculus DH. ii 63. Plut. Rom. 28 § 1. AV. orig. 15, where Cato is cited, is a forgery.

43 CONDUCTA

Tibull. i 6 79 *firmaque conductis annectit licia telis*.

AGGERE v 153 n. vi 588 *plebeium in circo positum est et in aggere fatum*. Hor. s. i 8 15 *aggere in aprico spatari*. This mound, which lay to the east of Rome, is ascribed to Servius Tullius (Liv. i 41 *aggere et fossis et muro circumdat urbem*. Strab. v p. 234 'Servius enlarged the city by the addition of the Esquiline and Viminal hills. These also are open to assault from without. Accordingly they dug a deep trench, throwing up the earth inside, and carried a mound six stadia in length

along the inner brick of the trench; on this they raised a wall and towers from the Caeline gate to the Esquiline. Halfway in the mound is a third gate. Lentius the same name as the Viminal hill') or to Tarquinius Superbus. Plin. h. n. iii § 67 *clauditur ab oriente* [Roma] *aggeris Tarquinii Superbi, inter prima opere mirabili; namque cum muris aequavit, qua maxime patebat aditu plano.* Perhaps Tarquin completed and carried the work of Servius. DH. iv 54. The thickness of the mound was 50 feet, its length 7 stadia ib. ix 68, but see Strab. l. l. Cicero de rep. ii 6 calls it *maximus*. Plin. xxxvi § 104 *aggeris vastum spatium*. From hence criminals were precipitated Suet. Cal. 27. Schwegler i 727 4.

44 INQUIS says Rubellius.

VULGI PARS ULTIMA

Luc. vi 590—1 *non ultima turbæ | pars ego Romanæ, Magni clarissima proles.* Sen. brev. vit. 13 § 7 *ultimo mancipio.*

45 iv 98 n.

46 CECROPIDES 53. cf. i 100 n. vi

187 *Troingenæ*. Justin. ii 6 § 7 *ante Deucalionis tempora regem habuere* [Athenæ] *Cecropem*. Apollod. iii 14 1 § 1 *Κέκροψ αὐτόχθων . . τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐβασίλευσε πρῶτος*. Lucian Timon 23 *εὐγενέστερον . . . τοῦ Κέκροπος ἢ Κόδρου*.

VIVAS 'long life to you.' DCass.

LXXII 18 § 2 Commodus after despatching 100 bears in the amphitheatre took a draught of sweet wine fed in a cup shaped like a club; on which the populace and we all *τοῦτο δὴ τὸ ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις εἰσθὼς λέγεσθαι ἐξεβοήσαμεν 'ζήσεις.'* cf. *viva, vive. εὐαῖο τῆς εὐγενείας.* 'I wish you joy.'

47 cf. 237 seq. Hor. s. i 6 6 seq.

TAMEN though you scorn the poor.

IMA PLEBE

OV. m. ix 306 *una ministrarum media de plebe Galanthis.*

QUIRITEM not used in the sing. by good prose writers. It is found in pacts and in some legal formulæ Neue Formenlehre i 456. cf. lav. 26 *procerem*. Becker ii 121.

48 FACUNDUM (vii 145.

49 *MODERIS INTERIM nobilis* is used as a substantive cf. iii 233 plurimus aeger. vii 30 dives avarus. 170 veteres caecos. xiii 124 dubii aegri. Cic. Lael. § 54 insipiens fortunatus. Gossrau on Verg. Aen. ii 562. Eur. Oed. fr. 6. Andr. 631. Liv. v 20 § 6 otiosorum urbanorum. iv 48 § 13 Weissenb. xxii 34 § 8 plebeios nobiles. Luc. v 699 felix naufragus. vii 373 sacros canos.

VENIET QUI vii 184.

TOGATA opposed to armis

TOGATA. Among low-born civilians will be found great lawyers, among low-born soldiers great captains.' On the *toga* as the garb of peace and of the law-courts cf. 240 n. Two examples of orators, who raised themselves from the lowest rank by their talents, are given by Tac. dial. 8 *quo sordidius et abiectius nati sunt quoque notabilior paupertas et angustiae rerum nascentes eos circumsteterunt, eo clariora et ad demonstrandam oratoriae eloquentiae utilitatem illustriora exempla sunt, quod sine commendatione natalium . . per multos iam annos potentissimi sunt civitatis.*

50 IURIS NODOS Gell. xiii 10 § 1 Labeo

307 300 233 a master of grammar, logic, etymology, and the principles of science ad enodandos plerosque iuris laqueos utebatur. cod. iv 29 23 pr. antiquae iurisdictionis retia et difficillimos nodos resolventes et supervacuas distinctiones exulare cupientes.

LEGUM

AENIGMATA SOLVAT cod. i 14 12 § 1 legum aenigmata solvere et omnibus aperire.

SOLVAT students of law in their

fourth year winter term (Iptas (Nera). in their fifth *prolytae* dig. proem. § 5.

51 hic another plebeian cf. hic 48.

113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

stations of the fleets and armies of Rome in Tac. an. iv 5 *præcipuum robur Rhenum iuxta commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium octo legiones erant . . . dehinc initio ab Syria usque ad flumen Euphraten, quantum ingenti terrarum sinu ambitur, quattuor legionibus coëreita, accolis Hibero Albanisque et aliis regibus, qui magnitudine nostra protegentur adversum externa imperia.* Stat. s. v l 86—91 *magnum late dimittere in orbem Romuli mandata ducis viresque modosque | imperii tractare manu; quæ laurus ab arcto, | quid vagus Euphrates, quid ripa binominis Istri, | quid Rheni exiitla ferant, quantum ultimus orbis | cesserit et refugo circumsona gurgite Thule.* Philo leg. ad G. 2 ii 547 M in a striking description of the greatness of Rome ἀρχήν . . . τῶν πλείστων καὶ ἀναγκαιοτάτων μερῶν τῆς οἰκουμένης, ἃ δὴ καὶ κυρίως ἂν τις οἰκουμένην εἴποι, δυσὶ ποταμοῖς ὀρίζομένην, Εὐφράτη τε καὶ Ῥήνῳ τῷ μὲν ἀποτεμνομένῳ Γερμανίαν καὶ ὅσα θηριωδέστερα ἔθνη, Εὐφράτῃ δὲ Ἰαρθύνην καὶ τὰ Σαρματῶν γένη καὶ Σκυθῶν, ἅπερ οὐχ ἥττον ἐξηγρίωται τῶν Γερμανικῶν.

BATAVI the Batavi or Bataxi (Lucan i 431), a German people (Tac. Germ. 23. h. iv 12), who occupied the country between the rivers Rhine Waal and Maas. They made an unsuccessful attempt under Claudius Civilis (A. D. 69) to shake off the yoke of Rome ib. 12—37. 54—79. v 14—26. ib. i 59 *ferox gens.* id. G. 29 *omnium harum gentium virtute præcipui Batavi . . . nec tributis contemnuntur nec publicanus atterit: exempti oneribus et collationibus et tantum in usum prædiorum sepositi, velut tela atque arma, bellis reservantur.* Sil. iii 607—8 to Domitian *at tu transcendes, Germanice, facta tuorum | iam puer auricomæ præformidat Batavo.*

52 INDUSTRIUS Sen. cited on 70.

53 CECROPIDES 46 n. The son of Cecrops (king of Athens) is aptly compared to a *Hermes*.

HERMAE a bust supported on a quadrangular pillar Plut. an. sen. sit ger. resp. 28 § 4 p. 797 τῶν Ἑρμῶν τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους ἀχειρας καὶ ἀποδας. Themist. or. 26 p. 316* πρὸ μὲν Δαιδάλου τετράγωνος ἦν οὐ μόνον ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν ἐργασία, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀνδριάντων. The noble, who has nothing but his birth to recommend him, is as useless as if he had neither hands nor feet. DL. v § 82 ἰδὼν ποτε [Demetrius Phalereus] πεντάκων ἄστων ἰδοῦ' ἔφη· τετράγωνος Ἑρμῆς ἔχων σῆμα, καλῶν, αἰδέων, πύγωνα. Stob. fl. iv 68 Φίλιππος τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰκάζε τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς, ὡς στόμα μόνον ἔχουσι καὶ αἰδοῖα μεγάλα. Sidon. ep. iv 12 *illum ipsum Hermam stolidissimum, of a blockhead.* Liban. ep. 1308 μάλλον ἂν τις τοῖς ἀνδριάσιν αἰτίαν ἐπήνεγκεν ἐρωτικὴν ἢ τούτῳ. id. or. i 200 of students at lecture some stand like stocks with wrist idly resting on wrist, λιθίνοις ἐοικότες, καρπῷ καρπὸν ἐπιβάλλοντες. Eur. Electr. 383 σει. οὐ μὴ φρονήσῃ, οἱ κενὸν δοξασμάτων πλήρεις πανάτθε, τῇ δ' ἐκείλῃ βροτοῦς | κρινέετ καὶ τοῖς ἡθεσιν τοὺς εὐγενεῖς; | οἱ γὰρ τοιοῦτοι τὰς πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν εὖ | καὶ δῶμαθ', αἱ δὲ σάρκες αἱ κεφαλὴ φρενῶν | ἀγάλαματ' ἀγορᾶς εἰσὶν. Cic. in Pis. § 19 *truncus atque stipes.* p. red. in sen. § 14. Apul. apol. 66 fin. *frutex* cf. Plaut. most. i l 12. Strab. cited on 33.

55 MARMOREUM XIII 115.

IMAGO 'you are a breathing statue': there seems to be also an allusion to the *imagines maiorum*, which were a chief distinction of nobles.

56 TEUCRORUM PROLES i 100 n. Tac. an. iv 55. Hieron. ep. 108=27 3 Paula, whose mother was descended from the Scipios and Gracchi, her father from Agamemnon, married ib. 4 Toxotius, qui Aeneae et Iuliorum altissimum sanguinem trahit. unde etiam filia eius Christi virgo Eustochium

Iulia nuncupatur . . . et haec dicimus, non quod habentibus grandia sint, sed quod contemptentibus mirabilia. saeculi homines suspiciunt eos, qui hoc possunt privatis. Ios. bell. i 24 § 2 Herod's daughter-in-law Θηρίστρα provoked Salome γενναλoγoισα τὴν αὐτῆς εὐγένειαν καὶ ὡς πασῶν τῶν κατὰ τῶν βασιλείων εἴη δεσπότις, κατὰ πατέρα μὲν ἀπὸ Τημένου, κατὰ μητέρα δὲ ἀπὸ Δαρίας τοῦ Περσέως εἶσα. As late as 1284 abp. Peckham rebuked the Welsh for their boast of a Trojan origin Warton-Hazlitt i 100.

ANIMALIA MUTA this illustration of true nobility from the inferior creation was familiar to the schools Quintil. v 11 § 1 an example of induction 'quod est pomum generosissimum? nonne quod optimum?' concedetur. 'quid equus? qui generosissimus? nonne qui optimus?' et plura in eundem modum. deinde, cuius rei gratia rogatum est: 'quid homo? nonne is generosissimus, qui optimus?' fatendum erit. Apul. apol. 21 *homo humani apparatus [virtutis] quod nulli ex animalibus vitio datur, non aquilae, non tauro, non leoni? equus si virtutibus suis polleat ut sit acquabilis vector et cursor pernix, nemo ei penuriam pabuli exprobrat, tu mihi vitio dabis non facti vel dicti alicuius pravitatem, sed quod rivo gracili lare etc.* Stob. fl. cvi 8 ὁ κράτιστος ἵππος ἐπιμελεστέραν ἔχει | ἄλλον θεραπεῖαν κ.τ.λ. cf. Theogn. 183—6 κριοὺς μὲν καὶ θovous διζήμεθα, Κύρρε, καὶ ἵππους | εὐγενέας, καὶ τις βούλεται ἐξ ἀγαθῶν | βῆσσεσθαι | γῆμαι δὲ κακὴν κακοῦ οὐ μελεδαίνει | ἐσθλὸς ἀνὴρ.

57 GENEROSA Verg. g. iii 75 pecoris generosi pullus. Serv. id est, qui ex optimo genere descendit. Bremi on Nep. xxv 1 § 3, who compares γενναῖος.

NEMPE Hand. Turs. iv 161 'interrogatione facti respondent Latini affirmando per nempe, quando res ipsa aperta aut omnibus nota, aut necessaria videtur esse.' infr. x 110 n.

58 PALMA col. Theodos. xv 7 6 quidquid illud est [of the horses in the Circus], quod palmarum numero gloriosum et celebratis utrinque victoriis nobile congregatur. Suet. Ner. 22.

59 on the shouts in the circus cf. ix 144. Mart. x 53 l. Sen. ep. 83 § 7 ecce circensium obstrepit clamor. subita aliqua et universa voce feriuntur aures meae. nec cogitationem meam excutiunt nec interrumpunt. Quintil. i 6 § 45 tota saepe theatra et omnem circi turbam exclamasse barbare scimus. Auson. epitaph. 35 l. Plin. ep. ix 6 § 2. Bulenger de circo 47.

60 NOBILIS Justin. ix 2 § 16 viginti milia nobilium equarum ad genus faciendum in Macedonia missa.

61 IN AEGORE in the course.

62 but the breed of Coryphaeus and Hirpinus are a worthless breed, such as their masters would gladly dispose of, if etc. pecus is often used contemptuously mutum et turpe pecus etc.

CORYPHAEI κορυφαῖον, leader.

POSTERITAS on the pedigree of horses cf. Stat. s. v 2 21 seq. Romulei qualis per munera circi | cum pulcher visu et titulis generosus avitis | expectatur equus, cuius de stemmate longo | felix emeritos habet admissura parentes, | illum omnes acuiunt plausus, illum ipse volentem | pulvis et incurvae gaudent agnoscere metae. Cypr. de spect. 5 quam vana sunt ipsa certamina, lites in coloribus, contentiones in cursibus, favores in honoribus, gaudere quod equus velocior fuerit, maerere quod pigrior, annos pecoris computare, consules nosse, aetates discere, pro sapiam designare, avos ipsos atavosque commemorare! quam hoc totum otiosum negotium, immo quam turpe et ignominiosum, hunc, inquam, memoriter totam equini generis sobolem computantem et sine offensa spectaculi cum magna velocitate refer-

entem! DChr. or. 15 i 268 D ἔστι δὲ ὡς περὶ τοὺς γενναίους καὶ τοὺς εὐγενεῖς. τοὺτους γὰρ οἱ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὠνόμασαν τοὺς εὖ γεγονότας πρὸς ἀρετὴν, οὐδὲν πολυπραγμονούντες ἐκ τίνων εἰσὶν· ἡσπερον δὲ οἱ ἐκ τῶν πάλαι πλουσίων καὶ τῶν ἐνδόξων ὑπὸ τινῶν εὐγενεῖς ἐκλήθησαν. τοῖτον δὲ σημεῖον σαφέστατον· ἐπὶ γὰρ τῶν ἀλεκτρούων καὶ τῶν ἵππων καὶ τῶν κυνῶν διέμεινε τὸ ὄνομα, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων εἶχε τὸ παλαιόν. ὁ γὰρ ἵππον θεασάμενος θυμοειδῆ καὶ γαῦρον καὶ πρὸς δρόμον εὖ ἔχοντα, οὐ μυθόμενος εἶτε ἐξ Ἀρκαδίας ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ ἔτυχεν ὧν εἶτε ἐκ Μηδίας εἶτε Θετταλός, φησὶν εὐγενῆ τὸν ἵππον αὐτὸν κρίνων. so with hounds and cocks. οὐκοῦν δῆλον ὅτι καὶ ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων οὕτως ἔχοι ἂν, ὥστε ὅς ἂν ἦ πρὸς ἀρετὴν καλῶς γεγονώς, τοῦτον προσήκει γενναῖον λέγεσθαι, κἂν μηδεὶς ἐπίστηται τοὺς γονέας αὐτοῦ μηδὲ τοὺς προγόνους. Ambr. enarr. in ps. i § 46 *quid gloriaris, quia multa te servitia ambiunt, multi amici tegunt latera tua, plurimi te equi sequuntur, quorum tu enarras prosapiam et tamquam maiorum tuorum genus? praeferes divitias, quia convivis pascis sodales. utinam egenos pasceres! utinam non iocorum ministros, sed totorum adiutores! iactas quia prodeunt ilico ceditur. et homines te tamquam feram declinant aut bestiam.* id. de Nabuthe § 54 *quid te iactas de nobilitatis prosapia? soletis et canum vestrorum origines sicut divitum recensere: soletis et eorum vestrorum nobilitatem sicut consulum praedicare. ille ex illo patre generatus est et illa matre editus: ille avo illo gaudet, ille se proavis adtolliit. sed nihil istud currentem iuvat; non datur nobilitati palma, sed cursui. deformior est victus in quo et nobilitas generis periclitatur. cave igitur, dives, ne in te erubescant tuorum merita maiorum. ne forte et illis dicatur 'cur talem instituistis, cur talem elegistis heredem?'* non in auratis laquearibus nec in porphyreticis orbibus heredis est meritum. See Hemst. and Gron. on Lucian Nigrin. 29 τὰς ἐν τῇ πόλει παραχὰς διεξήκει καὶ τὸν ὠφισμὸν αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ θέατρα καὶ τὸν ἵππῳδρονον καὶ τὰς τῶν ἡνέχων εἰκόνας καὶ τὰ τῶν ἵππων ὀνόματα καὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς σενωποῖς περὶ τοῦτον διαλόγους. πολλῇ γὰρ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἡ ἵππομαρία καὶ πολλῶν ἤδη σπουδαίων εἶναι δοκοῦντων ἐπιλήπται. Friedländer ii^o 189—192 and in Marquardt iv 517—8.

63 **HIRPINI** Mart. iii 63 12 where he is describing a *bellus homo*, *Hirpini veteres qui bene novit avos.* lapis ap. Lips. ad Ital. et Hisp. 26 (op. ii 572 Vesal.) **HIRPINUS** N. [FROS] **AQUILONIS** VICIT CXXXI SECUNDAS TULIT LVI TERT. TUL. XXXVI. The grandsire Aquilo had won the first prize 130 times, the second 88 times, the third 37 times (ib.). See the names of several horses Orelli inser. 2593. 4322.

64 **IBI** in the circus. **RESPECTUS** Suet. Ner. 20 a Greek proverb *occultae musicae nullum esse respectum*, i.e. τῆς λαθλανούσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος.

65 seq. the horse of highest pedigree is sold for a small sum to draw a cart, if he wins no palms in the course.

66 **EPIREDIA** schol. *ornamenta redarum aut plaustra.* Forceell., Gesner, Schelzer, Freund understand by the word *lorum seu funem et collare, quo equus ad redam alligatur.* So Orelli, but Ducange *carrus*. On the form cf. Quintil. i 5 § 68 *iunguntur autem [voeces] . . . ex duobus peregrinis, ut epiredium. nam cum sit praepositio ἐπὶ Graeca, reda Gallicum, nec Graecus tamen nec Gallus utitur composito. Romani suum ex utroque alieno fecerunt.* The word *reda* (ρέδα, ραιδίον, ρεδίον) is however found in late Greek apoccal. 18 13. Suicer ραιδίον.

TRITO COLLO Mart. ix 58 4 *ruptae recutita*

colla mulae.

67 SEGNITEDES seems

to occur nowhere else.

MOLAM mills were commonly worked by asses (Ov. a. a. III 290 *ut rudis ad scabram turpis asella molam*. id. f. VI 311 seq. 318. Varr. r. r. II 6 § 5 *plerique [asini] deducuntur ad molas*. Colum. VII 1 § 3 *iam vero molarum et conficiendi frumenti paene sollemnis est huius generis labor*. Cato reckons among farming stock II § 7 *asinum molarium*; and ib. § 4 *molas asinarias*. anthol. Meyer 960. Catull. xcvii 10. St Mark 9 42 *μύλος ονικός*. St Matt. 18 6. Lyd. de mens. IV 56 or by mules (Isidor. xii 1 57), or by horses (Mus. Chiaramonti n. 497, ap. Weleker kl. Schr. II civ Ann. cf. Apul. infr.); sometimes by slaves Wallen II 227 seq. Marquardt V 2 25. 30—32. Phaedr. apocol. 19 *equum equitriam multis palmis nobilem | abegit quidam et in pistrinum vendidit. | productus ad bibendum cum foret a molis, | in circum aequales ire conspexit suos, | ut grata ludis redderent certamina*. Auson. epist. 21 33—5 *cui subiungabo de molarum ambagibus, | qui machinali saxa volvunt pondere, | tripedes caballos terga ruptos verberare*. Lucian's ass complains of being employed in a mill blindfold a. in. 42 *ἐν τῇ τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐπιπετάσαντες ὑποφενύουσί με τῇ κόπῃ τῆς μύλης*. above the upper millstone a horizontal beam, Lucian's *κόπη*, projected, to which the ass was fastened by a trace, *κόπη*, and thus as he was driven round the mill, turned the upper stone on a pivot. All this is delineated, together with the *ἐθόνη*, or bandage over the eyes, in a cut in Pompeii L. E. K. II 134. ib. 140 'the fragment of a jawbone, with several teeth in it, was found in a room which seems to have been the stable; and the floor about the mills is paved with round pieces of stone, while in the rest of the rooms it is made of stucco or compost.' Apuleius' ass also worked blindfold ix 11: cf. the remembrance of an ass Secund. 2 in Bruck anal. III 5 *οἷς ἄλλοις ὅτι μύλοις περιδρομον ἄχθος ἀνάγκης | σπειρηδὸν σκοτόεις κυκλοδίωκος ἔχω*; Apuleius' ass was sold to a miller (ix 11 seq. cf. vii 15 *mola machinaria*), who kept several mills at work day and night; it was attached to the largest of these by a trace of twisted broom (ix 12 *heliæ sparteæ* cf. 22): among its companions were c. 13 *muli senes* and *castorei* [children] *d. biles*, whose various infirmities are minutely described. How ill a horse would fare with Nepos appears ib. vii 15 fin. *mibi vero per diem laborante machinae attento sub ipsa vespera furfures apponebat incretos ac sordidos multoque lapide salebrosos*. cf. Lucian astu. 28 *ἐν τῇ πύλῃ τοῦ ἀποτοῦ ἔρ*. In order to prevent the animals from eating the meal, they were muzzled with a *πανσικάπη* Phot. and Suid. s. v. In 1838 the monument of Eurysaces a baker was opened at Rome, near the *Porta Trionfale*, and a bas-relief discovered representing all the processes of the trade and amongst them asses working a mill. Otto Jahn in the *Annali dell' inst. archeol.* 1838 x 202 seq. cf. Mus. Barb. IV 84 from a sarcophagus in the *Villa Medici*, and Mus. Chiaramonti n. 685. Par. III 310, v 130. See the 'interior of a baker's shop' in Donaldson's Pompeii II.

SEPTIS a miller of the day, not Martial's friend VI 27 etc.

68 PRIVUM something of your own.

69 TITULIS

the inscription on a tablet (VI 230. x 143) or on a statue (I 130). XI 86 *titulo ter consulis*. cf. V 110. VIII 241. Tibull. IV 1 33 *at tua non titulus capiet sub stemmate facta*. Prop. IV=III 4 16 *titulis opida capta legam*. Hor. c. III 24 27—8 *pater urbium | subscribi statuis*. Marquardt V I 247. 2 224—5. Lat. xxi 31 § 11 *Fabrititalum imaginis*.

ib. iv 16 § 4 *falsum imaginis titulum*. G. C. Lewis *credibility* c. 6 § 2. Plin. ep. viii 6 § 2. VM. iv 4 § 1, 5 § 2. M. Sen. suas. 1 § 7 p. 4 13 *cum Antonius vellet se Liberum patrem dici et hoc nomen statuis subscribi iuberet*.

HONORES x 53 n. Ios. bell. i 10 § 3

Antipater appointed by Augustus governor of Iudaea and permitted to restore the walls of Jerusalem *τὰς μὲν δὴ τιμὰς ταύτας Καῖσαρ ἀπέστειλλεν ἐν τῷ Καπετωλίῳ χαραχθῆναι, τῆς τε αὐτοῦ δικαιοσύνης σημεῖον καὶ τῆς τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀρετῆς ἐσόμενον*.

70 ILLIS Sall. Iug. 85 § 38 *maiores eorum omnia, quae licebat, illis reliquere, divitias, imagines, memoriam sui praeclaram: virtutem non reliquere; neque poterant*. Sen. de ben. iv 30 § 1 *aliquando daturum me etiam indignis quaedam non negaverim in honorem aliorum, sicut in petendis honoribus quosdam turpissimos nobilitas industriis sed novis praetulit non sine ratione: sacra est magnarum virtutum memoria et esse plures bonos iuvat, si gratia bonorum non cum ipsis cadat*. § 3 *hoc debemus virtutibus, ut non praesentes solum illas, sed etiam ablatas e conspectu colamus*. § 4 *hic egregiis maioribus ortus est: qualiscumque est, sub umbra suorum lateat. ut loca sordida percussu solis inlustrantur, ita inertes maiorum suorum luce resplendeant*.

DAMUS AC DEDIMUS III 190. Liv. xxi 13 § 3 Fabri.

63 § 12. xxii 34 § 8. 60 § 14. Quintil. x 7 § 19 *non quia nostris quoque temporibus non et fecerint quidam hoc et faciant*.

71 IUVENEM 39 n.

73 FERME 'in general.'

xiii 236. Hand Turs. ii 633. 'Generally speaking, it is only now and then that you will meet with an example of due consideration for others in that rank of life.'

SENSUS COMMUNIS Hamilton's Reid p. 759 a (see the whole note A esp. § 5) 'an acquired perception or feeling of the common duties and proprieties expected from each member of society—a gravitation of opinion—a sense of conventional decorum—communal sympathy,—general *bien-séance*—public spirit.' Hor. s. i 3 65—6 Bentl. *forte legentem | aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone: molestus, | communi sensu plane caret, inquit*. Phaedr. i 7 3—4 *hoc illis dictum est [cf. Iuv. 71], quibus honorem et gloriam | Fortuna tribuit, sensum communem abstulit*. Rigault ib. Sen. ep. 5 § 3 *hoc primum philosophia promittit, sensum communem, humanitatem et congregationem*. ib. 105 § 4. de ben. i 12 § 3. Quintil. i 2 § 20. In the premier discours before the Logique de Port-Royal p. 9 new ed. is a saying often ascribed to Voltaire 'le sens commun n'est pas une qualité si commune que l'on pense.'

RARUS IN ILLA FORTUNA Plin. ep. viii 23 §§ 2—3 of Iunius Avitus *latum clarum in domo mea induerat: suffragio meo adiutus in petendis honoribus fuerat: ad hoc ita me diligebat, ita verebatur, ut me formatore morum, me quasi magistro uteretur*. *rarus* hoc in adolescentibus nostris. *nam* quotus quisque vel aetati alterius vel auctoritati ut minor cedit? statim sapiunt, statim sciunt omnia, neminem verentur, imitantur neminem atque ipsi sibi exempla sunt.

74 CENSERI 2 n.

LAUDE cl. 77 laudis. On the repetition see Heerw. on Liv. xxii 42 § 4.

75 NOLUERIM on this use of the perf. conj. cf. xv 21.

Madvig § 350 b. For the thought cf. Stob. fl. xxxvi 6 ἀπολεῖ με τὸ γένος· μὴ λέγ', εἰ φιλεῖς ἐμέ, | μήτερ, ἐφ' ἐκάστῳ τὸ γένος· οἷς ἂν τῇ φύσει | ἀγαθὸν ὑπάρχῃ μὴδὲν οἰκείον προσόν, | ἐκέῖσε καταφεύγουσιν εἰς τὰ μνήματα | καὶ τὸ

γαιος, ἀρεθισαίν τε τοῖς πάπποις ὄτοι. Sen. Hf. 342 qui genus iactat suum, | aliena laudat. id. ep. 44 § 4 *nemo in nostram gloriam vixit: nec quod ante nos est, nostrum est.* Plut. moral. p. 5¹ εὐγένεια καλὸν μὲν, ἀλλὰ προσηύει ἀγαθόν. Philostr. soph. i 22 § 1 whether Dionysius of Miletus was of high ancestry or no, is a question which may be waived τὸ γὰρ καταφεύγειν ἐς τοὺς ἄνω ἀποβεβληκότων ἐστὶ τὸν ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ἔπαινον.

77 NE Madvig compares Cic. Verr. i § 46 *verbum tamen facere non audebant, ne forte ea res ad Dolabellam ipsum pertineret.*

78 Liban. ep. 218 γὰρ οὐδὲν βλάτω καὶ αἷ τὴν αἰπύλον ἢ χάραξ προδίδου. Aristoph. vesp. 1201 εἴτα εἴν' ἐς ἡπάτησεν ἢ χάραξ τὴν ἀμπέλον. schol. ad loc. πάλαια . . . ὅταν ἐξαπατηθῇ τις πιστεύσας. paroemiogr. gr. ii 51 Leutsch. Ov. amor. ii 16 41 *ulmus amat vitem, vitis non deserit ulmum.* Philo de animal. 94 *moerant et crescant atque tempus osculo dilectionis salutando amplectuntur se invicem, ut olivam hedera et ulmum vitis.*

VIDUAS Hor. c. ii 15 4—5 *platanusque coelebs | evincet ulmos.* ib. iv 5 30 *vitem viduas ducit ad arbores.* id. epod. 2 9—10 *adulta vitium propagine | altas maritat populos.*

ULMOS VI 150 ulmosque Falernas.

xv 135 n.

73 seq. Obbar.

80 seq. Hor. c. iii 3 1 seq. ep. i 16
81 PHALARIS this most cruel of all the Sicilian tyrants (vi 486) seized upon the government of Agrigentum about 570 B.C. Grote v¹ 274 His brazen bull passed into imperishable memory. This piece of mechanism was hollow, and sufficiently capacious to contain one or more victims enclosed within it, to perish in tortures when the metal was heated: the cries of these suffering prisoners passed for the roarings of the animal. The artist was named Perillus, and is said to have been himself the first person burnt in it by order of the despot. The story of the brazen bull . . . seems to rest on sufficient evidence: it is expressly mentioned by Pindar (Pyth. i 185 al. 95 τὸν δὲ ταύρω χαλκῆφ καυτῆρα νηλέα νόον | ἐχθρὰ Φάλαριν κατέχει παντᾶ φάτα), and the bull itself, after having been carried away to Carthage when the Carthaginians took Agrigentum, was restored to the Agrigentines by Scipio when he took Carthage Polyb. xii 25. DS. xiii 90. Cic. Verr. iv § 73.² Cf. Pers. iii 39. Sen. de ben. vii 19 § 4 seq. Plut. parallel. 39. On the cruelty of Phalaris cf. Aristot. eth. N. vii 5 §§ 2. 7. eth. magn. ii 6 § 10. Orelli onomast. Tullian. *Phalaris*. Cic. ad Att. vii 12 *Φαλαργιστῶν*, i. e. tyranny. Ov. tr. iii 11 39 seq. Hds 437 seq. and the proverb *Φαλαργίδες ἀρχαὶ* paroemiogr. Leutsch i 318 n. cf. 203, ii 50 n. 706 n. *Φαλαργίδος ἀρχὴ καὶ Ἑχέτλου*. Sen. de ira ii 5 § 1. In Lucian's treatise, Phalaris prior and Phalaris alter, Phalaris presents the bull, which, he says, has only been tried upon the inventor, to the Delphian god Phal. pr. 11 seq.

83—4 xii 50—1.

83 PUDORI honour xvi 34.

84 VIVENDI CAUSAS xi 11. 'ends of life.' Sen. Med. 547 *haec causa vitae est.* Plin. ep. i 12 § 3 *plurimas vivendi causas habentem, optimum consilium, optimum famam, maximam auctoritatem: praeterea filiam, uxorem, nepotem, sorores, interque tot pignora veros amicos.* ib. v 5 § 4 *qui voluptatibus dediti quasi in diem vivunt, vivendi causas quotidie finiunt: qui vero posteros cogitant et memoriam sui operibus extendunt, his nulla mors non repentina est, ut quae semper inchoatum aliquid abruptat.* Quintil. decl. iii § 14 *non enim nobis . . . mortis contemptus possidet, quam plerisque barbaris causam vitae non habentibus.*

85 PERIT Sen. ep. 93 § 4 *vis scire, quid inter*

hunc intersit . . . in summum bonum eius [vitae] erectum et illum cui multi anni transmissi sunt? alter post mortem quoque est, alter ante mortem periit. cf. Wetst. on 1 Tim. 5 6. Liban. ep. 1320 ἀτεχνῶς ἐτι ζῶντες τε-θνήκαμεν. Tiber. in Tac. an. vi 6 and Suet. Tib. 67 *quid scribam vobis, patres conscripti, aut quomodo scribam, aut quid omnino non scribam hoc tempore, dū me dearque peius perdant, quam perire me quotidie sentio, si scio.*

86 GAURANA schol. *ostrea a lacu Lucrino.* Gaurus (montes Gaurani), a volcanic chain of hills between Cumae and Neapolis, which produced excellent wine ix 57: at its foot lay the oyster-beds of Baiae (xi 49 n.) and the Lucrine lake iv 141 n. Plin. h. n. iii §§ 60-1 *dein consurgunt Massici Gaurani Surrentinique montes. . . haec litora fontibus calidis rigantur, praeterque cetera in toto mari conchylio et pisce nobili annotantur.*

cosmi a perfumer Mart. i 87 1-2 *ne gravis hesterno fragres, Fescennia, vino, | pastillos Cosmi luxuriosa voras etc.* id. iii 55 1-2 *quod quacun-que renis, Cosmum migrare putamus | et flure excusso cinnama fusa vitro.* ib. 82 26 *Cosmianis ipse fusus ampullis.* id. ix 27 2. id. xi 8 9 *quod Cosmi redolent alabastra.* ib. 16 5-6 *qui vino madaet nec erubescat | pingui sordidus esse Cosmiano.* ib. 51 6. xii 65 4.

87 PROVINCIA see on the government of a province the famous letter of Cic. ad Qu. i 1, with Pliny's imitation vii 24. Sal. Jug. 31 § 25 *non peculatus acari factus est neque per vim sociis ereptae pecuniae, quae quamquam gravia sunt, tamen consuetudine iam pro nihilo habentur.* Suet. Tib. 49 the chief men of the Gauls and Spains, of Syria and Greece had their estates confiscated, some for no graver crime than *quod partem rei familiaris in pecunia haberent.* Capitolin. Pert. 3 *integre se usque ad Syriae regimen Pertinax tenuit, post excessum vero Marci pecuniae studuit. . . curiam Romanam post quattuor provincias consulares. . . iam dives ingressus est.* Rein Criminalr. 604-643 laws relating to the *crimen repetundarum* and early examples of their execution. 643-66 trials before the institution of the *quaestio perpetua*. 646-52 trials under *lex Calpurnia, Iunia, Servilia*. 652-67 trials under *lex Cornelia* and *Iulia*. 667-72 trials under the empire. Severe measures of Claudius against oppression Höck i 3 294 6. Philo de spec. leg. 30 ii 325-6 M tortures employed by a tax-gatherer to extort money from the destitute. Ios. bell. ii 14 §§ 1-2 cruelties practised by the successors of Festus, Albinus and Gessius Florus, on the Jews. id. ant. xviii 6 § 5 Tiberius avoided frequent changes in provincial governorships, because where the tenure was brief and uncertain, the governor was likely to be more rapacious, making hay while the sun shone.

88 FRENA Hor. ep. i 2 63 *Obbar hunc [animalium] frenis, hunc tu com- pesce catena.*

90 VACTIS shrunken. Calpurn. v 115 *et quibus est aliquid plenae vitale medullae.*

EXUCTA Ammian. xxx 4 § 13 *in quas [depravatorum indiciorum foveas] si captus ceciderit quisquam, non nisi per multa exsiliet lustra adusque ipsas medullas exuctus.* Burn. anth. iv 279 2-5 on a son *Orcus cum te voravit, | delictum mihi omne abstulit, | baculum exuctis medullis | edentulae senectutis secuit.* Lucian Timon. 8 οἱ δὲ [Timon's flatterers] γὰρ ὅσα γυμνώσαντες ἀκριβῶς καὶ περιτραγόντες, εἰ δὲ τις καὶ μυελὸς ἐνῆν, ἐκμυζήσαντες καὶ τοῦτον εὖ μάλα ἐπιμελῶς, ὥχοντο αὐτὸν . . . ἀπολιπόντες. Bentl. on Hor. epod. 5 37. Ios. bell. 18 § 3 Herod. after the capture of Jerusalem, demanded of the Roman commander Sossius, *εἰ χρημάτων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν τὴν πόλιν*

Ἰεροσόλ. κενόκλιτος καταλίσσων αὐτὸν ἐφημερίας βασιλείᾳ. ib. v 8 § 2 ἔτι γὰρ παρῆν ἐσθλῶν ἐκ τῶν δημοσίων κακῶν καὶ τὸ τῆς πόλεως αἶμα πίνειν. id. ant. xiv 15 § 7 Machaeras, in command of two Roman legions, cut down all Jews whom he met, friends as well as foes. On which Herod naturally considered that he had no need of such allies, καὶ ἀλίσσων αὐτὸν ἀλλοτρίοις τοῖς πολέμοις. On the severity of Roman taxation ib. xvii 2 § 2.

92 FULMINE Plin. ep. iii 11 § 3 *septem amicis meis aut occisis aut relegatis, . . . tot circa me fulminibus quasi ambustus.* id. pan. 90 § 5. Stat. iii 3 158. v 2 102. Artemid. ii 9 p. 145 Reiff. cf. ii p. 321 τοὺς καταδικασθέντας ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ κεραυνουῖσθαι φάμεν.

93 CAPITO Tac. xiii 33 Cossutianum Capitonem Cilices detulerunt [A.D. 57] *maculosum foedumque et idem ius audaciae in provincia ratum, quod in urbe exercuerat: sed pervicaci accusatione conflictatus, postremo defensionem amisit ac lege repetundarum damnatus est.* By the intervention of his father-in-law Tiberellus he recovered his seat in the senate (ib. xiv 48), and was afterwards an accuser of Thrasea Pactus (ib. v 36 n.) A.D. 66 Tac. ib. 21 Capito Cossutianus, *praefer animum ad Capitulum praecipitem iniquis Thrascae, quod auctoritate eius concidisset, invantis Cilicium legatos, dum Capitonem repetundarum interrogant.* ib. 22. 26. 28. 33. Quintilian remembered the trial of Capito vi 1 § 11 *egregieque nobis adulescentibus dixisse accusator Cossutiansi Capitonis videbatur, Gracce quidem, sed in hunc sensum, evulsoque Cassarem timere.* One Capito plundered Indaea Philo leg. ad Gaium 30 p. 575 M.

NUMITOR a governor of Cilicia, perhaps the niggardly Numitor of vii 74.

94 PIRATAE CILICUM schol. *spoliatores latronum.* On the Isaurian pirates see Ammian. xiv 2.

CILICUM Philostr. vii 23 a rich Cilician is forced to bribe informers and officers of the government in order to secure his wealth.

QUID DAMNATIO CONFERT? i 50 *at tu victrix provincia ploras.* Lact. ii 4 ad fin. after quoting from Cicero the complaint of the Sicilians, *sese iam ne deos quidem in suis urbibus, ad quos confugerent, habere; quod eorum simulacra C. Verres ex delubris religiosissimis sustulisset,* adds that, knowing the impotence of their gods of stone, they sought redress of a man, Cicero. *'at enim Verres ob haec facinora damnatus est.' non ergo di vindicaverunt, sed Ciceronis industria, qua vel defensores eius oppressit vel gratiae restitit. quid, quod apud ipsum Verrem non fuit illa damnatio, sed vacatio? ut quem ad modum Dionysio deorum spolia gestanti di immortales bonam dederant navigationem, sic etiam Verri bonam quietem tribuisse videantur, in qua sacrilegiis suis tranquille frui posset. nam frementibus postea civilibus bellis sub ostentu damnationis ab omni periculo et metu remotus, aliorum graves casus et miserabiles exitus audiebat, et qui cecidisse solus universis stantibus videbatur, is vero universis cadentibus solus stetit, donec illum et opibus sacrilegio partis et vita satiatum ac senectute confectum proscriptio triumviralis auferret.*

CONFERT i 106 n.

96 PRAECONEM vii 6 seq.

CHARRIPPUS probably a Cilician, who had been forward in getting up the case against Capito. *quid tibi probast, Charrippe, si damnatur iudex [praeco], quem tu ducendum accusasti, cum illius successor plura abstulerit, ut tibi? namque provide tibi praekonem et aucionem fac totum tuarum quas superaverant, ut in pecuniam totum conferas, ne et*

ipso panno tuos perdas qui remanserunt: nam nec accusatio tibi proderit et insuper nulum perdis.

CIRCUMSPICE schol. provide.

Ter. haut. 459 *aliud lenius sodes vide.* Liv. v 6 § 2 *nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim autumnum tecta ac recessum circumspicere.* xxi 53 § 11 *locum insidiis circumspectare Poenus coepit.* xxii 15 § 2 *ut Hannibal... hibernis locum circumspectaret.* Plin. ep. i 14 § 1 *petis ut fratris tui filiae prospiciam maritum.* Theokr. id. xv 2 ὄρη διόφρον, Εὐνόα, αὐτᾶ. Cic. Att. v 1 § 3 *intercesserat Staius ut prandium nobis videret.* Ter. haut. 458—9 *asperum | pater, hoc est: aliud lenius sodes vide.* Cic. Tusc. iii § 46 Kühner. Victor. on Cic. Att. v 1 § 3. Heins. on Ov. a. a. i 588. Gell. xvii 8 § 3 *puerum iubet Taurus oleum in aulam videre.* Plin. ep. iii 3 § 3.

PANNIS Petron. 44 *quod ad me attinet, iam pannos meos comedi, et si perseverat haec annona, casulas meas vendam.*

97 NAULON the passage-money to Rome.

100 PLENA DOMUS TUNC OMNIS Cic. Verr. iv § 46 Verres removed the jewels set in censers and returned the vessels *tenit hoc institutum in turibulis omnibus quaecumque in Sicilia fuerunt.* incredibile est autem quam multa et quam praeclara fuerint. *credo tum, cum Sicilia florebat opibus et copiis, magna artificia fuisse in ea insula;* nam domus erat ante istum praetorem nulla paulo locupletior, qua in domo haec non essent, *etiam si praeterea nihil esset argenti,* patella grandis cum sigillis ac simulacris deorum, patera qua mulieres ad res divinas uterentur, turibulum. haec autem omnia antiquo opere et summo artificio facta. Plut. Ant. 28 §§ 3—4 Philotas, physician to a son of Antonius, so charmed his patron at dinner by a sophism which silenced a vapouring quack, that the boy pointing to the table laden with golden plate, said πάντα, ὦ Φιλέτα, χαρίζομαι πάντα σοι. Next day the plate was sent, but returned at its full value: ἴσως γάρ ἂν καὶ ποθήσειεν ὁ πατήρ ἕνια τῶν παλαιῶν ὄντα καὶ σπουδαζομένων κατὰ τὴν τέχνην ἔργων.

On the treasures of art carried from Greece by Flaminius b.c. 194 see Liv. xxxiv 52; by Fulvius b.c. 187 ib. xxxix 5. Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. § 40 accounting for the rapidity of Pompey's movements: he had no miraculous force of rowers, no new art of steering, no strange winds to speed his course; but he was free from the obstacles which impede others: *non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit;... postremo signa et tabulas ceteraque ornamenta Graecorum oppidorum, quae ceteri tollenda esse arbitrantur, ea sibi ille ne visenda quidem existimavit.* ib. §§ 64—7. K. O. Müller Archäologie §§ 164—5. J. G. L. Ramshorn de statuarum in Graecia multitudine, Altenb. 1811. 4to. L. Klenze über das Hinwegführen plastischer Kunstwerke aus Griechenland, München 1821. 4to. Tac. Agr. 6 *sors quaesturae provinciam Asiam, pro consule Salvianum Titianum dedit, quorum neutro corruptus est, quamquam et provincia dives ac parata peccantibus, et pro consule in omnem aviditatem promus quantalibet facilitate redempturus esset mutuum dissimulationem mali....* after his praetorship *electus a Galba ad dona templorum recognoscenda diligentissima conquisitione efficit, ne cuius alterius sacrilegium res publica quam Neronis sensisset.* DCass. lxiii 11 § 1 of Nero A.D. 67 ὥσπερ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ σταλείς, πᾶσαν μὲν τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλεγκάτησε. On art collections in Rome see Marquardt v 2 210 seq. 272. Friedländer iii 210 seq.

101 SPARTANA Plin. xxxv § 45 *Tyrium aut Gaetulicum vel Laconicum, unde pretiosissimae purpurae.* ib. xxi 22 (8). ix 69 (36). Hor. c. ii

18 7. Mart. viii 28 9.

CONCHYLIA I 27 n. III 81.

vi 135—6 n. Laer. vi 1072 purpurensque colos conchyli mergitur una | corpore cum lanac. Plin. h. n. ix § 124 conchyliia et purpuras ex his lana atterit, quibus eadem mater luxuria paria paene et margaritis parit fecit. ib. § 130 concharum ad purpuras et conchyliia (eadem enim est materia sed distat temperamento) duo sunt genera. Marquardt v 2 121. The purple was diluted to make *conchylium*, of which there were three varieties, the blue of the heliotrope and the mallow, and the golden hue of the autumn violet Plin. xxi § 46.

coa ii 66 seq. vi 259—260. Sen. ad Helv. 16 § 4 nunquam tibi placuit vestis, quae ad nihil aliud quam ut nudaret, componeretur. Plin. xi § 76 of bombyces telas araneorum modo texunt ad vestem luxumque feminarum, quae bombycina appellatur. prima eas redordiri rursusque texere invenit in Coa mulier Pamphila . . . non fraudanda gloria excogitatae rationis, ut denudet feminas vestis. § 77 bombyces et in Coa insula nasci tradunt. [Then follows an account of the mode of keeping the silkworms.] § 78 nec puduit has vestes usurpare etiam viros levitatem propter aestivam. Hor. c. iv 13 13 Aeron nec Coae referunt iam tibi purpurae. id. s. i 2 101—5. Marquardt v 2 124.

102 PARRASII Hor. c. iv 8 5—8.

Ath. xii 543^b seq. a painter of Ephesus (Plin. xxxv § 67), a contemporary of Zeuxis. Quintil. xii 10 § 4 Zeuxis atque Parrasius non multum aetate distantes, circa Peloponnesia ambo tempora (nam cum Parrasio sermo Socratis apud Xenophontem [Moen. iii 10 § 1 seq.] invenitur) plurimum arti addiderunt. quorum . . . secundus examinasse subtilius lineas traditur. § 5 ita circumscripsit omnia, ut cum legum latorem rocent, quia deorum atque heroum effigies quales ab eo sunt traditae, ceteri, tanquam ita necesse sit, sequuntur. Isoer. d. permut. § 2 p. 310. Plin. ib. § 65 descendisse hic in certamen cum Zeuxide traditur et cum ille detulisset uvas pictas tanto successu ut in scenam aves advolarent, ipse detulisse linteum pictum ita veritate representatum, ut Zeuxis alitum iudicio tamen flagitare tandem remediata ostendi picturam atque intellectu errore concederet palmam inter repudari, quoniam ipse volucres fecisset, Parrasias autem se artificem. ib. §§ 67—8 primus symmetriam picturae dedit, primus argutias voltus, elegantiam capilli, venustat in oris, confessione artificum in lineis extremis palmam adeptus. haec est picturae summa subtilitas . . . extrema corporum facere et desinentis picturae modum includere rarum in successu artis invenitur. ambire enim se ipsa debet extremitas et sic desinere ut promittat alia post se ostendatque etiam quae occultat. The sources for the lives and works of these artists are collected in Fr. Iunii de pictura veterum, Roterod. 1694 f.d. Jul. Sillig catalogus artificum Dresd. 1827 8vo. J. Overbeck die antiken Schriftquellen zur Gesch. der bildenden Künste bei den Griechen, Leipz. 1868 8vo. cf. H. Brunn Gesch. d. gr. Künstler, Stuttgart, 1857—9, 2 vols. 8vo. Jul. Overbeck Gesch. d. gr. Plastik, 2nd ed. Leipz. 1869 8vo.

MYRONIS Plin. xxxiv § 57 Myronem

Eleutheris natum Ageladas [an Artaxerxes who had instructed Polyclitus] ib. § 55 et hunc discipulum bacula maxime nobilitavit celebratis versibus laudata e.g. anth. Pal. ix 713—742. 793—8. Ov. Pont. iv 1 34 ut similis verae vacca Myronis opus. Auson. epigr. 58—68. In the time of Cleero (Verr. iv § 135) it was still at Athens, in the time of Prokopius (b. Goth. iv 21) at Rome. Several of his works were removed to Rome Plin. ib. §§ 57—8 Herculem, qui est apud Circum maximum in aede Pompeii Magni . . . Apollinem, quem ab triumviro Antonio sublatum restituit

Ephorus deus Argutus adnominatus in quiete. The Hercules was carried

away from Messana in Sicily by Verres Cic. Verr. iv § 5, as was a statue of Apollo, bearing Myron's name, from the temple of Aesculapius at Agrigentum ib. § 93. On the imitations of the famous diskobolus see Welcker alte Denkm. i 417 seq. cf. Quintil. ii 13 § 10. Before the porch of the Palatine temple of Apollo Prop. iii = ii 31 7—8 *aram circum steterant armenta Myronis, | quattuor artifices, vivida signa, boves.* Mart. iv 39 1—5 *argenti genus omne comparasti | et solus veteres Myronos artes, solus Praxiteles manum Scopaeque, | solus Phidiaci toreuma caeli, solus Mentoreos habes labores.* viii 51 1—2 *quis labor in phiala? docti Myos an Myronos? | Mentoris haec manus est an, Polyelite, tua?* Stat. s. i 3 50. ii 2 63—7 *quid referam veteres ceracque aerisque figuras? | si quid Apellei gaudet animasse colores, | si quid adhuc vacua tamen admirabile Pisa | Phidiacae rasere manus, quod ab arte Myronis | aut Polyelite iussum est quod vivere caelo.* iv 6 20—30 *mille ibi tunc species aerisque eborisque vetusti | atque locuturas mentito corpore ceras | edidici. quis namque oculis certaverit usquam | Vindicis artificum veteres agnoscere ductus | et non inscriptis auctorem reddere signis? | hic tibi quae docto multum vigilata Myroni | aera, laboriferi vivant quae marmora caelo | Praxitelis, quod ebur Pisaeo pollice rasum, | quod Polyeliteis iussum spirare caminis, | linea quae veterem longa fateatur Apellem, monstrabit.* Lucian somn. 8 also classes Myron with Phidias, Polyklitus, Praxiteles. Cic. de or. iii § 26. Plin. xxxiv § 58 *primus hic multiplicasse veritatem videtur, numerosior in arte quam Polyclitus et in symmetria diligentior, et ipse tamen corporum tenuis curiosus animi sensus non expressisse, capillum quoque et pubem non emendatius fecisse quam rudis antiquitas instituisset.* Phaedr. v prol. 7.

103 PHIDIACUM Phidias the friend of Perikles, under whose direction the Propylaea and Parthenon were built. See O. Müller de Phidiae vita et operibus, Gotting. 1827. Preller in Ersch u. Gruber. Pausan. v 10 § 2 inser. on the Zeus Olymp. Φειδίας Χαριῶδον υἱὸς Ἀθηναῖος μ' ἐποίησε. Plut. Perikl. 13. 31.

VIVEBAT Verg. Aen. viii 848—9 *excurrent alii spirantia mollius aera | credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus.*

EBUR Paus. v 12 § 1 *φειδότημοι δὲ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα μοι καὶ ἐς θεῶν τιμῇ οὐ φειδωλοὶ χρημάτων δοκεῖσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες, οἷς γε παρὰ Ἰνδῶν ἤγετο καὶ ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας ἐλέφας ἐς πόλιν ἀγαλμάτων.* Max. Tyr. xxi § 6. VM. i 1 E 7. DS. xxvi 1 § 1. schol. Aristoph. nub. 859. pax 647. Philo de ebriet. 22 i 370 M. On chryselephantine works see O. Müller Archäologie § 312. Of ivory and gold were 1) an Athene at Pallene in Achaia Paus. vii 27 § 2. 2) an Athene in the Akropolis Ov. Pont. iv 1 31—2. schol. Aristid. iii 320 D. schol. Dem. c. Androt. 13 p. 597 R. 3) Athene parthenos in the Parthenon [Plat.] Hiipp. mai. 290^b. Strab. ix 396. schol. Dem. l.c. Plin. xxxiv § 54. xxxvi § 18. Parid. and Neoptian. epit. VM. i 1 E 7. Clem. Al. protr. iv p. 41 P. Themist. or. 25 p. 374 D. Tzetz. chil. viii 330. 4) the Olympian Zeus Paus. v 11. cf. iv 31 § 6. Strab. viii 353. Prop. iv = iii 9 15 *Phidiacus signo se Iuppiter ornat eburno.* VM. iii 7 E 4. Eust. II. p. 145. Hygin. f. 223 and Phil. Byz. 3 § 2 reckon it among the seven wonders of the world; the latter makes it the final cause of elephants and their tusks. So others in Overbeck Schriftquellen 133—4. Kedren. comp. hist. p. 322^b. 5) Aphrodite Urania in Elis Paus. v 25 § 1. 6) Athene in Elis? id. vi 26 § 3. 7) Asklepius in Epidaurus? Athenag. 14. 8) Zeus at Megara, in which Phidias aided Theokosmos Paus. i 40 § 4. Sen. ep. 85 § 34 *non ex ebore tantum Phidias sciebat facere simulacra, faciebat ex aere.* Quintil. xii 10 § 9 *Phidias in ebore longe citra aemulum.* Mart. ix

242 Phidiacum *Latia marmore vicit ebur*. Stat. s. iv 6 27. Lucian Gallus 24. Plut. Perikl. 12. Lact. ii 4 p. 126 Dufresn. after quoting Persius *non videbat enim simulacra ipsa et effigies deorum Polycliti et Luperanoris et Phidiae manu ex auro atque ebore perfectas nihil aliud esse quam grandes pupas, non a virginibus, quarum lusibus venia dari potest, sed a barbatis hominibus consecratas*.
NEC NON III 204 n.

POLYCLITUS III 217 n. Stat. s. iv 6 28. Joined with Phidias by Aristot. eth. N. vi 7. DH. de Isoer. 3. de Thuc. 4. de Dinarch. 7. Cic. acad. pr. ii § 146. Vitruv. iii pr. § 2 (also with Myro). Plin. xxxiv §§ 53. 55. Orig. c. Cels. viii 17. Strab. viii 372 in the Heraeum at Argos the statues of Polyclitus surpassed all in art, though inferior in cost and size to those of Phidias. cf. Mart. x 89. with Myron Plin. xxxiv § 10. Cic. de or. iii § 26. ad Herenn. iv § 9. Vitruv. i 1 § 13. Lucian somn. 8. Iup. frag. 7. Among the collection of Heins. plundered by Verres, were canephore of Polyclitus Cic. Verr. iv § 5. Symm. ep. i 23. Quintil. xii 10 § 7 attributed to him accuracy and grace, but denies him majesty: his men were more than men, his gods wanted dignity; he even shunned the gravity of age *nihil ausus ultra leves genas*.

104 MULTUS I 120 n.

LABOR VI. I 143 *poculaque, insignis veterum labor*. Mart. xiv 95 2. *πόνος* is similarly used. so

MENTORE this most famous *caelator argenti* (i 76 n.) lived before the temple of the Ephesian Diana was burnt 356 B.C. Plin. xxxiii § 154 *mirum auro caelando neminem imitari, argenti multos, maxime tamen laudatus est Mentor, de quo supra [vii § 127] diximus. quattuor (vasa) paria ab eo omnino facta sunt, ac iam nullum exstare dicitur Ephesiae Dianae templi aut Capitolini incendiis*. Varro *se et aereum signum eius habuisse scribit*. L. Crassus the orator bought two *scyphi* of Mentor's workmanship for 100 *sestertia*, but was ashamed to use them ib. § 147. Varr. ap. Non. *dolitum*. Prop. i 14 2. iv = iii 9 13. Mart. iii 41. ix 59 16. xi 11 5 *te potare decet gemma, qui Mentora frangis*. xiv 93. Lucian Lexiphan. 7 there were cups of all kinds on the sideboard *περὶ τῆς ποτηρικῆς* etc. Sidon. c. xxiii 503 seq. *post quas nos tua pocula et tuarum | musarum medius chorus tenebat, | quales nec statuas imitari que | aere aut marmoribus coloribusque | Mentor, Praetor, Scopas dederant, | quantas nec Polyclitas ipse finxit, | nec fit Phidiaco figura caelo*. Cicero describes the efforts made by Verres to possess himself of a Mentor, the property of one Diodorus Verr. iv § 38 seq. *Verri dicitur, habere eum perbona toreumata, in iis parva quaedam, quae Tharidolia nominantur, Mentoris manu summo artificio facta etc.*

105 on the plunder of Greek works of art by Roman generals, emperors, governors see Müller Archäologie § 165.

DOLABELLAE I Cn. Dolabella, cons. B.C. 81, afterwards proconsul in Macedonia. He was accused by Caesar, B.C. 77. Suet. I *Cornelium Dolabellam, consulem et triumphalem virum repetundarum postulavit; absoluteque, Rhodum secedere statuit*. VM. viii 9 § 3. Drumann ii 561 seq. Cn. Dolabella, praetor B.C. 81, and afterwards governor of Cilicia, where Verres was his legatus Verr. act. i § 11. lib. i § 41. Both oppressed the provincials: not only in Cilicia itself (Verr. i § 95 *cum ita civitatibus fragmenta corae cilicia saccos imperaret, neque ea sumeret, pro his rebus pecuniam exigeret; his nominibus scilicet Cn. Dolabellae HS. ad tricenis [about £24,000] litem esse aestimatum. quae omnia etsi solentate Dolabellae debeant, per istum tamen omnia gerebantur*), but in

Athens (ib. § 45 *Athenis audistis ex acde Minervae grande auri pondus ablatum. dictum hoc est in Dolabellae iudicio*), Delos (ib. § 46), Halicarnasus, Tenedos (ib. § 49), Samos (§ 50) etc. On his return from his province, B.C. 78, Dolabella was accused by M. Scaurus (ib. § 97), and condemned ib. § 77. iii P. Dolabella, consul B.C. 44, Cicero's son-in-law. Before his consulship had expired, he crossed over to take possession of the province of Syria. On his way he plundered proconsular Asia Lentr. ap. Cic. fam. xii 15 Dolabella vastata provincia. ib. fin. he calls him *secleratissimum latronem*. Cic. Phil. xi § 6 *cum hoc bellandum hoste est; cuius tæterrima crudelitate omnis barbaria superata est. quid loquar de caede civium Romanorum? de direptione fanorum?*

ANTONIUS C. Antonius Hybrida, younger son of Antonius the orator, uncle and father-in-law of the triumvir. After his consulship, in which he was Cicero's colleague, B.C. 63, he received Macedonia as his province, and grievously oppressed it. DCass. xxxviii 10 οὗτος γὰρ πολλὰ μὲν καὶ δεινὰ καὶ τὸ ὑπήκοον τὸ ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ, ἀρῆας αὐτῆς, καὶ τὸ ἐκσπορῶν ἐφ' ἴσαστο. He was afterwards condemned and banished, probably on a charge of *repetundae* Cic. in Vatin. § 28. The accounts of his trial are obscure and contradictory Drumann i 538 seq. Halm on Cic. l. c. § 27.

106 SACRILEGUS VERRES II 26. iii 53. *sacr.* not to be supplied with *Dol.* and *Ant.* (as by Orelli); Verres was preeminently *sacrilegus*. Cic. in Verr. act. i § 14 delubra omnia . . . depopulatus est; deum denique nullum Siculis, qui ei paullo magis affabre atque antiquo artificio factus videretur, reliquit. id. in Caecil. § 3. Verr. i § 53 seq. Lact. ii 4 § 34 seq. *quid C. Verres, quem Tullius accusator eius eidem Dionysio et Phalaridi et tyrannis omnibus comparat? nonne omnem Siciliam compilarit, sublatis deorum simulacris ornamentisque fanorum? otiosum est persequi singula. unum libet commemorare, in quo accusator omnibus eloquentiae viribus, omni denique conatu vocis et corporis deploravit, de Cerere Catinensi vel Ennensi. . . haec igitur Ceres. . . ex arcanis et vetustis penetralibus a C. Verre immissis latronibus servis impune sublata est. idem vero cum affirmaret se a Siculis, ut causam provinciae susciperet, oratum, his verbis usus est 'ese iam ne deos quidem in suis urbibus, ad quos confugerent, habere, quod eorum simulacra sanctissima C. Verres ex delubris religiosissimis sustulisset,' quasi vero si Verres ex urbibus delubrisque sustulerat, de caelo quoque sustulerat. unde apparet istos deos nihil habere in se amplius quam materiam de qua sunt fabricati. nec immerito ad te, Marce Tulli, hoc est ad hominem, Siculi confugerunt, quoniam triennio sunt experti deos illos nihil valere. essent enim stultissimi, si ad eos ob defendendas iniurias hominum confugissent, qui C. Verri nec pro se ipsis irati esse potuerunt. . . quin etiam felix in eo ipso fuit, quod ante suam mortem crudelissimum exitum sui accusatoris audiret; dis videlicet providentibus ut sacrilegus ac praedo ille religionum suarum non ante moreretur, quam solacium de ultione cepisset.* cf. Iuv. 94 n.

VERRES a summary of the works of art stolen by Verres is given by Facius Collectaneen zur gr. u. röm. Alterthumskunde, Coburg, 1811, 150—170.

107 OCCULTA Cic. Verr. v §§ 66—7. on the lengthening of the *a* see Burm. on Phaedr. iii prol. 20. L. Müller de re metr. 320. This is the only ex. in Iuv.

SPOILIA SERV. AEN. VIII 202 *spolium est, quidquid de hostibus tollitur.* Cic. Verr. iv §§ 17—19. v §§ 44. 46. 63—4. Plin. h. n. ix §§ 117—8 I have seen Lollia Paulina,

quæ fuit Gai principis matrona, bedizened with jewels to the value of 40,000,000 sesterces, and that on not on any great state ceremonial *sed mediæculum etiam sponsalium cena*, nor had those gifts been received from an emperor's predigality, *sed arvitæ opes, provinciarum scilicet spoliis partæ. hic est rapinarum exitus, hoc fuit quare M. Lallius infameus regum numeribus in toto oriente interdicta amicitia a C. Cesare Augusti filio venenam liberet, ut neptis eius quadringentiens sesterterio operta spectaretur ad lucernas.*

PLURES than were gained in war. 108 NOUM
Tac. an. iv 72 *primo boves ipsos, mox agros, postremo corpora coniugum aut liberorum servitio tradebant.* cf. Marquardt iii 1 291—2. v 1 177.

110 cf. Cic. Verr. iv e.g. § 1 *neq̃ in Sicilia tota, tam locupleti, tam vetere provincia, tot oppidis, tot familiis tam copiosis, ullum argentum vas, ullum Corinthium aut Deliacum fuisse, ullam gemmam aut margaritam, quidquam ex auro aut ebore factum, signum ullum æneum, marmoreum, eburneum, neq̃ ullam picturam neque in tabula neque in textili, quin conquisierit, inspexerit, quod placitum sit abstulerit.* cf. §§ 2. 48. ib. § 18 *res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario prope quotidiano facere vidisti: non movetur pecunia. . . tibi habe Canephoros: deorum simulacra restitue.* id. p. Sest. § 94 speaking of Piso *neque tamen ullo in publico aut religioso loco signum aut tabulam aut ornamentum reliquisse.* Of his brother Cicero says ad Qu. fr. i 1 §§ 8—9 *præclarum est enim summo cum imperio fuisse in Asia triennium, sic ut nullum te signum, nulla pictura, nullum vas, nulla vestis, nullum mancipium, nulla forma cuiusquam, nulla condicio pecuniæ (quibus rebus abundat ista provincia ab summa integritate continentiaque deduxerit . . . non tineribus tuis perterri homines, non sumptu exhausti, non adventu commoveri? . . . cum urbs custodem, non tyrannum, domus hospitem, non expilatorem, recepisse videatur.*

111 SI QUIS IN
AEDICULA DEUS UNICUS Tibull. i 10 19—20 *tum melius tenere fidem, cum paupere cultu stabat in exigua ligneus aede deus.* Petron. 29 *præterea grande armarium in angulo vidi, in cuius aedicula erant Larus argentei positi Venerisque signum marmoreum, et pæcis aurea non pusilla, in qua barbam ipsius conditam esse dicebant.* Tert. de idol. 8 *ne enim differt, an extrus vel exornes, si templum, si eram, si aediculam eius instrueris.* Apul. cited on 157. On Nero's plunder of Italy and the provinces and of their temples see Tac. xv 45 *inter res conferendis pecuniis. . . provinciae eversæ sociique populi et quæ civitatum liberæ recantur.* inque eam prædam etiam di cessere, spoliatis in urbe templis, *egestoque auro quod triumphis quod votis omnis populi Romani aetas prospere aut in metu sacraverat.* enim vero per Asiam atque Achaïam non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum abripiebantur, *missis in eas provincias Arato ac Secundo Carrinate.* Suet. Ner. 38 fin. DCass. LXII 18 § 5. Oros. vii 7.

112 DESPITAS Plin. ep. viii 24 § 5 to a friend going as governor to Achaïa *recordare, quid quæque civitas fuerit, non ut despicias, quod esse desideris: absit superbia asperitas.*

113 INTELLES RHODIOS VI 296. Mart. x 68 1. Plut. de curios. div. 5 p. 525^b τοὺς μὲν οὖν 'Ροδίους ὁ Στρατόνικος ἐπέσκωπτεν εἰς πολυτέλειαν, οἰκοδομὰς καὶ ὡς ἀσφατέας ἄγαν, ἐφάρκων δὲ ὡς ὀλιγοχρόνους. Athen. viii p. 351c. ib. p. 352^b τοὺς δὲ 'Ροδίους ὁ αὐτὸς Στρατόνικος σπαταλῶνας καὶ ἐκ—πίτας θανάτων, ἐξη αὐτοῖς ληστῆς εἶναι Κιρκηαίους. καὶ αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν

ῥόδον ἐκάλει μνηστήρων πόλιν. χρώματι μὲν εἰς ἄσωτίαν διαλλάττειν ἐκείνων ἡγούμενος αὐτοὺς, ὁμοίῳτι δ' εἰς καταφέρειαν ἡδονῆς . . . εἰκάζων.

cf. vi 297. xi 122.

UNCTAMQUE CORINTHON iii 61. Weist. on 1 Cor. 12. 6 9 seq. Cie. de re p. ii §§ 7—8 Corinth by its commerce withdrawn from agriculture and from war; luxuries imported; *habet iam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas inlecebras multas cupiditatum*. Mart. x 65 1 seq. *cum te municipem Corinthiorum | iactes, Carmenion, negante nullo; | . . . tu flexa nitidus coma vagaris, | Hispanis ego contumax capillis, | levis dropace tu quotidiano*. ib. 68 10—11. Paroemiogr. gr. Gott. i 135. ii 180.

114—115 16 n. Plin. xiv § 123 *pudetque coniteri, maximum iam honorem eius [resinae] esse in evellendis virorum corpori pilis*. ib. xxix § 26 *illa perdidere imperii vires . . . pilorum eviratio instituta resinis*. Quintil. v 9 § 14 *fortasse corpus vulsum, fractum incessum, vestem muliebrem dixerit mollis et parum viri signa, si cui . . . ut sanguis e caede, ita illa ex impudicitia fluere videantur*. Scipio in Gell. vi=vii 12 § 5 *nam qui cotidie unguentatus adversum speculum ornatur, cuius supercilia radantur, qui barba vulsa feminibusque subvulsis ambulet, . . . cumne quisquam dubitet, quin idem fecerit, quod cinaedi facere solent!* Lucian de mere. cond. 33 Thesmopolis the Stoic lived in the house of a rich and luxurious lady: τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐκείνο παθεῖν ἔφη γελοιώτατον, συγκαθίσθαι παρ' αὐτῷ παραδεδοσθαι φιλοσόφῳ ὄντι κιναιδὸν τινα τῶν πεπιττωμένων τὰ σκέλη καὶ τὸν πῶγωνα περιεξηρμένων. Marquardt v 2 368. lex. ψίλλωθρον. psilothrum. Movers ii 3 220—3 identifies (with the lxx and vulg.) *resina* with the balm of Gilead. Mart. xii 32 21—2 *nec plena turpi matris olla resina | Summoenianae qua pilantur ucores*. ib. iii 74 4. Tert. de pall. 3 fin. *unde apud hirtos et hirsutos, tam rapax ab ala resina, tam furax a mento volsella? . . . revera enim quale est Graecatim depilari magis quam amiciri?* Clem. Al. paed. iii 3 § 15 seq.

116 Cie. de prov. cons. §§ 29. 32—4. Tac. Agr. 24 *si quidem Hibernia medio inter Britanniam atque Hispaniam siti et Gallico quoque mari opportuna valentissimam imperii partem magnis in vicem usibus miscuerit*. cf. ib. 12 of the Britons. h. ii 6. iii 53 *suas exhortationibus Gallias Hispaniasque, validissimam terrarum partem, ad Vespasianum conversas*. Liv. xxii 46 § 5.

HISPANIA Mart. x 65 cited 113 n. Cie. ad Qu. fr. i 1 § 27 *quod si te sors Afris aut Hispanis aut Gallis praefecisset, immanibus ac barbaris nationibus*.

GALLICUS DCass. lxiii 22 §§ 2—4 Vindex, himself a Gaul, assembled the Gauls A.D. 68 who had suffered and were still suffering grievously from continual impositions, and called them to rise against Nero, ὅτι πᾶσαν τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων οἰκουμένην σεσέληκεν. cf. Tac. an. iii 40 Florus and Sacrovir A.D. 21 *disserebant de continuatione tributorum, gravitate feneratoris, saevitia ac superbia praesidentium, . . . egregium resumendae libertati tempus, si ipsi florentes, quam inops Italia, quam inbellis urbana plebes, nihil validum in exercitibus nisi quod externum, cogitarent*. ib. 44 a report at Rome that sixty-six Gallic clans had revolted, *adsumptos in societatem Germanos, dubias Hispanias*. ib. 46 the Roman general Silius made very little of Gallic valour *pudendum ipsis quod Germaniarum victores adversum Gallos tamquam in hostem duccentur*. 'una nuper cohors rebellem Turonum, una ala Tre-

verum, paucae huius ipsius exercitus turmae profligavere Sequanos. quanto pecunia dites et voluptatibus opulentos, tanto magis inbelles, Aeduos evincite.' IV 5. 72. XI 18 A.D. 47 Gannasco at the head of the *Claudi praedibundus* Gallorum *maxime ora* vastabat, non ignarus dites et inbelles esse. Germ. 28 inertia Gallorum. Agr. 11 Gallos quoque in bellis floruisse accepimus; mox segnitia cum otio intravit, amissa virtute pariter ac libertate.

AXIS VI 470. XIV 42. Luc. VII 423. schol. *Septentrionalis pars*. Avien. deser. orb. 534 *Assyrium suspectant eminus axem*.

117 ILLYRICUM Liv. x 2 *Illyrii Liburnique et Istri*, gentes ferae et magna ex parte latrociniis maritimis infames. The revolt of the neighbouring Pannonians and Dalmatians A.D. 6 was due to oppressive taxes DCass. LV 29 § 1. Their leader Baton threw the blame on the Romans, saying to Tiberius A.D. 9 Ib. LAT 16 § 3 'you send to keep your flocks not dogs nor shepherds but wolves.' Ios. bell. II 16 § 4 p. 118 52 Didot οἱ δὲ . . . Ἰλλύριοι τὴν ῥέχρη Δαλματίας ἀποτεμνομένην Ἰστρῶν κατοικοῦντες οὐ δυοῖ μόνους τάγμασιν ὑπέκουσι, μεθ' ὧν αὐτοὶ τὰς Δακῶν ἀντιπύσσουσιν ὄντας; the whole chapter, a speech put into Agrippa's mouth, sets forth the greatness of Rome with great effect. The career of Quintilius Varus is a commentary on the words of Liv. he was for nine years governor of Syria Vell. II 117 § 2 *quam pauper divitem ingressus dives pauperem reliquit*: but when A.D. 9 he treated the Germans as slaves DCass. LAT 18 § 3, the Roman arms sustained a reverse equal to the ruin of Crassus Flor. II 30=IV 12 §§ 30—32 *Germani victi magis quam domiti erant . . . Vari Quintilii libidinem ac superbiam haut secus quam sacvitium odisse coeperunt. ausus ille agere conventum et incautus edixerat, quasi violentiam barbarorum lictoris virgis et praeconis voce posset inhibere. at illi, qui iam pridem robigine cunctas res inertesque materent equos, ut primum togas et sacviora armis iura viderunt, duce Arminio arma corripunt.* Höck I 2 90—95.

LATUS Stat. s. IV 4 63 *Istrum servare latus*. Flor. I 21=II 5 § 1 *Illyrii . . . longissime per totum Adriani maris litus effusi*.

MESSORIBUS etc. v 119 n. XII 75 n. From Varro r. r. II pr. § 3 'most farmers have now abandoned plough and pruning-hook, choosing rather to employ their hands in the theatre and Circus than on cornfields and vineyards; we have corn imported, *qua saturi fiamus*, from Africa and Sardinia.' cf. Colum. I pr. e.g. § 20 'in this Latium and land of Saturn, where once gods taught agriculture to their children, in this land, I say, we now receive tenders in place of us for the importation of corn from provinces beyond sea, that we may not be pinched with famine.' Tac. h. I 73 *transgressa in Africam ad sustinendum in arma Godium Maerum*, famem populo Romano hiand concurre molita. Caesar on his return from Libya, n. c. 46, Plut. 55 'said that he had conquered a country large enough to supply annually to the treasury 200,000 Attic medimni of corn.' Tacitus speaking of a dearth in Claudius' reign XII 43 'once Italy sent stores to her colonies in distant provinces; nor is our present distress owing to barrenness of the soil, but we till Egypt rather and Africa, *navibusque et casibus vita populi Romani commissa est*.' Suet. Dom. 7 cited on III 2. Plin. pan. 31 § 2 'it was full of old, that our city could no otherwise be fed and supported out by the granaries of Egypt. That vainglorious people boasted that, if we were truly masters, we at least owed our sustenance to them, and that on their river and their ships depended the plenty or dearth of provisions at Rome.' cf. Ib. 39. Commodus first

appointed a *classis Africana* on the model of the *classis Alexandrina* (established by Augustus?), in order to supply any failure in the harvests of Egypt Lamprid. 17. cf. Hor. c. 1 1 9 Lambin. s. 11 3 87. Claud. bell. Gild. 52 seq. Sen. ep. 17 cited in 141 n. Plin. h. n. v 3 (4). xvii 3 (5). Mamertin. grat. act. Iul. Aug. 14 § 5. Lips. elect. 1 8. Salvian. de gubern. vi p. 138 Baluz. calls Africa *anima rei publicae*. A. D. 41 Gaius (Caligula) had withdrawn so many ships from commerce in building his bridge at Puteoli, that the magazines of corn were wellnigh exhausted Sen. brev. vit. 18 §§ 5—6. DCass. LIX 17 § 2. AV. Caes. 4 § 3. Suet. Claud. 18. 19 Claudius, who was once mobbed and pelted by the hungry crowd, devised A. D. 51 measures to secure a constant supply even in winter. He founded a secure harbour *portus Romanus* at Fiumicino. Traders were assured from risks by storms, and privileges granted to such as should build merchantmen *civi vacationem legis Papiae Poppaeae, Latino ius Quiritium, feminis ius iuri liberorum; quae constituta hodieque servantur*. Tac. xii 43. dig. 1 5 § 3. cf. the provisions against wreckers ib. XLVII 9 3 § 8. The senate struck coins in honour of Claudius with the effigy of Ceres Augusta holding ears of corn Eckhel vi 239: others with the inser. *ex S. C. ob cives serratos* ib. others with the effigy of Claudius holding scales with a *modius* between them ib. 138 (partly from Lehmann). Hock i 3 278—9. Marquardt iii 2 154—7. v 2 5—6. 11. Friedländer i² 33—5 has collected the notices of dearths in Rome, which were sometimes caused by the floods, to which the emporium and corn-magazines were specially exposed. Plut. Oth. 4 § 4 A. D. 69 the flooding of the magazines caused great scarcity for many days. Symm. ep. iii 55. 82 risk of famine in Rome from the failure of the African crops. DCass. LX 11 § 2 necessity for a new harbour, as all the grain, *ὡς ἔπος εἰπείν*, consumed in Rome was imported. Ios. bell. ii 16 § 4 p. 120 12 and 20 Didot grain for 8 months' consumption imported from 'Africa,' for the remaining 4 months' from Egypt.

118 CIRCO x 81 n. Tac. h. i 4 *plebs sordida et*

circo ac theatris sueta.

VACANTEM it was the policy of the emperors to amuse the people by shows: as Pytales, when Augustus had complained of a disturbance occasioned by the rivalry between him and Hylas, answered Macrobi. ii 7 § 19 *καὶ ἀχαριστεῖς, βασιλεῦ; ἔασον αὐτοὺς περὶ ἡμᾶς ἀσχολεῖσθαι*.

119 seq. but if you do commit this unnatural crime, what will you gain by it, seeing that Marius Priscus lately stripped the needy Africans of their all? DIRAE because by plundering Africa

you starve Rome.

120 TENUES vii 80 n.

MARIUS i 49 n.

DISCINXERIT cf. *despolia* the word of command to victors Sen. contr. 25 § 22 p. 257 l. 21 'despolia.' *meretrix, agnoscis hoc verbum? certe provincia agnoscit.*

122 MISERIS king Jérôme to Napoléon Dec. 1812 in Bignon: 'la cause puissante de ces mouvements n'est pas seulement la haine contre les Français, et l'impatience du joug étranger; elle existe dans la ruine de toutes les classes, dans la surcharge des impositions, contributions de guerre, entretien de troupes, passage de soldats et vexations de tous les genres continuellement répétées. *le désespoir des peuples qui n'ont rien à perdre, parce qu'on leur a tout enlevé, est à redouter.*'

125 SENTENTIA schol. *nuda verba.* in sententia nam solet interdum aliquid esse falsi. 'What I just now said is no commonplace of the schools, but sober truth' Petron. l n. *rerum timore et sententiarum vanissimo stre-*

pitū. ib. 10 sententias, *id est vitrea fracta et somniorum interpretamenta.* ib. 118 *controversiam* sententiolis vibrantibus pictam. M. Sen. contr. i pr. § 23 p. 55 24 *has translaticias quas proprie sententias dicimus, quae nihil habent cum ipsa controversia implicitum, sed satis apte et alio transferuntur, tamquam quae de fortuna, de crudelitate, de saeculo, de divitiis dicuntur: hoc genus sententiarum suppellectilem vocabat.*

126 VI 554. OY. A. A. II 511 *hæc tibi non hominem, sed querens crede Pelasgas | dicere.* M. Sen. i contr. pr. erratis, *optimi iuvenes, nisi illam vocem, non M. Catonis, sed oraculi creditis.* Plin. xxix 7 (1) *hoc puta ratem dixisse.* Cic. de rep. v § 1 *quem quidem ille verum, inquit, vel brevitate vel veritate tamquam ex oraculo mihi quodam esse effatus videtur.* Lucr. i 739. Arnob. i l. Burm. anth. iv 16 6.

FOLIUM Verg. Aen. iii 444 seq. *fata canit foliisque notas et nomina mandat. quæcumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, dægerit in numerum atque antro seclusa relinquit. illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt. | verum eadem, verso tenuis cum cardine rotas | impulit et teneras turbavit ianua frondes, | namquam deinde caro volitantia prendere saxo | ... curat.* Serv. ad l. in foliis autem palmarum Sibyllam scribere solere testatur Varro. Aen. vi 74 where Serv. cites the words of Varro. Symm. ep. iv 33. Varr. in Plin. xiii § 69 in palmarum foliis *primo scriptitatum, dein quædam arborum libris.* Later the Sibylline books are spoken of as written on linen Claud. bell. Get. 231—2 *quid carmine possent | fatidico custos Romani carbasus ævi.* Symm. ep. iv 34 *monitus Cumanos lintea texta sumpserunt.*

127—145 if both your suite and your wife be blameless, if no long-haired minion sell your awards, then you may choose the founder of your race from amongst the Titans; no one will deny your descent even from (Titan xiv 35) Prometheus himself, for all will gladly do honour to your desert: but if you be the slave of lust and the oppressor of your province, then your noble birth only makes your guilt more flagrant.

127 *cohors cohors praetoria*, properly the military staff of the emperor, including young nobles, who as *contubernales* or *comites praetorii* were entering upon military service. Other officers, such as *lictiores*, *praecones*, *scribae*, *interpretes*, *accensi*, *haruspices*, *apparitores*, were less properly included in the term Cic. ad Qu. fr. i l § 12—13 *quos vero aut ex domesticis convictionibus tecum esse voluisti, qui quasi ex cohorte praetoria appellari solent, horum non modo facta, sed etiam dicta omnia praestanda nobis sunt. . . . sit anulus tuus non ut vas aliquod, sed tamquam ipse tu; non minister alienae voluntatis, sed testis tuae etc.* id. Verr. ii § 27 *comites illi tui delecti manus erant tuae; praefecti, scribae, medici, accensi, haruspices, praecones erant manus tuae. . . cohors tota illa tua, quae plus mali Siciliae dedit, quam si centum cohortes fugitivorum fuissent, tua manus.* ib. § 29 *tuos amicos in provinciam, quasi in praedam, invitabas.* ib. § 75. Becker iii 1 284 seq. Hor. ep. i 3 6 *Obbar.* Nep. xxv 6 § 4 of Atticus *multorum consulum praetorumque praefecturas delatas sic accepit ut neminem in provinciam sit secutus, locum fuerit contemptus, rei familiaris despectu fructum.* Catull. x 6—23.

128 *ACERSECOMES intonsus*, epithet of Apollo. On such *acer* cf. iii 186 n. v 56 n. vi 378. The most famous, known by works of art, is Hadrian's minion Antinous. Tac. Agr. 19 *animorum provinciae prudens . . . causas bellorum statuit excidere. a se cuique oraculum primum domum suam coarcent, quod plerisque*

haud minus arduum est quam provinciam regere. nihil per liberos servosque publicae rei.

CONIUGE Tac. an. III

33 Lips. Severus Caecina censuit [A.D. 21], *ne quem magistratum cui provincia obrenisset, uxor comitaretur. . . haud enim frustra placitum olim, ne feminae in socios aut gentes externas traherentur. . . cogitarent ipsi, quotiens repetundarum aliqui arguerentur, plura uxoribus obiectari.* Plin. ep. III 9 relates the trial of Classicius for oppression in the province of Baetica [Iuv. 116]. § 19 on the third hearing minor offenders were accused, *excepta tamen Classici uxore, quae sicut impli-cita suspicionibus ita non satis convinci probationibus visa est.* § 20 the charge against the daughter of Cl. was not pressed, cf. § 29. Ulp. in dig. I 16 4 § 2 *proficisci autem proconsulem melius quidem est sine uxore: sed et cum uxore potest, dummodo sciat senatum Cotta et Messala consuli-bus* [A.D. 20] *censuisse futurum, ut si quid uxores eorum qui ad officia proficiscuntur deliquerint, ab ipsis ratio et vindicta exigatur.* Pilate's wife Matt. 27 19. Suet. Aug. 24 *disciplinam severissime rexit: ne legatorum quidem cuiquam, nisi gravate hibernisque demum mensibus, permisit uxorem intervisere.* Tac. an. IV 19. 20 A.D. 24 Sosia Galla, wife of C. Silius the conqueror in the war with Sacrovir, banished for extortion; proposal of Messalinus Cotta *caendum senatus consulto, ut quamquam insontes magistratus et culpae alienae nescii provincialibus uxoribus criminibus perinde quam suis plecterentur.* VI 29 and DCass. LVIII 24 § 3 A.D. 34 Pomponius (Pompeius) Labeo, eight years governor of Moesia after his praetorship, being with his wife accused of taking bribes, committed suicide with her. LIX 18 § 4 A.D. 39 in like manner Calvisius Sabinus governor of Pannonia and his wife committed suicide: her offence was that she inspected the guards, and was present at the exercises of the troops. Plancia offended in the same way Tac. an. II 55. id. h. I 48 the wife of Calvisius Sabinus. Plut. Galba 12 § 1.

129 CONVENTUS Hirt. bell. Alex. 56 § 4 *ex omnibus conventibus coloniisque.* Gron. obs. III 22 p. 310 Frotscher 'conventus dicebant Romani oppida in provinciis selecta, in quibus praetores et proconsules conventus agebant et pro tribunali ius reddebant occurrentibus eo ad diem edictam, qui in circumiectis locis et horum alicui attributis lites haberent.' See the whole chapter. There were seven such assize-towns (as they may be called) in Hispania Tarraconensis, four in Baetica, three in Lusitania, three in Illyria etc. Becker III 1 267. cf. ib. 136 seq. Rein in Pauly II 635. Ios. ant. XIV 5 § 4 Gabinius made five conventus, Jerusalem, Gadara, Amathus, Jericho, Sepphoris in Galilee.

130 IRE PARAT Aen. IV 118 *in nemus ire parant.* Staveren on Nep. xxv 9 § 2.

CELAENO Verg. Aen. III 211 seq. *quas dira Celaeno | Harpyiaeque colunt aliae . . . virginei volucrum vultus . . . uncaeque manus et pallida semper | ora fame.* Serv. ad l. fame, *quam iis inferebat non inopia, sed avaritia.* Rutil. Namat. imitates Juvenal's metaphorical use of the name I 609—610 *Harpyias, quarum decerpitur unguibus orbis, | quae pede glutineo quod tetigere trahunt.*

131 Ov. m. XIV 320 seq. *Picus in Ausoniis, proles Saturnia, terris | rex fuit, utilium bello studiosus equorum etc.* Verg. Aen. VII 48 *Fauno Picus pater, isque parentem | te, Saturne, refert.* cf. ib. 189 seq.

NUMERES Theokr. id. XVII 27

ἀμφότεροι δ' ἀριθμεύνται ἐς ἔσχατον Ἑρακλῆα.

ALTA 40.

132 TITANIDA xv 23 n. Ruddim. II 4. Ramshorn 288 g. On the scorn with which the Titans regarded the new gods see Aesch. PV. 35. 96. esp. 205 seq. 310. 389. 912. 955. So in the

Eumen.

133 PROMETHEA IV 133.

136 VIRGAS 268. XIV 18 seq. Cic. in Verr. v § 112 seq.

139 TACTUM Holyday 'hides a torch before thy shame.' Marius said of the nobles who abused him as an upstart, ap. Sall. Ing. 85 § 21 seq. *maiores suos creditunt, eorum facta facta memoranda clariores sese putant, quod contra est. nam quanto vita illorum praeclarius, tanto horum socordia flagitiosior. et profecto ita se res habet. maiorum gloria posteris quasi lumen est, neque bona neque mala eorum in occulto patitur.* See Wascead l. p. 295 Havere. id. Catil. 51 § 12. ad Herenn. iv § 60. Cic. off. ii § 44. Beier on Cic. or. fragm. p. 109 seq. Cic. to Lentulus Catil. iii § 10 the likeness of your grandfather on your seal *te a tanto scelere etiam nuda revocare debuit.* Sen. de clem. i 8. *La Rochefoucault la fortune fait paraître nos vertus et nos vices comme la lumière fait paraître les objets.* Tennyson *the fierce light that beats upon a throne.* Daniel to lady Anne Clifford in Chalmers' British poets iii 531 b *she tells you, how that honour only is | a goodly garment put on fair deserts; | wherein the smallest stain is greatest seen, | and that it cannot grace unworthiness; | but more apparent shews defective parts, | how gay soever they are deck'd therein.*

PRAEFERRE Plin. v 17 § 4 *pergeret, qua coepisset, lumenque, quod sibi maiores sui praetulissent, posteris ipse praeferret.*

140 CONSPECTIUS Bremi etc. on Nep. xxv 13 § 5.

142 quo Ov. a. a. i 303 *quo tibi, Pasiphae, pretiosas sumere vestes?* Supply some such word as *prodest.* Heind. on Hor. s. i 6 24. cf. Iuv. 9 n.

FALSAS i 67. What is it to me that your ancestor built that temple in which you seal a forged will? Wills were kept in the temples (dig. XLIII 5 3 § 3 *si custodiam tabularum aeditus . . . suscipit.* Tac. an. i 8 Lips.) like other valuables Iuv. xiv 260 n.; here the degenerate noble substitutes a forged will (which he seals in the very temple itself) for a true one, which he abstracts.

144 ANTE 11.

TRIUMPHALEM i 129 n.

145 SANTONICO

Mart. xiv 128 1 Gallia Santonico *restit te bardocucullo.* The Santons occupied the coast of France to the north of the Garonne; their name survives in *Saintes* (Mediolanum), the capital of the old province *Saintogne.*

VELAS ADOPERTA Verg. Aen. iii 405 *purpureo**velare comas adopertus amictu.*

CUCULLO iii 170 n.

vii 221 n. ix 28 seq. vi 118 *sumere nocturnos meretrix Augusta cucullos.* ib. 330. Hor. s. ii 7 55. Cic. Phil. ii § 77 Antonius, in order to surprise his mistress, *domum venit capite involuto.* id. cited on 158. Isidor. orig. xix 26 *cum egrediebantur de ludi prostibulo iuvenes, . . . velamento tegebant caput et faciem: quia solebant erubescere qui lupanar introissent.* Sen. vit. beat. 13 § 2 *et vitia sua cum coepit putare similia praeceptis, indulget illis, non temere nec obscure: luxuriatur etiam inoperto capite.* Petron. 7. Lucian dial. mort. 10 11 Menippus says that the philosopher laments the loss of sumptuous feasts, and because now no longer *νύκτωρ ἐξίων ἅπαντας λανθάνων τῷ ἱματίῳ τὴν κεφαλὴν κατειλήσας περιλείσιν ἐν κύκλῳ τὰ χαμαι-τυπεία.* Philostr. soph. i 25 § 25 a speech of Polemon's *ὁ μοιχὸς ὁ ἐγχε-καλυμμένος.* Apul. met. viii 10. ix 20. Laev. ap. Non. s. v. *latibulet.* Capitolin. Ver. 4 *vagari per tabernas obtecto capite cucullione vagari victorio.* Lampril. Elag. 32 *ad omnes meretrices teetus cucullione mulionico ne agnosceretur ingressus.* cf. DCass.

LXXIX 13 § 2. L. Pompon. Bonon. ap. Non. s. v. *pacnula* *pacnulum* in caput | induce ne te noscat. Plin. ep. iii 12 § 3. Suet. Ner. 26 post crepusculum statim adrepto pilleo vel galero popinas inibat circumque ricos vagabatur ludibundus. . . ac saepe in eius modi risu oculorum et vitae periculum adiit, a quodam latielario, cuius uxorem adtrectaverat, prope ad necem caesus. Fortunatian. rhet. i 6 p. 85 24 H adulteros licet occidere. infamis fuit in nukum: invenit jilius adulterum obvoluto capite nec eum occidit. interrogatur a patre, qui fuit adulter, cui pepercerit; non dicit et abdicatur. Mart. xiv 132. Marquardt v 2 185. Rich companion cucullus. These cuculli seem to have been of wool. cf. Mart. i 53 5. 92 8. iv 19 for other Gallie stuffs in use at Rome.

146 seq.

cf. i 56 seq. Driving in Italian cities being forbidden in the daytime (iii 10. 236. Plin. h. n. vii § 141. cf. Nep. xx 4 § 2), Lateranus drives out on one of the main roads.

MAIORUM i 171 n.

Cic. p. Mil. § 18 itaque in eadem ista Appia via cum ornatissimum equitem Romanum P. Clodius M. Papirium occidisset, non fuit illud facinus puniendum: homo enim nobilis in suis monumentis equitem Romanum occiderat. cf. ib. § 17.

147 CARPENTUM

ix 132. It was a covered carriage with two wheels, used by the luxurious. Claudia, sister of P. Claudius Pulcher, cos. b. c. 249, drove in a *carpentum* from the games Suet. Tib. 2. So Messalina (id. Claud. 17. DCass. ix 22 § 2) and Agrippina (id. lx 33 § 2. Tac. xii 42) received permission from the senate to drive in a *carpentum* (DCass. retains the word *καρπέντω χρησθαι*) on solemn occasions cf. Artemid. i 56 ἀγαθὸν ἐλευθέραις γυναιξίν· ἄμα καὶ παρθένοις πλουσίαις τὸ διὰ πόλεως ἄρμα ἐλαύνειν· ἀγαθὰς γὰρ ἱεροσένας αὐταῖς περιποιᾶται. Marquardt v 2 321. The form of the *carpentum* is known from the coins of the empresses who received from the senate the right to use it at the *pompa circensis* (id. orig. xx 12 3 *carpentum*, *pompaticum vehiculi genus*. Caligula Suet. 15 instituted circensian games in honour of his mother Agrippina after her death *carpentumque, quo in pompa traderetur*. The coins of this Agrippina, of Livia, of the Domitillae wife and daughter of Vespasian, of Hadrian's wife Sabina, of Faustina iun. wife of M. Aurelius, have the *carpentum*. It was also used for travelling, by Tarquin and Tanaquil Liv. i 34 § 8; Cynthia Prop. v—iv 8 53 is driven to Lanuvium in one with silk curtains *serica nam taceo volsi carpenta nepotis*. Marquardt ib. 327—8. Becker Gallus iii 10.

LATERANUS x 17 n.

he had been ejected from the senate on account of an intrigue with Messalina, A.D. 48, but was restored by Nero, A.D. 55 Tac. xiii 11. cf. xi 30. 36. When consul elect, A.D. 65, he engaged in Piso's conspiracy ib. xv. 49.

IPSE i 62.

IPSE, IPSE VI 166—7 malo, malo.

148 SUP-

FLAMINE XVI 50. schol. *vinculum ferreum, quod inter radios mittitur, dum clivum descendere coeperit reda, ne celerius rotae sequantur et animalia vexent.*

149 LUNA VIDET VI 311 luna teste.

TESTES nominative.

152 TREPIDABIT

c. acc. x 21.

153 VIRGA III 317. Sil. iii 293. Aug. cons.

evang. ii § 72 *virga intellegitur . . . corporaliter, qua utimur sive ad equum, sive ad aliquid aliud opus fuerit.* DCass. says of Caracalla, when he appeared as *auriga*, LXXVII 10 *προσεκύνει τε αὐτοῖς* [the umpires] *κάτωθεν τῇ μάστιγι.* id. LXII 15 § 1 A.D. 64 *τοσαύτη δ' ἦν ἡ τοῦ Νέρωνος ἀκολασία ὥστε καὶ ἄρματα δημοσίᾳ ἤλαυνε.* id. LXIII 1 § 1 A.D. 66 *ὅ τε γὰρ Νέρων ἐν τοῖς κιθαρῳδοῖς ἠγωνίσαστο, καὶ νικητήρια αὐτῷ Μενε-*

καὶ τοὶ τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς διδασκάλου ἐν τῷ ἵπποδρόμῳ ποιήσαντος ἡμιόχῃς. ib. 6 § 2 on the purple awnings of the theatre Nero was embroidered ἀρραῖα ἐλαφρὰν, amid stars of gold. § 3 after a sumptuous feast to Tiribates Nero καὶ ἐνθαυρῶντι θεοῖσι καὶ ἡμεταγλατῆσαι τὴν τε στολὴν τὴν ποσειδῶν ἐνδύσας καὶ τὸ κρῖνος τὸ ἡμιόχικόν περικείμενος. ib. lxi 17 §§ 3-5 A.D. 59 men and women of equestrian and senatorian rank descended into the stage and circus and amphitheatre, some playing the flute or the guitar, dancing, acting tragedies and comedies, driving lions and slaying wild beasts and fighting as gladiators, some freely, others sore against their will: and men saw the great families, *Furii, Fabii, Tullii, Valerii*, and the others whose trophies and temples were to be seen, standing below and doing ὦν ἐνία οὐδ' ὑπ' ἄλλων γιγνόμενα ἐθεώρου. and men pointed them out to one another with the finger, the Macedonians saying, 'this is *Paulus*' descendant,' the Greeks 'οὗτος τοῦ Μομπίου,' the Siceliots 'see *Claudius*!' the men of Epirus 'see *Appius*!' the Asiatics *Lucius*, the Iberians *Publius*, the Carthaginians *Africanus*. So already Caligula A.D. 37 id. lxi 5 § 2 was ruled by charioteers. ib. § 5 himself drove in the circus. ib. 14 §§ 2, 5-7. cf. Iuv. xi 198 n. vii 114 n. 215 n. and Vitellius DCars. lxi 5 § 1 before he was emperor rubbed down the horses of the blue faction. cf. Suet. Vit. 4.

prior he does not turn away his head in shame, but tries to catch his friend's eye by jerking his whip.

154 INFUNDET

it is a mark of the ἀγροίκος Theophr. char. 4 τοῖν ὑποζυγίοις ἐμβαλεῖν τὸν χόρτον.

HORDEA this plural is cited by

Quintil. as a barbarism i 5 § 16 hordea et malsa . . . non alio vitiosa sunt, quam quod pluralia singulariter . . . efferuntur. It is used however by many poets, e.g. by Verg. g. i 210, who was ridiculed by Bavius and Maevius in the verse ap. Serv. ad loc. hordea qui dixit, superest ut tritica dicat. Aug. doctr. Chr. iii § 19 hordeo vesci more iumentorum. Marquardt v 2 23-4. Rations of barley were served out to soldiers as a punishment ib. iii 2 89 n. 417. Suet. Aug. 21. Plin. xviii § 74 panem ex hordeo antiquis usitatum vita damnavit, quadripedumque fere cibus est. Apul. met. i 24 plane quod est mihi summe praecipuum, equo, qui me strenue pervexit, faenum atque hordeum acceptis istis nummulis tu, Fotis, emito. iii 26 after his transformation Lucius calls on Iuppiter hospitalis et Fidei secreta numina, to attest the ingratitude of his steed abigor quam procul ab hordeo, quod apposueram vesperi meis manibus illi gratissimo famulo. ib. iv 22 nobis unus illa recens hordeum affutim et sine ulla mensura largita est. . . ego vero numquam alias hordeo cibus. vii 14 sospitatore nuncupatum matrona prolixè curitabat, ipsoque nuptiarum die praeseptum meum hordeo passim repleti iubet. ib. 15. 16. 28.

155 LANATAS used substantively,

as laniger, bidens, etc.

ROBUM so Orelli,

Madvig, Jahn. Schol. robum, i.e. robustum, rufum: unde Hercules robur dictus est. Paul. Diac. p. 134 Lind. robum rubro colore et quasi rufo significari, ut bovem quoque rustici appellant, manifestum est. . . hinc et homines valentes et boni coloris robusti. cf. Cramer ad schol. h. l. The word is archaic (more Numae). Red oxen (Colum. vi 1 § 3 colore rubeo. cf. ib. § 2) were most highly valued.

156 NUMAE iii 12. 138 n. Iuv. i 42 Numa divini auctor iuris. Numa's sacrifices unbloody Schwegler i 681 3. cf. 541. Luc. ix 477 sacrificio Numae. Marquardt iv 34. 41.

CAEDII AS CONSUL. The consuls offered an ox to Iuppiter Capitolinus on

entering upon their office (Ov. Pont. iv 4 29 seq. ib. 9 30. Cic. de leg. agr. i § 93. cf. Serv. ad Aen. ix 627), and also to Iuppiter Latiaris on the Alban mount.

157 EPONAM schol. Epona dea mulionum est. Agesilaus Ital. iii in Plut. parall. min. 29 p. 312^r Φάλαγξος Στελλα μισῶν γυναῖκας ἵππων συνεμίσγετο· ἡ δὲ κατὰ χρόνον ἔτεκε κόρην σέριμοφον καὶ ἀνόρασεν Ἐπωνα. ἔστι δὲ θεὸς πρόνοιαν ποιουμένη ἵππων. Tert. apol. 16 *vos tamen non negabitis et iumenta omnia et totos cantherios cum sua Epona coli a vobis*. Minue. Octav. 28. Prudent. apoth. 197—9 *nemo Cloacinae aut Eponae super astra deabus | dat solium, quamvis olidam persoleat acerram | sacrilegisque molam manibus rimetur et exta*. Apul. met. iii 27 *respcio pilae mediae, quae stabuli trabes sustinebat, in ipso fere meditullio Eponae deae simulacrum residens aediculae, quod accurate corollis roseis et quidem recentibus fuerat ornatum*. inser. in honour of Epona Orelli 402. 1792—4. Henzen 5804. cf. Florencourt in the Jahrb. des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande iii 47 seq. Walz ib. viii 129 seq. Schweigler i 696 l. Epona has the *p* as ἵππος, to which *equus* is related as *sequor* to ἔπομαι. cf. Curtius Grundzüge ii¹ 50. 52. 56.

FACIES rude representations of Epona and other gods painted on the stalls.

158 PERVIGILES xv 43 n.

POPINAS these appear to have had warm baths attached to them 16s. Other exx. of nobles frequenting taverns Cic. in L. Pis. § 13 *neministine, caenum, cum ad te quinta fere hora cum C. Pisone venissem, nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, involuto capite, soleatum? et cum isto ore foetido taeterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, excusatione te uti valetudinis, quod diceris vinolentis te quibusdam medicaminibus solere curari? quam nos causam cum accepissemus . . . paulisper stetimus in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo: unde tu nos . . . turpissime ructando eiecisti*. The grammarian Lemaus called Sallust Suet. gr. 15 lurchonem et nebulonem popinoremque. id. Vit. 13. Mart. v 70. Apul. met. viii 1 *iuvenis natalibus praenobilis . . . sed luxuria popinalis scortisque et diurnis potationibus exercitatus atque ob id factiomibus latronum male sociatus*. Marquardt v 2 79—82. Becker Gallus iii³ 18—28. Friedländer ii² 21—8.

159 ASSIDUO Markl. coni. Assyrio cl. Hor. c. ii 11 16.

SYROPHOENIX cf. iii 62 n. Under the Romans Phoenike, which was included in the province Syria, received the name Συροφονικη (St. Mark 7 26) to distinguish it from Syria proper or Συρία κοινή (cf. Συροφονία). It comprised three districts with Tyre, Damascus and Palmyra for their respective capitals Marquardt iii 1 196—7. Lucian deor. conc. 4 with a sneer Συροφονικὴς τινὲς ἐμπόρου Κάδμου. Cf. Wetst. on Mar. 7 26. and for the similar form Λιβυφονικες Pape-Benseler.

AMOMO iv 108 n. Mart. v 64 3 *pinguescit nimio madidus mihi crinis amomo*. Plin. xiii §§ 6. 18. Movers ii 3 257.

160 IDUMAEAE PORTAE some suppose that a pass in Phoenicia (cf. VF. iii 497 *Albana porta*) is meant; others, the triumphal arch of Titus.

161 HOSPITIS ADPECTU—Apul. apol. 87 *tabernariis blanditiis*. That the *caupo*ns invited passers-by to enter appears from Cic. p. Cluent. § 163 *si invitaverit [caupo], id quod solet, sic hominem accipimus, ut moleste ferat se de via decessisse*. Casaub. on Suet. Ner. 27. Plut. de vitioso pudore 8 p. 532 we do not choose physicians, tutors for our children, advocates, for their merit, but for their importunity or from private friendship. To wean ourselves from this false shame, let us exercise ourselves in slight matters of every day life, never to em-

ploy κατά δυνωπίαν a barber or fuller, nor to put up at a poor inn, when there is a better at hand, ὅτι πολλάκις ὁ πανδοκεὺς ἡσπάσατο ἡμᾶς. The Syrophenicians were famous for their insinuating address Eumap. vit. Liban. p. 496 16 Didot ὁ πάντες οἱ Συροφοίνικες ἔχουσι κατὰ τὴν κοινὴν ἐντενξιν ἥδὲ καὶ κεχαρισμένον.

DOMINUM REGEMQUE v 137 n. 161 n. Mart. x 10 5 cited on III 185. IV 83 5 *solicitus donas, dominum regemque salutas.* id. I 112. II 68. XII 60b 8. Sen. ep. 3 § 1 *obvius, si nomen non succurrit, dominos salutabis.* Suet. Aug. 53 Torrent. Friedländer diss. de appellatione domini a Romanis usurpata. Regim. 1859, 4to (cf. Sittengeschichte I³ 356—362 'on the use of the form of address *domine* in ordinary life') cites Petron. 86 a pupil to his paedagogus *rogo, domine, ubi est asturco?* Mart. v 57. vi 88 by chance I saluted you this morning by your true name, forgetting to call you my 'lord,' Caecilianus. The freedom cost me 100 *quadrantes* (the usual *sportula*). Epikt. II 7 §§ 9. 15 to augurs. 15 § 15 and III 10 § 15 to physicians. 23 § 11 to an auditor at a recitation. IV 1 § 57 *ἂν ἀκούσης λέγοντος ἔσωθεν καὶ ἐκ πάθους "καί, καὶ" κἀν δοῦντα πρόβδαι προαἰώσω, λέγει δοῦλον.* Fronto ep. ad amic. I 7 p. 179 Naber. ib. 25 p. 188, where correspondents are addressed as *domini* and *domine* *frater* respectively. Apul. III. II 14 the hero is addressed by his host, ib. III 11 by the magistrate of Hypata, who is apologising for a practical joke played upon him, as *Luci domine*. ib. VI 22 Jupiter to Cupid *domine fili*. So Symm. ep. VI 41. 68 of and to his daughter *domina filia*. So in inscriptions on boys *domino filio meo* Fabretti inser. p. 582 167 n. Cf. Lucian somn. 9. Nigrin. 23 the flatterers are to blame for their patrons' insolence: ὅταν γὰρ αὐτῶν τὴν περιουσίαν θαυμάσωσι καὶ τὸν χρυσὸν ἐπαινέσωσι καὶ τοὺς πυλῶνας ἔωθεν ἐμπλήσωσι καὶ προσελθόντες ὥσπερ δεσπότας προσείπωσι, τί καὶ φρονήσεν ἐκείνους εἰκὸς ἔστιν; Ios. ant. XVI 4 § 7 καὶ βασιλέα καὶ δεσπότην.

SALUTAT Fabri on Liv. XXII 29 § 11 *vae, milites, quorum vos modo arma dexterae tesserunt, patronos salutabitis.* Tac. XII 41. Suet. Ner. 7. cf. 'hail Him Lord of lords.'

162 CYANE *u copā Syriaca* such as is addressed in Virgil's *copa*. Lucil. III 33 *caupona hic tamen una Syra.*

SUCCINCTA IV 24.

LAGONA v 29 n. XII 60.

163 DEFENSOR CULPAE DICIT MIHI Plaedr. v 49 sed dicis, where Barm. cites III prol. 8 *fortasse* Sen. n. q. I 1 § 4 *dicis mihi.* 6 § 2.

FECIMUS ET NOS HAEC IUVENES Plaut. Bacch. III 3 5—6 *minus mirandum est, illaec actas si quid illorum facit, | quam si non faciat. feci ego istaec itidem in adulescentia.*

164 DESISTI Sen. contr. II §§ 2, 3 p. 167 *obicit luxuriam propriam et hoc dicit: adulesco frugaliter vixi quomodo frugi patrem habui. ante me desiste, ante me coeperas...* 'senex luxuriare' ais; respondeo tibi 'adulescens enim navigavi.' 'ego' inquit 'iam desii, tu nondum.' 'non miror si prior desisti; prior coeperas.' see the whole contr. quidam luxuriante filio luxuriari coepit; filius accusat patrem de incontinentiae.

NEMPE Hand Turs. IV 155 *vocabulum colloqui indicat claram esse et affirmandam rem ex alterius qui colloquitur sententia.* Hor. ep. I 16 75—6 'adimam bona.' *nempe pecus, rem, | lectos, argentum: tollas licet.* 'We did the same ourselves in our youth.' 'Be it so: you have given it up now, *you mean to say.*'

166 167 III 186 n. Mart. IV 77 9 10 *haec facient sane iuvenes; deformius, Afer, | omnino nihil est ardelione sene.*

168 THERMARUM VII 233 n. XI 4. Mart. XII 70 5 seq. *frangendos ca-*

liceas effundendumque Falernum | clamabat, biberet qui modo lotus eques. | a sene sed postquam patruo venire trecenta, | sobrius a thermis nescit abire domum. Sen. ep. 122 § 6 frequens hoc adolescentium vitium est, qui vires cecolunt, ut in ipso paene balnei limine inter nudos bibant, immo potent, et sudorem, quem moverunt potionibus crebris ac ferventibus, subinde distringant. Quintil. 16 § 44 velli et comam in gradus frangere et in balneis perpotare, quamlibet haec invaserint civitatem, non erit consuetudo, quia nihil horum caret reprehensione. advertisements of baths in country inns Marini atti II 532. Friedländer II² 25.

LINTEA schol. hoc est pictis velis popinae succedit, aut linteis capsariciis tergitur. If the latter explanation (cf. Sen. supr.) were the true one, linteae must be figured towels (III 263 n.) used in the bath. Rather understand curtains (VI 228. IX 105. Casaub. on Suet. Ner. 27). Orelli 'pictum velum seu siparium ante ostium tabernae, thermopolii, cauponae, popinae suspensum. in quo erant tituli rerum venalium, invitationes praetereuntium, veluti haec Lugduni reperta inser. Lat. 4329 Mercurius hic lucrum promittit, Apollo salutem: Septimanus hospitium cum prandio. qui venerit, melius utetur. post, hospes ubi maneat, prospice. ea igitur in taberna alea offerebatur, iatrapiata, hospitium, prandium.'

169 ARMENIAE SYRIAQUE the Parthians since the death of Crassus were a constant terror to Rome Hor. c. I 12 53—4. 19 11—2. II 13 17—9. DCass. XI. 14—15 describes vividly the suddenness and fury of their onsets. cf. apocal. 9 13 seq. Ioseph. ant. XIV 13 § 3 seq. b. I. I 13.

ARMENIAE 51. Stat. s. v 2 34. Suid. Máptos. Tac. an. II 3. 56—9. The rivers are Euphrates and Tigris Plin. h. n. VI § 25. Ios. bell. III 1 §§ 2—3 choice of Vespasian for the Jewish war after he had conquered the Germans and Britons. Verg. g. I 509.

170 RHENO ATQUE HISTRO 51 n. esp. Stat. there cited. IV 147. Stat. s. IV 4 61—4 forsitan Ausonias ibis frenare cohortes, | aut Rheni populos aut nigrae litora Thules | aut Histrum serrare latus metuendaeque portae | limina Caspiacae. V 1 127—9 tecum gelidas comes illa per Arctos, | Sarmaticasque hiemes Histrumque et pallida Rheni | frigora. Ios. bell. II 16 § 4 Agrippa in a long speech sets forth the power of Rome, from the Euphrates to the Hister, to Gades and to Britain; Gauls, Germans (in spite of their giant stature, their daring and their guardian Rhine), Spaniards, Illyrians, all have yielded; the Parthians send hostages; and shall the Jews alone, of all nations under the sun, resist? In the time of Tiberius Tac. an. IV 5 eight legions were on the Rhine, to curb the Gauls and Germans; two in Africa, two in Egypt; four from Syria to the Euphrates; four on the Danube, two in Pannonia, and two in Moesia, with two others in reserve in Dalmatia. Marquardt röm. Staatsverwaltung Leipz. 1876 II 432—4, 437. Höck I 1 378—383. J. Schneider Beiträge zur Geschichte des römischen Befestigungswesens auf der linken Rheinseite, Trier 1844. The Euphrates, Rhine and Danube were the natural boundaries of the empire; conquests beyond the E. and the D. were neither permanent nor a source of strength Höck III (1) 107.

HISTRO IV 111.

PRAESTARE etc. Lateranus is in the prime of life; he has vigour enough to secure Nero from all fear of foreign enemies. Send, Caesar, send him to Ostia to command your fleet, but seek your general etc.

171 seq. MITTE...INVENIES I 155 n.

OSTIA the port

of Rome at the Tiber's mouth, from which the fleets sailed xi 75 n.; commonly *Ostia*, -ae, but Strab. used the pl. neut. and so Sall. Charis. i p. 98 16 K and Liv. ix 19 § 4. xxii 37 § 1. xxvii 23 § 2.

172 (170) placed near to *lepturus* to enhance the shame. See Friedländer ii^a 38—9.

173 seq. Apul. met. viii 1 *iuvenis natalibus prae nobilis, loco clarus, ... sed luxurie popinali ... et diurnis potationibus exercitatus atque ob id factionibus latronum male sociatus*. So Nero (DCass. lxi 14 § 2) πάντα ὥς εἰπεῖν τὸν βίον ἐν καπηλικῇ διαίτῃ ποιούμενος. Marquardt v (2) 79—80.

PERCUSSORE schol. *sicario aut gladiator*.

174 NAUTIS Hor. s. i 5 4. Plat. Phaedr. p. 243^e ἐν ναύταις που τεθραμμένων καὶ οὐδένα ἐλεύθερον ζῶντα ἐωρακότεων. Theophrast. fr. 297 Muller in Athen. i p. 254 ἡρώων καὶ λαοπρόδων. Plut. Dion 48 ὁ ναυτικὸς ὄχλος καὶ βάρανσος. inst. Lac. 42 p. 239. id. Demosth. 7 κραυπαλῶντες ἄνθρωποι ναῦται καὶ ἀμαθεῖς ἀκούονται καὶ κατέχονσι τὸ βῆμα. Plat. legg. 707^a. Eur. Hec. 607 (in DChr. or. 32 i 695 R). Tertull. adv. Valent. 12 *quis nauclerus non etiam cum dedecore lactatur? videmus quotidie nauticorum lascivias gaudiorum*. Themist. or. iv p. 61 Hard. κάπηλοι καὶ ναῦται καὶ φορτικὸς ὄχλος. They were often slaves Böckh Staatsh. b. ii c. 21 (I² 367). Celsus in Orig. i 62. ii 46. Lact. v 2. Plut. de sanitate 16 p. 130 a student must exercise the voice continually, even in an *inn*, though all should deride him. For where it is no disgrace to eat, it is no disgrace to exercise oneself either: ἀλλ' αἰσχίον τὸ δεδοικέναι καὶ δυσωπίεσθαι ναύτας καὶ ὀρωσκόμους καὶ πανδοχεῖς καταγελῶντας. Claudius also in the reign of Tiberius Suet. Claud. 5 *ex cantubernio sordidissimorum lemminum super reterem segnitiae notam ebrietatis quoque et alcae infamiam subiit*. So Nero DCass. lxi 8 § 1 πολλὰ μὲν οἶκοι, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει, νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν ἐπικρυπτόμενός πῃ ἡσέλγαινε, καὶ ἔς τε καπηλεῖα ἐσῆι καὶ πανταχόσε ὥς καὶ ἰδιώτης ἐπλανᾶτο. Vitellius lxxv 2 § 1 ἦν μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς οἷος περὶ τὰ καπηλεῖα καὶ περὶ τὰ κυβενηρία... ἐσπουδακέναι.

175 CARNIFICES SANDAPILARUM schol. *capulorum, in quibus gladiatores mortui de amphitheatro eiciuntur*. the rich were carried out to burial on a *lectus* or *lectica funebris*; the poor in a coffin *sandapila*.

Hor. s. i 8 9 *vilis arca*. Mart. x 5 10 *orciniāna sponda*. It was carried out by slaves id. viii 75 9—10. Suet. Dom. 17 *cadaver eius populari sandapila per respillones* [Mart. i 30 48] *exportatum*. cf. Mart. ii 81. Marquardt v (1) 361.

176 RESUPINATI schol. *ebrii, turpia patientis*. cf. iii 112 n.

TYMPANA iii 64 n. Aristoph. vesp. 119. Varro in Nonius s. v. *mansuetem* p. 483 when the *galli* saw a lion *tympanis... fecerunt mansuetem*. Catull. 63 8 seq. *Ellis niveis citata cepit manibus lere typanum | typanum, tubam, Cybelle, tua, mater, initia; | quatiensque terga tauri niveis cava atantibus*. 16. 2021 *Pieropriam ad deam Cybellam, Phrygiā ad memora ducit, | ubi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant*. Lucret. ii 619 seq. Verg. Aen. ix 619. Suet. Aug. 68 *de gallo Matris deum tympanizante*. Phaedr. iv 17. Dempster on Rosin. ii 4. Lips. on Sen. vit. beat. 13 § 4. Spanheim on Callim. h. Dian. 247. Claud. Eutrop. i 278.

GALLI ii 110 seq. vi 513 seq. Phaedr. iv 1. Movers die Phönizier i 670. Apul. met. viii 24—31. ix 1—10. Lamprid. Heliog. 7. Hier. in Osee lib. i c. 4 ver. 14 (vi 41^b ed. Ven. 1768).

177 LIBERTAS v 161 n. Suet. Vitell. 7 fin. *tota via caligatarum quoque militum viribus exarsit, perque tabula ac deversoria*

mulionibus ac viatoribus præter modum comis, ut mane singulos, 'iamne ientassent,' sciscitaretur seque fecisse ructu quoque ostenderet.

FOCULA v 37 seq. n. 127 seq. n.

LECTUS ib. 17 n.

178 MENSA Plin. pan. 49 § 5 *non tibi semper in medio cibus semperque mensa communis?* cf. ib. § 6.

REMIOTIOR on the comp. and superl. of participles, see Jahn's Jahrb. Suppl. xv 208 seq. [and Neue Formenlehre n^o 119—128. H. A. J. M.] Neue gives *remotior* from Cic. and Ov. and the adv. *remotius* from Cic.

179 Colum. i 8 § 2 *socors et somniculosum id genus servorum, otiosis, campo, Circo, theatris, aleae, popinae, lupanaribus consuetum.*

180 NEMPE 'to be sure,' supr. 57 n.

LUCANOS

slaves were sent into the country as a punishment Ter. Phorm. 249 250 *molendunus in pistrino, cupulandum, habendae compedes, opus ruri faciundum.* Hor. s. ii 7 117 118 *ocius hinc te! ni rapis, accedes opera agro nona Sabino.* Plaut. most. i 1 8, 15 seq. *asinar.* ii 2 325. Sen. de ira iii 29 § 1 *si rusticum laborem recusat aut non fortiter obit a servitute urbana et feriata translatus ad durum opus.* dig. xxviii 5 35 § 3. P. Faber semestr. ii 5. Wallon hist. de l'esclavage ii 226, 241, 345 seq. Marquardt v (1) 185—7.

TUSCA iii 2 n. Tiberius Gracchus (Plut. 3) noticed that Tyrrhenia was cultivated by slaves. The social war and Sulla's tyranny depopulated the country still more. In order to repeople Italy Caesar (Suet. 42) *sanzit ne... ii, qui pecuariam facerent, minus tertia parte puberum ingenuorum inter pastores haberent.* Mart. ix 23 4 *et sonet innumera compede Tuscus ager.*

ERGASTULA

'barracoons.' xi 80 n. xiv 24. Sen. de ir. iii 32 § 1 *magnam rem sine dubio fecerimus, si servulum infelicem in ergastulum miserimus!* Colum. i 8 §§ 16 17 *ut ergastuli mancipia recognoscant, ut explorent, an diligenter vincti sint, an ipsae sedes custodiae satis tutae munitaque sint: num vilicus aut alligaverit quempiam domino nesciente aut revincerit... tantoque curiosior inquisitio patrifamilias debet esse pro tali genere servorum, ne aut in vestiariis aut in ceteris praeibitis iniuriose tractentur, quanto et pluribus subiecti, ut vilicis, ut operum magistris, ut ergastulariis, magis obnoxii perpetiendis iniuriis et rursus sacrilia atque avaritia laesi magis timendi sunt.* Ergastula were sometimes underground ib. 6 § 3 *vinctis quam saluberrimum subterraneum ergastulum plurimis idque angustis illustratum fenestris, atque a terra sic editis, ne manu contingi possint.* Plin. xviii § 36 *coli rura ab ergastulis pessimum est et quicquid agitur a desperantibus.* On the number of the slaves who were thus employed cf. App. b. c. i 7. Sen. ben. vii 10 § 4 *vasta spatia terrarum colenda per vinctos.* Luc. vii 402 *vincto fossore coluntur Ilesperiae segetes.* Tac. ann. iv 27. sat. iii 141 n. xiv 305.

181 TROIUGENAE i 100 n.

VOBIS IGNOSCITIS

Hor. s. i 3 22 *Wüstemann egomet mi ignosco, Maenius inquit.*

182 TURPIA DECEBUNT iv 13 *nam quod turpe bonis, Titio Scioque, decebat | Crispinum.* xi 1. 175.

CERDONI iv 153.

Pers. iv 51. schol. *Græce dicit [Κέρδων is a slave's name Demosth. Nicostr. p. 1252 fin.] turpem vulgarem, lucri cupidum. id est, si pauper adulterium committat, crimen admisisse dicitur; si dives, iocosus dicitur.* cf. Mart. iii 16. 59 (in which passages a cobbler is meant). 99.

VOLESUS On the use of the plur. cf. i 109 n. p. 140. The father of P. Valerius Publicola (Liv. i 58. ii 30) was named Volesus. An ancestor, Volesus Valerius, came to Rome with Tatius (DH. ii 46. Nieb. i 538). Antonin. iv 33 words once current now need a gloss, *γλωσσηματα νιν.*

So the names of famous men of old, Camillus, Caeso, Volcesus.... And this I say *ἐπὶ τῶν θαυμαστῶς πως λαμπάντων*.
BRUTUM 262. v 37. XIV 43. INC. VII 589.

183 210 nobles on the stage and in the arena Friedländer II³ 290—2. DCass. LIV 2 § 5. LX 7. Plancus danced 'Glaucus' before Cleopatra (Plut. Ant. 29. Vell. II 83 § 2). Suet. Tiber. 35 *ex iuventute utriusque ordinis profligatissimus quisque, quominus in opera scaenae harenaeque edenda senatus consulto teneretur, famosi iudicii notam sponte subibant*.

185 CONSUMPTIS OPIBUS bankrupt rakes I 33. 59—62. 88—109. XI 1—55; shifts of starving poets VII 3—11.

VOCEM LOCASTI schol. *praeco fuisti in mimo*. VI 380 *vocem vendentis praetoribus*. Mart. VII 649.

DAMASIPPE cf. Hor. s. II 3. A noble of the day, having wasted his fortune, appears as a crier on the stage, there to act the noisy *apparition* of Catullus.

186 SIPARIO 'to the curtain,' i. e. *scenae* 'stage' or 'boards.' schol. *velum, sub quo latent paradoxi cum in scenam prodeant*. Opposed by Sen. to the tragic *cothurnus* tranq. an. II § 8 *Publius* [a mimegraphus] *tragicis comicisque vehementior ingeniis, quoties mimicas ineptias et verba ad summam caveam [the gallery] spectantia reliquit, inter multa alia cothurno, non tantum sipario tortiora, et haec ait etc.* A folding screen (see Apul. in lexx. and Rich). Tertull. adv. Valent. 13 *alia autem trans siparium cothurnatio est*. inscription on a pillar at Pompeii (epheMERIS epigraphica 1872 I 179 n. 283) *Fumolus cum archimimo a sipario receptus*. In Tert. apol. 16, ad nat. I 15 *sipharum* is a flag. The root is *σῆφος* (*supparum*), a sail. Tiberius decreed (Tac. ann. I 77) *ne domos pantomimorum senator introiret, ne egredientes in publicum equites Romani cingerent aut alibi quam in theatro sectarentur*. Gaius (Caligula) on the other hand took lessons of the tragic actor Apelles (DCass. LIX 2 §§ 2—5. 29 § 6) and once summoned the principal senators in hot haste by night, that he might dance before them (ib. 5 § 6). Cf. Philo leg. ad Gaium p. 57. Marquardt v (2) 95—6.

CLAMOSUM as a *praeco*, schol. or perhaps the character personated by Damasippus screamed at the sight of the ghost.

PHASMA the *Phasma* of Menander was translated by Lavinius Lucius Ter. eun. prol. 10 Donat. (who gives the plot).

CATULLI schol. *nomen est mimographi*. XIII 111 *urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli*. Mart. v 30 3 *facundi scena Catulli*. See L. Müller in Rhein. Mus. 1869 621—2. Ribbeck com. Rom.² 393. Teuffel³ 285 n. 1.

187 LAUREOLUM schol. *in ipso mimo Laureolo figitur crux. unde vera crux dignus est Lentulus, qui tanto detestabilior est, quanto melius gestum imitatus est scenicum. hic Lentulus nobilis fuit, et suscepit servi personam in agendo mimo*. Tert. adv. Valent. 14 'being unable to fly [*cf. edoce*] over the cross.... as not having been practised in any Laureolu' of Catullus.' Mart. (spect. 7) speaks of a criminal, compelled to act the part of Laureolus, and in that character exposed upon a cross to be mangled by a bear: *qualiter in Scythica religatus rupe Prometheus assiduam nimio pectore parit aram: nuda Caledonio sic pectora praebuit urso | non falsa pendens in cruce Laureolus. | circumant lacerti membris stillantibus artus | ... viderat antiquae sceleratus criniae fume*, in quo, quae fuerat fabula, poena fuit. Among the ominous occurrences of the day before Caligula was murdered (Suet. 57) *cum in Laureolo mimo, in quo actor proripiens se ruina sanguinem comit, plures secundarum certatim experimentum artis darent,*

cruore scena abundavit. Iosephus (xix 1 § 13) adds, that *Laur.* was a captain of robbers: 'the *minus* was represented, in which a captain of robbers is crucified: . . . and there was a great effusion of blood upon the stage about the criminal who hung upon the cross.' Ribbeck com. fragm.² 392.

VELOX probably the 'runaway' of xiii 109.

LENTULUS a noble as in vi 80. vii 95.

188 DIGNUS CRUCE actors were *infames*. Aug. civ. D. ii 13 *Romani, quamvis iam superstitione noxia premerentur, ut illos deos colerent, quos videbant sibi voluisse scaenicas turpitudines consecrari, suae tamen dignitatis memores ac pudoris actores talium fabularum nequaquam honoraverunt more Graecorum, sed sicut apud Ciceronem [de re p. iv § 10] idem Scipio loquitur 'cum artem ludieram scaenamque totam in probro ducerent, genus id hominum non modo honore civium reliquorum carere, sed etiam tribu moveri notatione censoria voluerunt.'* cf. Aug. ib. 27. 29 § 2. Gell. xx 4. Chrys. hom. 37=38 in Matt. 5 p. 421^c οἱ μὲν νόμοι οἱ παρὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων γραφέντες ἀτίμους αὐτοῖς εἶναι βόλονται. This homily describes with great force of indignation the corruptions of the stage. Quintil. iii 6 § 18 *qui artem ludieram exerceat, in quattuordecim primis ordinibus ne sedeat.* dig. iii 2 1. 2 § 5. 3. xxiii 2 § 47. xxxviii 1 37 pr. xlviii 5 25 (24) pr. (sat. x 315 n.). Laberius, when compelled to act by Caesar, inserted in his prologue the verses (Macrob. ii 7. Ribbeck² 296 109—112) *ego bis tricenis annis actis sine nota, | eques Romanus e lae egressus meo | domum revertar mimus. nimirum hoc die | uno plus vixi mihi quam vivendum fuit.* Suet. Caes. 39 Cas. Tertull. de spect. 22 *ipsi auctores et administratores spectaculorum quadrigarios, scenicos, xysticos, harenarios illos amatissimos, quibus viri animas, feminae autem illis etiam corpora sua substernunt, propter quos in ea committunt quae reprehendunt, ex eadem parte qua magnificiunt, deponunt et diminuunt, immo manifeste damnant ignominia et capitis minutione, arcentes curia, rostris, senatu, equite ceterisque honoribus simul et ornamentis quibusdam. quanta perversitas! amant quos multant, deprettant quos probant: artem magnificunt, artificem notant. quale iudicium est, ut ob ea quis offussetur, per quae promeretur! immo quanta confessio est malorum rerum, quarum auctores, cum acceptissimi sint, sine nota non sunt!*

NEC TAMEN IPSI IGNOSCAS POPULO if they had any shame, they would not sit out such plays. cf. Friedländer ii³ 416—9. Mart. iii 86 *ne legeres partem lascivi, casta, libelli, | praedixi et monui: tu tamen ecce legis. | sed si Panniculum spectas et casta Latinum, | non sunt haec mimis improbiora,—lege.*

189 FRONS DURIOR Tert. de virg. vel. 2 *delicti durior frons est, ab ipso et in ipso delicto impudentiam docta.*

190 TRISCURRIA schol. *locos nobilium.* The *tri* seems to have a superlative force, as *trifur, triparcus, trivenefica.*

191 PLANIPEDES actors said by Diomed. iii 490 K to be so called as appearing barefoot, not in sock or buskin. See Foreellini, Rich and Teuffel³ § 7 n. 3. Auson. ep. 11 *nec de mimo planipedem nec de comoedii histrionem* (cf. Herm. opusc. v 251 seq.). Atta aedilicia (p. 160 R²) *daturin' estis aurum? exultat planipes.* Gell. i 11 § 12 *quid enim foret ista re ineptius, si, ut planipedi saltanti, ita Graccho contionanti numeros et modos et frequentamenta quaedam varia tibicen incineret?* Sen. ep. 8 § 8 *quantum disertissimorum veruum inter mimos iacet! quam multa Publii non exalceatis,*

sed cothurnatis dicenda sunt! Macr. II 1 § 9 planipedis... impudica et praetextata verba iacientis. Lyd. de mag. I 40.

FABIOS 14 n. DCass. LXI 17 speaking of Nero's time 'men and women [I 22 n.], not only of equestrian but also of senatorial rank went on to the stage and circus and amphitheatre, just like the lowest of the people; and some of them played the flute and danced, and acted in comedies and tragedies, and played on the lute, and drove horses, and slew wild beasts, and fought in single combat (inf. 199 seq.), some of choice, others sore against their will [*cogente Nerone*], and then people saw the great families, the Furii, the *Fabii*' etc.

192 MAMERICORUM a noble family of the Aemilia gens (supra 21); the whole gens traced its descent from Mamereus a son of Numa Plut. Num. 8. Aemil. 2. Paul. Diac. s. v. Aemiliam. In the 5th cent. A.D. the Mamerci held many honours; one of the name e.g. was thrice dictator.

ALAPAS v 171 n. Mart. v 61 11 12 o *quam dignus cras alapis, Mariane, Latini!* | *te successurum credo ego Panniculo.* Cypr. de spect. 8 *ietibus vulnerum infelix facies locatur, ut infelicioer venter saginetur.*

QUANTI SUA FUNERA VENDANT etc. ["Madvig has well pointed out how confused and self-contradictory the explanations of the older editors are: much that he says is manifestly true; but I am not at all satisfied with his own explanation of the most difficult point, *quanti sua funera* etc.: *funera*, as he takes it, even if Latin which I doubt, could not have been intelligible with the context to a Latin reader; and in my opinion his interpretation weakens, if it does not destroy, the point of the contrast between these words, and *tinge tamen gladios* etc. with which they were evidently intended to contrast. Juvenal here, as in other places, referring to an age long past, that of Nero, in his rhetorical way, as if it were present, and indeed mentally thinking of it as present, is necessarily obscure. In describing too this *Res memoranda novis armalibus atque recenti Historia* I believe he had Tacitus annal. xiv 14 etc. before him, and perhaps some other of the authorities of Dio quoted by you: 188 189 foll. seems almost to refer to Tacitus: *mox ultro vocari populus Romanus laudibusque extollere, ut est vulgus cupiens voluptatum... nobilium familiarum posteros egestate venales in scenam deduxit* etc. I cannot understand why Madvig should deny that *funera vendere* for *vitam vendere* is Latin, the two ideas being interchangeable and the Latins often thus using *mors*. *redimere aliquid vita* and the like are common in Cicero: see Nizolius and Freund: but then Caesar bel. Gall. I 44 12 says *omnium gentium atque amicitiam eius morte redimero posset*: Ovid ex Ponto III 1 105 *Simea mors redimenda tua... esset*: i.e. *si vendere tuam mortem ut meam redimeres*. Well then Juvenal says 'At what price these creatures sell their deaths, what matter?' (I omit for the moment 193 *vendant - ludis*). *Sume tamen gladios* etc. 'yet if the choice were given them "will you go on the stage or be killed?" I should have thought that none would have hesitated for a moment to choose death, rather than be *zelotypus* etc.:' thus you get a direct contrast between *quanti s. f. v.*, and *Sume tamen gladios* etc. which is surely intended. Juvenal in his indignation does not choose to distinguish between their actual degradation and what he thinks they ought to feel: then 198 foll. *Res haut mira* etc. seems still a reminiscence of Tacitus: l. c. 15 *non nobilitas cuiquam (cith. princ. mimus Nobilis) non aetas aut acti honores impedimento quominus Graeci Latineve histrionis artem exerceant utpote ad gestas modosque laud viriles...* and *postremo ipse*

seenas incedit temptans citharam cet.: so that now nothing was left but the 'ludus.' Now to return to 194 *Vendunt cet.*: this must be as it were a parenthetical thought of Juvenal, as before and after he is talking of Nero's days: they seem meant to point the contrast between the *quanti cet.* and the *tamen cet.*: he knew from Tacitus l. c. '*notos quoque equites Romanos operas harenae promittere subegit donis ingentibus, nisi quod merces ab eo qui iubere potest vim necessitatis affert*' (i. e. *cogente Nerone*); and he knew that in *his own* days it had become a fashion and a passion with nobles to enter the arena as gladiators or to fight with wild beasts. This parenthesis then has no reference to Nero's times of course, as what precedes and follows has: 'What matter then at what cost they sell their lives (or deaths): (we know from what we see going on at the present day that they do sell them readily enough, tho' no Nero compels, nay they unhesitatingly sell them at the games of the Praetor), I should have thought then that they would have chosen the *gladii* at once, when the choice was between death and dishonour of this kind.' Many trains of thought must have been running through Juvenal's mind at the same time." H. A. J. M. So Mr Conington wrote: 'I don't think anything of Madvig's objection that it should be *vitas vendunt*. Virgil uses indifferently *vitam pro laude pacisci* and *letum pro laude pacisci*.']

193 NULLO COGENTE NERONE Aen. xii 423 *secuta manum nullo cogente sagitta*. cf. georg. ii 10. Stat. Th. xi 694 *non ullo cogente manum*. Ov. m. i 103. The definition of *voluntas* by Iulianus in Aug. op. imperf. c. Iul. v 42 is *motus animi cogente nullo*. DCass. (191 n.). Tac. h. ii 62 (infr. 199 n.). ib. 71 *Neronem ipsum Vitellius admiratione celebrabat, sectari cantantem solitus, non necessitate, qua honestissimus quisque, sed luxu*. ib. iv 42 *hoc certe Nero non coegit*. id. ann. xiv 14 15. 20 *ne spectaculorum quidem antiquitas servaretur quoties praetores ederent, nulla cuiquam civium necessitate certandi...degeneretque studiis externis iuventus...principe et senatu auctoribus, qui modo licentiam vitii permiserint, sed vim adhibeant: proceres Romani, specie orationum et carminum, scena polluantur. quid superesse nisi ut corpora quoque nudent et caestus assumant?* ib. xv 33. Suet. Ner. 12. DCass. Lxi 19.

194 CELSI PRAETORIS Madvig aptissime amplitudo praetoris in sellae curuli sedentis significatur, ut eo acerbius foeditas nobilium hominum huic se inter vilem histrionum gregem offerentium notatur. The praetor now, as formerly the aedile, superintended the games of the circus (x 36 37) and the theatrical representations (vi 380 *coem vendentis praetoribus*. xiv 257 n. DCass. liv 2 says that Augustus committed to the praetors the whole arrangement of the shows. Plut. Brut. 10. Tac. Agric. 6. Suet. Ner. 4, 21. Galb. 6. Plin. ep. vii 11 § 4 *fuere[m] [mihi] et cum filio maxima [iura], adeo quidem, ut praetore me ludis meis praesederit*. Quintil. iii 6 § 18. Becker röm. Alt. ii (3) 264).

195 FINGE v 72 n. Ov. epist. i 5 77. met. ii 74 *finde datos currus: quid ages?* 'Supposing that you were compelled to choose between running on a sword, and appearing as an actor on the stage—which is the better?' Cf. Epict. diss. i 2 § 12 seq. 'Agrippinus, when Florus was deliberating, whether to take part in a show exhibited by Nero, advised him to do so. On being asked, why he did not himself do the same, he replied, 'Because I do not so much as entertain the question at all... For what is it you ask me? Whether death or life be preferable? I answer, Life. Pain or pleasure? I answer, Pleasure. But

if I do not play a part on the stage, I shall lose my head. Away, and play your part, but I will not,' etc." In the christian church charioteers and *poetasters* were received only on renouncing their calling cone. Eliberit. A.D. 305 can. 62.

PULPITA VII 93 n.

196 QUID=UTRUM Verg. XII 726—7 *fata imponit diversa duorum | quem damnet labor et quo vergat pondere letum.* ib. 719. Pers. II 20. Phaedr. IV 23 2. Tac. ann. I 47 *quos igitur anteferet?* MADVIG. add Hor. ep. II 1 41. Phaedr. I 24 8. Luc. I 126. VI 807. VII 260. So *quisque=uterque* I 41 n. Madvig on Cic. fin. IV § 16. Aug. de beata vita 6. Mart. I 6 5 n.

MORTEM estne quisquam qui dubitet? alio mortis timidus, ut eius vitandae causa se in scenâ, ridicula suscepta persona, traducat? MADVIG.

QUISQUAM Burm. on Aen. I 48.

197 ZELOTYPUS

the part of the jealous husband of the *mima* Thymele I 36 n.

STUPIDI blockhead, the clown in a mime, Arnob. in V 171 n. Orelli inser. 2645 *Avclius Eutyches stupidus greg. urb.* (i. e. *stupidus gregis scenis rum uriani*: persona quae risum stupiditate quadam incitabat). ib. 2608. Capitolin. Antonin. phil. 29 *cum Tertullum etiam prudentem cum uxoreprehenderit; de quo mimus in scena praesente Antonino dicit, cum stupidi nomen adulteri uxoris a servo quaereret, et ille diceret ter 'Tullus,' et adhuc stupidus quaereret, responderit ille, 'iam dixi ter, Tullus dicitur.'* Cypr. de spect. 6 *patresfamilias togatos modo stupidos, modo obscenos.*

COLLEGA fellow-

actor of the *mimus* Corinthus.

198 cf. sat. VI 617.

CITHAROEDO to play on an

instrument, to sing, or to dance, was thought unbecoming in a Roman of condition (Nep. 15 1 § 2 and praef. Macrobi. III 14=II 10 §§ 4-10, 15). Subrinus Flavius in Tac. XV 65 *'non referre dedecori, si citharoedus demoreretur, et tragocudus succederet:'* quia (adds Tac.) *ut Nero cithara ita Piso tragico ornatu canebat.* cf. ib. XIV 14 15. XVI 4. DCass. LXII 24. Suet. Ner. 20 *statim ut imperium adeptus est, Terpnium citharoedum rigentem tunc praeter alios accessit: diebusque continuis post cenam citharâ in multam noctem assidens, paulatim et ipse meditari exercereque coepit: nec eorum quicquam omittere, quae generis eius artifices vel conservandae vocis causa vel augendae factitarent etc.* ib. 21 *nomen suum in albo profitentium citharoedorum iussit ascribi: sorticulaeque in urnam cum ceteris demissa, intravit ordine suo simulque praefecti praetorii citharam sustinentes, etc.* A lampoon posted about the city ib. 39 *dum tendit citharam noster, dum cornua Parthus, | noster erit Paean ille ἐκατηβελέρης.* When his dethronement was predicted, he replied (ib. 40) *τὸ τέχνηον πασα γαῖα τρέφει,* quo maiore scilicet venia meditaretur citharoedicam artem principi sibi gratam, privato necessariam (cf. DCass. LXIII 27). ib. 41 nothing in the invective of Vindex vexed him so much *quam ut citharoedam malum se increpitum*; he turned to one courtier after another, asking: *nossetne quengquam praestantiorum?* ib. 43 he hoped to melt the rebel armies by going alone to meet them, weeping, and prepared *epinicia* to be sung the next day: almost his last words were ib. 49 *qualis artifex pereo.* id. Vit. 4 *Neroni acceptior...peculiari merito, quod praesidens certamini Nerone cupientem inter citharoedos contendere nec quavis flagitantibus cunctis promittere audientem idoque egressum theatro revocaverat.* ib. 11 (cf. DCass. I. c. 29). DCass. LXI 20 § 1 *ἐστὴν τε ἐπὶ σκηνῆς ὁ Καῖσαρ κ.τ.λ.* ib. 21. LXIII 1. 6. 8. 9. 14. 17 §§ 5 6. 21. 22. 26. Philostr. Apoll. IV 39 § 1. V 7 § 2. 19. [Luc.] Ner. 2. Sibyll. V 141 seq.

Plin. xxx § 14. Zonaras xi 18. infr. 227 n. For the juxta-position *citharoedo principe* cf. vi 118 *meretrix Augusta*. DCass. lxi 19 §§ 2 3 (at Nero's *iuvenalia* Aelia Catella, a lady of high birth, 80 years of age, danced, and many other noble ladies; from some Nero, at the bidding of the spectators, plucked off the masks by which they sought to disguise their shame). 20 § 1. 21 § 2. LXII 6 §§ 3—5. 18 § 1. 24 § 2. LXIII 1 § 1. 6 § 3. 8 § 2 seq. 12 § 2. 17 §§ 5 6.

MIMUS 191 n. Aug. de magistro § 5 *histriones totas in theatris fabulas sine verbis plerumque exponunt et aperiunt*. Suet. Dom. 8 *quaestorium virum, quod gesticulandi saltandique studio teneretur, morit senatu*. Lamprid. Heliogab. 25 *in mimicis adulteriis quae solent simulato fieri effici ad verum iussit*.

199 HANC ULTRA QUID ERIT NISI LUDUS what worse (than the noble actors in the pantomimes) remains, except the school of the lanista and the combats of the amphitheatre? Nor is this crowning disgrace wanting; Graecus has entered the arena and chosen the equipment which leaves the face bare. cf. Tac. xiv 20 complaints of the better citizens on the institution of the *quinquennale ludicrum*: outlandish fashions were ruining morals *patrios mores funditus everti...ut degeneret studiis externis iuventus*...see more supr. 193 n. On the degraded position of gladiators see Quintil. decl. 9 § 5 *inter debita noxae municipia contemptissimus tiro*. Calpurn. decl. 50 *seruum ex libero et gladiatorem ex viro forti...gladiator infamis in iudicio loquor...neque enim condicione gladiatoria quicquam est humilium in vulgo*. Flor. ii 19 § 3 *servilia bella...et, ne quid turpitudini desit, gladiatoria*. id. iii 20 § 1. Tac. h. ii 62 *cantum severe [by Vitellius], ne equites Romani ludo et harena polluerentur, priores id principes pecunia ac saepius vi [supr. 193] perpulerant; ac pleraque municipia et coloniae acmulabantur [supr. 188 189] corruptissimum quemque adolescentium pretio illucere*.

LUDUS xi 20 n. Madvig 'gladiatorius, in quo lanista magistro artem discabant: Cic. in Cat. ii § 9. Caes. b. c. i 14 § 4. Suet. Caes. 31. Hor. ep. i 13.' Sen. ep. 87 § 9 *hic [some trassulus of the day] sine dubio cultior comitatorque quam M. Cato videretur, hic, qui inter illos apparatus delicatos cummaxime dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum*. ib. 99 § 13 *aspice illos iuvenes quos ex nobilissimis domibus in harenam luxuria proiecit*.

ILLIC in the ludus. Freeman and even nobles contended in the arena iv 95. xi 8. Sen. de prov. 2 § 5. q. n. v 31 § 5. DCass. lvi 14 (knights). LIX 10. LXXII 19. Fronto ad M. Caes. v 22 p. 82 *Naber consul populi Romani posita praetexta manicam induit, leonem inter iuvenes quinquatribus percussit populo Romano spectante*. Didius Iulianus (Lamprid. vit. Did. c. 9). Commodus (id. vit. Comm. 11—3. 15). Tert. ad mart. 5. ad nat. i 18. Markland conj. *illud...habe* cl. iii 187—8 *illud fermentum tibi habe*.

200 MIRMILLOXIS a gladiator equipped in Gallic fashion, with a fish (see below) on his helmet (ver. 203. schol.) When the *retarius* fought with the *myrmillo*, he cried in Ionic *a maiore* verse '*non te peto, piscem peto, quid me fugi*', Gallic? (Festus, see Forcellini). See Friedländer ii³ 516 *myrmillones* (or *murm*—Heuzen 6174 seq.) were not quite identical with the *Galli*, for the two classes appear separately in the list in Mommsen IRN 736. The *myrmillo* appears as the opponent of the *retarius* also in VM. i 7 § 8. Quintil. vi 3 § 61 *Pedo de myrmillone, qui retiarium [quem—us?] conseqebatur nec feriebat, 'virum' inquit 'capere vult'*; generally of the *Threx* Suet. Dom. 10 *Threces myr-*

millioni parum, nuncrario imparem. Aus. monosyll. (idyll. xii) *quis myrmilloni componitur? aequimanus Threx.* Cic. Phil. vii § 17 (where observe the contrast: *Gracchorum potentiam maiorem fuisse arbitramini, quam huius gladiatoris futura sit?*) Suet. Cal. 55. His armour completely covered him Ann. xvi 12 § 49 *seque in modum myrmillonis operiens.* ib. xxiii 6 § 83 *pedites enim in speciem myrmillonum coniecti.* Tac. an. iii 43 *gladiaturae destinati, quibus more gentico [he is speaking of Gauls; and myrmillones were called Galli, Festus, Plut. Crass. 8] continuum ferri tegimen.* The name myrmillo is derived from a fish, *μόρμυρος* or *μόρμυλος* (Aristot. etc.), Lat. *μύρμιλον* (Ov.) On a Thracian inscription (Dachl 2161) the word *μυρμιλλῶνες* occurs. Rich mirm.

201 Gracchus does not appear as a *Threx*. Paul. Diae. p. 156 Lind. *Threces gladiatores, a similitudine parmularum Thraciarum.* Friedländer n^o 517—9. Plin. h. n. xxiii § 129 *parmae Threcedicae.* Artem. ii 32 they were well defended (*κατεσκεπάσθαι τοὺς ὀπλοῖς*), rose upon their enemy *ἀνέβαινον*, and bore a scimitar (*τὸ μὴ ὀρθῶς ἔχειν τὸ ξίφος*, cf. Suet. Cal. 32 *myrmillonem e ludo rudibus secum battuentem et sponte prostratum confodit ferrea sica ac more victorum cum palma discucurrit.* Clem. Al. str. i 16 § 75 'the Thracians first invented the so-called ἀπὲρ, a bent sword, and first used targets on horseback.' The Thracians on Trajan's column are armed in the same manner.

FALX SUPINA 'a reversed sickle', a sabre bending backwards instead of forwards. Labbe gloss, *sicut Ὀρρακιδὸν ξίφος ἐπικαμπές*. Respecting this Gracchus cf. ii 144—9 *vicit et hoc monstrum tunicati fuscina Gracchi.* Iustravitque fuga media gladiator harenam | et Capitolinis generosior et Marcellis | et Catuli Paulique minoribus et Fabiis et cunctis ad podium spectantibus, his licet ipsum | admorcas, cuius tunc munere retia misit. cf. Hier. ep. 107=7 ad Laetam § 2 *propinquus vester Gracchus, nobilitatem patriciam nomine sonans, cum praefecturam gereret urbanam.*

202 DAMNAT ET ODIT

203 GALEA VM. i 7 § 8 *incidit deinde ut...retiarius cum myrmillone introduceretur: cuius cum faciem vidisset, idem dixit ab illo se retiario trucidari putasse.* Suet. Claud. 34 *prolapsos iugulari iubebat: maxime retiarios, ut expirantium faciem videret.* Quintil. decl. 9 § 9 a friend bids farewell to a gladiator *supremum per galeam dederam oscula.* The helmets had vizors (see the cuts in Dict. Ant. or in Rich).

TRANS. ii the three-pronged spear (dharpoon, *fuscina*), with which the *retiarius* dispatched his opponent, after entangling him in his net. He is compared as a fisherman spearing thunnies (Hom. Od. x 124 n.) Prud. e. Symm. ii 1109 seq. *spectant aevratam faciem quam crebra pudenti | imparet quotiens hostilibus, saevius et quam | cuberebus patulis partem perfundat harenae, | cum fugit.* Mart. of a gladiator v 24 12 *Hermes aequoreo minax tridente.* A *retiarius* named *Aequoreus* in Mommsen IRN 2872. Arn. vi 12 *cum fuscina rex maris, tamquam illi pugna sit gladiatorii obunda certaminis.* cf. Isidor. xviii 54. DS. xvii 43 the besieged Tyrians used nets and harpoons against the Macedonians. From VM. (l. l.) and from the story of Pittacus (Strabo p. 600 when challenged by Phryno to single combat, he equipped himself as a fisherman, caught Phryno in a casting-net, speared him with a trident and dispatched him with a dagger. DL. i § 74 Menge. Festus p. 238 Lind. Ptolemaeus i 25) it appears that a dagger was also used by the *retiarius*. This dagger is seen in the cut (fig. 185') in Guhl and Koner (ii 338).

The best account, with references to works of art, in Friedländer 11³ 511—5.

204 RETIA technically called *iaculum* (Isid. origg. xviii 51). gloss. Labbe *retiarius* δίκτυοφόρος δίκτυοβόλος.

205 NUDUM DCass. lxi 19 (cited 198 n.)
SPECTACULA the benches of the amphitheatre; cf. Liv. i 35.

206 FUGIT Artemid. ii 32 if a man dreamt that he fought with a *retiarius*, it was a sign that his wife would desert him ἀφίεται γυναῖκα...φυγάδα. While he is engaged in combat, and turned towards his foe, he may remain unknown, but when he *flies* along the rows of spectators and lifts his face to them, there is no room for doubt.

207 CREDAMUS incredible as it may be, let us believe our eyes, as he runs barefaced before us. Kier 43—48 rightly makes *spira* subject to *porrigat* (cf. vi 248—50. vii 20 21. 63—5. x 287—8. 326—7. xiv 125. Pers. iv 11 12) and reads *credamus, tunicae de f.* ‘agnoscimus faciem Gracchi; credamus igitur eum tunicam retiarii nobili Romano indignam sumpsisse’.

TUNICAE the *retiarius* wore the tunic alone, sat. ii (supr. 201 n.). Suet. Cal. 30 *retiarii tunicati quinque numero gregatim dimicantes sine certamine ullo totidem secutoribus succubuerant: cum occidi iuberentur, unus resumpta fuscina omnes victores interemit.*

AUREA his lasso is of gold lace; this foppery and the size of his armlet make him the more conspicuous.

208 LONGO in the Bignor mosaic (archaeologia xviii 203 Friedländer) the shoulder-plate stands out like a wing.

IACTETUR dangles as he runs.

SPIRA schol. *huiusmodi aliquid, quo citius sparsum funem vel iactatam retiam colligat*, a kind of *amentum* (ἀγκύλη), a band passing round the body from the left shoulder to the right hip, and attached to the net (Friedländer).

GALEO schol. *galerus est unum impositus gladiatoris* the technical name for a guard, of leather or metal, worn on the left arm and reaching over the shoulder, which served as a shield to the *retiarius* (see Rich and Guhl and Koser's cut 488^b). Some found at Pompeii are figured by Garruci in bullet. Nap. nuova ser. i 101 seq. 103 pl. 7. cf. rev. archéol. v 8 pl. 165 (Friedländer).

209 ENGO since Gracchus is recognised by his features and his dress, the gladiator by trade, the slave, blushes to be pitted against so degraded a foe, smarts at the disgrace of meeting Gracchus. How are the mighty fallen! Sen. de provid. 3 § 4 *ignominiam iudicat gladiator cum inferiore componi et scit eum sine gloria vinci qui sine periculo vincitur.* cf. ib. 4 § 4. ep. 78 § 16 (of athletes). Cic. Tusc. ii § 41.

210 SECUTOR matched with the *retiarius* also in Suet. Cal. (207 n.) and in the cut referred to 204 n. ad fin. 208; therefore called *contra rete* in inscriptions (Wilmanns 2605 n. 6—CIL vi 631—2. ib 2616=Henzen 6171). Commodus fought as *secutor* with sword (cf. Prud. c. Symm. ii 1100 *altius impresso dum palpitat ense secutor*) shield and helmet (DCass. lxxii 19. 22. Lamprid. Comm. 15). Friedländer 11³ 516—7, who cites for the helmet Philogelos 87 Eberhard. schol. Iuv. vi 108. His name is derived from his following the *retiarius* in his flight (cf. Artem. ii 32).

211 230 The people if free to choose would prefer the Spaniard Seneca to Nero the scion of Iulus, but yet a parricide worthy of many deaths. ‘Orestes also slew his mother’; true, but at Apollo’s behest, to avenge the treacherous murder of his father; and it was his single sin; he laid no finger on his sister or on Hermione, mixed no poison for his kinsfolk,—never sang on the stage, wrote no Trojan epic:

for what of all Nero's crimes called louder for the avenging sword of Verginius, of Nubia or of Galba? Behold the exploits, the accomplishments of your high-born emperor; it is his pride to sing on a foreign stage, to win the parley-wreath in Greek concerts. Fix the trophies of his voice on the family statue, the flowing train of Thyestes or Antigone at the feet of Domitius, and hang up his guitar from a marble colossus. On Nero see especially Herm. Schiller *Gesch. des röm. Kaiserthums* unter Nero Berlin 1872, and for his progresses in Greece G. F. Hertberg *Gesch. Griechenlands unter der Herrschaft der Römer* in Halle 1868.

211 SUFFRAGIA x 77 seq. n.

212 SENECAM the philosopher (v 109. x 16), Nero's teacher. Tac. xv 65 *fama fuit* (A.D. 65) *Subrium Flavum cum centurionibus occulto consilio neque tamen ignorante Seneca destinavisse, ut post occisum opera Pisonis Neronem Piso quoque interficeretur tradereturque imperium Senecae, quasi... claritudine virtutum ad summum fastigium delecto.* See on the Stoic opposition under the empire Schiller's Nero 666-765. W. A. Schmidt *Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit* Berl. 1847.

213 Nero deserved, not once alone (*non una* in 151, vi 218), but many times, to die the parricide's death. For he was privy to, and afterwards jested on, the murder of Claudius (v 148). Early in A.D. 55 he poisoned, by the help of Locusta (i 71-72 n.), Britannicus, son of his step-father Claudius (Tac. xiii 15-18; Agrippina was alarmed because, ib. 17 *parricidii exemplum intullegebat*). Among his other victims were his father's sisters Domitia Lepida (A.D. 54, before the death of Claudius, ib. xii 64) and Domitia shortly after the murder of Agrippina DCass. lxi 17. Suet. Ner. 34), his mother Agrippina (March A.D. 59 Tac. xiv 3-13, she had long looked forward to such an end, ib. 9 *consulenti super Nerone responderunt Chaldaei, 'fore ut imperaret matremque occideret'; atque illa 'occidat' inquit 'dum imperet.'* DCass. lxii 18 a Sibylline oracle was fulfilled in Nero, the last emperor of the Julian line, *Ἐσχάτος Αἰνκαδῶν ἀποκτενέσθης ὑπὸ νεφέρας*. cf. lxi 2 § 1 the crime foretold by an astrologer. After the murder he was filled with guilty fears Tac. ib. 10, 11. DCass. lxi 14. Suet. 34 *saepe confessus exagitari se materna specie verberibus furiarum ac tuedis ardentibus*. cf. Stat. s. i 7 116-9 as emended by Haupt [*noctis nascens* m]. The indignation of the people, amidst great outward rejoicing, still found some vent: e.g. a child was found exposed in the forum, and with it a tablet inscribed, DCass. ib. 16 'I rear thee not, lest thou shouldst kill thy mother.' Verses were posted about the city, such as Suet. 39 '*quis negat Aeneae magna de stirpe Neronem?* | *sustulit hic matrem, sustulit ille patrem.*' cf. Tac. xv 67. Namatian. ii 57-60), his wives, Octavia the daughter of Claudius (June A.D. 62 Tac. xiv 64. DCass. lxii 13. Suet. 57), and Poppaea (Tac. xvi 6. DCass. lxii 27 § 3; Antonia daughter of Claudius, and Rufius Crispinus son of Poppaea (Suet. 25).

214 CULLEUS a skin (wine-skin dig. xxxiii 6 3 § 1): a bag was hung round the neck of one of Nero's statues, with the inscription Suet. 46 *ego quid potui? sed tu culleum meruisti.* DCass. lxi 16. dig. xlviii 9 9 pr. *poena parricidii more maiorum haec instituta est, ut parricida virgis sanguineis verberatus deinde culleo insuatur cum cane, gallo gallinaceo et vipera et simia: deinde in mare profundum culleus iactatur. hoc ita, si mare proximum sit: alioquin bestiis obicitur secundum divi Hadriani constitutionem.* Excluded from the air of heaven and from burial in earth the criminal was shut up, like with like,

with the parricide viper (etymol. magn. s. v. ἔχιδ) the ape that squeezes its young to death, and impious creatures that fight with their parents (Theophil. antecessor paraphr. inst. iv 18 § 6 pp. 921—3 Reitz. cf. Gothofr. on dig. l. c. cod. ix 17. DH. iv 62. VM. i 1 § 13. Tzetzes on Lyk. 1778). The murderer of father or mother, grandfather or grandmother (Paul. sentent. v 25 adds of brother or sister or patron), were liable to this punishment Dig. l. l. § 1 (ib. l. 1 a much wider definition of parricide is given). cf. Sen. contr. vii 2 § 3. Iuv. xiii 155—6. Suet. Aug. 33. Dosith. in div. Hadr. sent. § 16 (corp. iur. anteiust. i p. 212 [also in Valpy's HSt viii 408—9, where see notes], who says, that the impious man, sewn into a sack with impious animals, was carried down to the sea on a wagon drawn by black oxen). Sen. de ir. i 16 § 5. de clem. i 15 § 7. 23 § 2 (addressed to Nero!) *parricidae a lege coeperunt et illis facinus poena monstravit. pessimo vero loco pictus fuit, postquam saepius culleos vidimus quam cruces.* Cic. de invent. ii § 149. p. Rosc. Am. § 70. Liv. periocha 68. Tert. de an. 33. ad nat. ii 13 *Oehler in duos culleos dividi Iovem decuit.* Martian. Capella v § 465. Rein Criminalr. 457. Schrader on Justin. inst. p. 767 seq. E. C. Clark early Roman law 45—6. Rudorff röm. Rechtsgesch. ii 371 n. 6.

215 AGAMEMNONIDAE DCass. lxi 13 § 3 when Nero attempted to drown Agrippina, the sea would not endure *τὴν μέλλουσαν ἐπ' αὐτῇ τραγωδίαν ἔσσεσθαι.* Cf. 11 § 3 *μυθολογίαν.* Suet. 39 *multa Graece Latineque proscripta aut vulgata sunt, sicut illa: Νέρων Ὀρέστης Ἀλκμαίων μητροκτόνοι. | νεόνημφος ἰδίαν μητρί' ἀπέκτεινεν Νέρων* (so Baumgarten-Crus.). cf. [Lucian] Ner. 10. So Apollonius in Philostr. iv 38 § 3 'you cannot say of wild beasts, that they ever feasted on their own mothers, but Nero has batted on this food. If the same was the case of Orestes and of Alkmaeon, yet their fathers were an excuse for the deed, the one having been slain by his own wife.' So Vindex (in DCass. lxiii 23 § 6) *οὗτος δὲ δὴ Ουρέστης τε καὶ Οἰδίπους, Ἀλκμαίων τε καὶ Ὀρέστης δικάζονται ἂν καλοῖτο· τοίτους γὰρ ὑποκρίνεται.* cf. ib. 9 § 4. Suet. Ner. 21 *inter cetera cantavit... Orestem matricidam.* In the schools of rhetoric the crime of Orestes was a hackneyed theme. Cic. de inv. i §§ 18—9 *ratio est quae continet causam, quae si sublata sit, nihil in causa controversiae relinquatur, hoc modo, ut docendi causa in facili et pervulgato exemplo consistamus: Orestes si accusetur matricidii, nisi hoc dicat 'iure feci; illa enim patrem meum occiderat,' non habet defensionem* etc. ad Herenn. i § 26. Liban. decl. 5 an apology for Orestes (iv 110—137 R). Plutarch parallelia 37 has an exact counterpart of Orestes in Fabius Fabricianus, who was saved by his sister, slew his mother and her paramour, and was acquitted by the senate. In Isae. 8 § 3 we find one 'surnamed Orestes.'

CAUSA Quintil. iii 11 § 4 *ratio autem est, qua id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur. et cur non utamur eodem, quo sunt usi omnes fere, exemplo? Orestes matrem occidit: hoc constat. dicit se iuste fecisse: status erit qualitatibus, quaestio, an iuste fecerit, ratio, quod Clytaemnestra maritum suum, patrem Orestis, occidit.* ib. § 5 11—12. vii 4 § 8 *fortissimum est, si crimen causa facti tuemur, 'plead justification.'*

216 DEIS AUCTORIBUS Quintil. iii 11 § 6 *idem putant et sub una quaestione esse plures rationes, ut si Orestes et alteram adferat causam matris necatae, quod responsis sit impulsus. Orestes acted by direction of Apollo* (Eur. Or. 416 Φοῖβος, κελύσας μητρός ἐκπράξει φόνον. ib. 28. 591 seq. id. El. 1246. Aesch. Eum. 465 seq. 579. 594 seq. Ch. 269 seq. 1030.

Soph. VI. 32 seq.) speaking in the name of Zeus (Eum. 616 seq. 798 seq.). Cic. p. Rosc. Am. §§ 66—7.

ULTOR Ov. am. i 79 vindex in matre patris, malus ultor, Orestes.

217 CAESI MEDIA INTER POCULA Agamemnon says in Homer Od. ix 400 seq. ἀλλὰ μοι Αἰγισθος τεύξας θάνατόν τε μόρον τε | ἔκτα σὺν οὐλομένη ἀλόχῳ, οἰκνῶδε καλέσσας, | δειπνίσσας ὥς τις τε κατέκτανε βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτῃ. So Sen. Agam. 867 seq. In Aeschylus a bath is the scene of the murder Ag. 1128. Eum. 461. 633.

217 seq. imitated from Hor. A. ii 3 201—4 *Ulixes quid enim Aiac fecit, cum stravit ferro pecus? abstinuit vim | uxore et gnato: mala multa precatus Atridis | non ille aut Tenerum aut ipsum violavit Ulixen.*

218 Orestes did not kill Electra (from Hor. A. ii 3 133 seq. c. p. 139—140 non *Pygaleo ferro violare animum horarum est | Electram*), as Nero did Octavia and Antonia.

IUGULO Blomf. gloss. Aesch. PV. 888.

SPARTANI Hermione, daughter of Menelaus and Helen; this his Spartan wife Orestes did not kill, as Nero did Octavia and Poppaea.

219 CONIUGII=coniugis. add to lexx. Ambr. exhort. virg. 4 § 23 plur. So *matrimonium, servitium*.

219 seq. 158 n. sup. 17 n. Aconit. v 15 (ii 220 Adams). Sprengel Gesch. d. Arzn. i⁴ 41. Ov. m. i 147 *lurida terribiles miscet aconita rosas*. vii 407. Nero poisoned Britannicus. Domitia and Antonia (sup. 213 n.): he thrice attempted to poison his mother, but she was cured by antides (Suet. 34. Tac. xiv 3). cf. Suet. 35 fin. 36 fin. he thought of poisoning the whole senate ib. 43.

220 seq. 158 n. 225 n. Suet. 20 *blandiente profecto optumquam exquire vocis et faveat, pro dire in scenam concupivit: salubre inter familiares tractum proverbium iuctans, 'occulat musicos nullum esse respectum,' et prodidit Neapoli primum: ac ne comussa quidem repente nota terrae theatro ante cantare destitit quam absderet aena.* *Ibidem* saepius et per plures cantant dies: during the great fire (ib. 38) *ἀλωεν ἱλὶ in illo suo scenico habitu decantavit.* cf. Isidorus ib. 39. He vowed, if victorious over Vindex, to appear as a *histrion* ib. 54. Before singing on the stage in the public theatres, he practised in a private theatre Plin. xxvii § 12. Tac. xiv 15. [Lucian] Nero 6. Suet. 21. DCass. LXIII 9. 10. 22. Clavius Rufus, who had been consul, acted as herald Suet. 21. DCass. LXIII 14.

NUMQUAM CANTAVIT on this merit of silence Philostr. iv 14 Apollonius to Tigellinus: 'I am better disposed towards Nero than you: you think him worthy to sing, I to be silent.'

CANTAVIT 198 n. At the time of Nero's fall Suet. 46 *ascriptum et columnis; iam Gallos eum cantando excitasse.* He was compared to Apollo DCass. lxi 20. lxiii 20. Suet. 53. Lucian Ner. 10. Sen. apoc. 4 15 seq.

221 on this humorous demand cf. iii 9. vi 398 seq. where the go-*sp.* 431 seq. where the line-speaking is *gracioso* than the minstrel or the drunkard. Aristoph. ran. 147 seq. εἴ που ξένον τις ᾄδῃκεσε πώποτε, | ἢ παῖδα κινῶν τὰργύριον ὑφέλετο, | ἢ μητὲρ ᾄλόησεν, ἢ πατὴρς γυνάθον | ἐπάταξεν, ἢ πλοῦκον ὕρκον ὤμωσεν, | ἢ Μορσίμου τις ῥῆσιν ἐξεγράψατο. Demosth. 371 πα-
τοῖργος ὦν καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρὸς καὶ γραμματεὺς.

TROICA on Nero's poems see Tac. xiii 3. xiv 16. xv 49. Suet. 10. Mart. viii 70 S. ix 27 9 seq. Pers. i 121. Touffes² § 283 n. 8 who indicates fragments. Priollander iii⁴ 302. Sen. n. n. q. i 5 § 6 *ut ait Nero Caesar divertitimus. 'nulla Cytherea splendent agitata columbae.'* Plin. xxxvii § 50 *Domitius Nero in ceteris vitis olivae portensis capillos quoque*

Poppaeae coniugis suae in hoc nomen adoptaverat quodam etiam earmine sucinos appellando. Suet. Vit. 11. Dom. 1. Some affirmed that he was not the author of the works which went by his name, but Suet. (52) had seen some originals, with erasures and corrections, all in his handwriting. The *Troica* was an epic, DCass. LXII 29 ὁ δὲ Νέρων ἄλλα τε γελοῖα ἔπραττε καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ θεάτρου ὀρχήστραν ἐν παν-
δῆμῳ τινὶ θέᾳ κατέβη, καὶ ἀνέγνω Τρωϊκά τινα ἑαυτοῦ ποιήματα κ.τ.λ. Tac. xvi 4 and Suet. 10 mention such a public recitation. The ἄλως *Ἰνίου* which Nero sung during the great fire of Rome (64 A.D.) was probably an extract from it (DCass. LXII 18 § 1. Suet. 38. Tac. xv 39). The poem was known to Servius (g. iii 36. Aen. v 370).

quid etc. 'For what crime, of all that Nero committed in his cruel tyranny, more called for vengeance than this?' Madvig cites Cic. Phil. XIII § 34 *quid non aut probaretis aut fecistis, quod faciat, si reviviscat Cn. Pompeius ipse*: i. e. what is there, of all that Pompeius would do, if he were to come to life again, that you have not either applauded or performed?

VERGINIUS L. Verginius Rufus, consul A.D. 63 was governor of upper Germania A.D. 68, when C. Julius Vindex, propractor of his native Gaul, rose against Nero, and (finding the provincial levies insufficient to found a Gallic empire) offered the crown (Plut. Galba 4) to Ser. Sulpicius Galba, governor of Hispania Tarraconensis, who declared himself 2 Apr. 68 (Suet. G. 10. Plut. G. 5. Schiller 278-9). Verginius marched against Vindex. In the battle of Vesontio (Besançon) Vindex was slain with his whole army (Tac. h. i 51. iv 57). Verginius repeatedly refused the empire; he lived until A.D. 97, when his funeral oration was pronounced by Tacitus, consul that year (Plin. ep. ii 1 § 6). Pliny the younger, his neighbour and ward (ib. § 8), speaks of him in the highest terms of praise. He left directions for this epitaph to be inscribed on his tomb. ib. vi 10 § 4 *hic situs est Rufus, pulso qui Vindice quondam imperium asseruit non sibi sed patriae*. An inscription IOVI • O • M | PRO • SALVTE | ET • VICTORIA • L • VERGINI • RVFI set up by his slave Pylades at the critical time, when Verginius had been saluted imperator by his troops, is in CIL v 611 n. 5702. See Mommsen in Keil's Plin. ep. p. 429. On the attempt of Vindex to establish a national kingdom (Tac. h. iv 17 cl. 57) in Gaul see Schiller 261-278, who corrects the errors of Xiphilinas and modern writers; on Galba's revolt ib. 278-284.

223 SAEVA C. Fannius wrote *exitus occisorum aut relegatorum a Nerone* (Plin. ep. v 5 § 3); three books only were completed and greedily devoured by the public.

CRUDA Mart. iv 49 4 *cenam, crude Thyesta, tuam*.

224 seq. cf. ii 104 seq.

225 FOEDO CANTU 188 n. x 315 n. ad fin. Nep. Epam. 1 § 2 *scimus enim musicen nostris moribus abesse a principis persona, saltare vero etiam in vitiis poni: quae omnia apud Graecos et grata et laude digna ducuntur*. Sen. contr. 1 praef. § 8 *cantandi saltandique obscena studia effeminatos tenent*. Yet even Thræsea (Tac. xvi 21) habitu tragico cecinerat in his native town Patavium, at the games instituted by the Trojan Antenor.

PULPITA VII 93 n. Ios. b. I. ii 13 § 1 Nero's murder of his brother, wife, and mother, his extension of his cruelty to the noblest of the land, καὶ ὡς τελευταῖον ὑπὸ φρενοβλαβείας ἐξώκειλεν εἰς σκηνὴν καὶ θεάτρον. The tribune Subrius Flavus, when Nero asked why he had forgotten his oath of allegiance Tac. xv 67 'No soldier was more loyal, while you deserved love: *odisse coepi, postquam parricida*

matris et uxoris, auriga et histrio et incendiarius extitisti.' The same Sulpicius Flavius ib. 65 declared that there was small choice between Nero and Piso: *non referre dedecori si citharoedus demoveretur et tragoedus succederet, quia ut Nero cithara, ita Piso tragico ornatu canebat.* Plin. pan. 46 *populus ille, aliquando scaenici imperatori spectator et plausor nunc in pantomimis quoque acersatur et damnat effeminatas artes et indecora saeculo studia.* DCass. LXIII 17 § 5. Hertzberg II 99-108. In the year 64 Tac. xv 33 *ardere in dies cupidinis aligebatur Nero promiscue scaenas frequentandi, nam adhuc per domum aut hortos circuebat iuvenilibus ludis, quos ut parum celebres et tantae voci angustos spernebat, non tamen Romae iniquiore animo Neapolim quasi Graecam dedit: inde initium fore, ut transgressus in Achaïam insignes et antiquitus sacras coronas adeptus maiore fama studia civium eliceret.* To the last he retained his passion for the stage Suet. 44.54; he had imbibed the taste in childhood from a dancer his *pedagogus* ib. 6. 20. Schiller 69, 133-4, 137-8, 180-1, 198-200, 225, 245-7, 258-9, 282 n. 4. Friedländer II³ 429-30, 463-4.

226 GRAIAE

Suet. 22 *nec contentus harum artium experimenta Romae dedisse, Achaïam, ut dilectus, petiit* [A.D. 66], *hinc notissime modis, instituerant civitates, apud quas musici aquae calidae solent, omnes citharoedorum coronas ad ipsum mittere, eas adeo grate recipiebat, ut legatos qui pertulissent, . . . familiaribus epulis interponeret, a quibusdam ex his rogatus, ut cantaret super cenam, exceptusque effusius, solos scire audire Graecos, solosque se et studiis suis dignos ait.* cf. ib. 23 24. 53. Vespasian (Suet. Vesp. 6) incurred the extreme displeasure of Nero, so that he was banished from his court, and feared for his life, because, having been in his suite in his musical tour, cantante eo aut discederet saepius aut praesens obdormisceret. [Lucian] Nero 2 seq. Νέρωνα τοίνυν ἐς Ἀχαΐαν ὥσται ἡγὼν καὶ τὸ σφόδρα αὐτὸν πεπεικέναι μὴδ' ἐν ταῖς Μουσικαῖς ἀνταγωνίσσασθαι ᾗ ὅτι, κ.τ.λ. Philostr. Apollon. iv 24 § 2. 36. v 7 8. DCass. LXIII 8 seq. Tac. xv 33.

APIUM DCass. LXII 9 § 3 *τὴς δὲ νίκη ἀτοπωτέρα, ἐν ᾗ τὸν κότινον ἢ τὴν λαβρὴν ἢ τὸ στέλινον ἢ τὴν πίτην λαβάν, ἀπέλασε [ὁ Νέρων] τὸν πολιτικόν;* Plin. xix § 158 *honor [apio] in Achaïa coronare victores sacri certaminis Nemeae.* Lucian Anach. 9 Ὀλυμπίασι μὲν στέφανος ἐκ κοτινῆς, Ἰσθμίοι δὲ ἐκ πίτου, ἐν Νεμέῃ δὲ σελίνων πεπλεγμένος. epigr. inedit. num. 453 (Brunek III 247, translated by Aus. eclogar. p. 430 Par. 1730) *quattuor antiquis celebravit Achaia ludos, . . . sorta quibus pueri, mulieres, alia, apium.* Meineke's Empirion 105 seq. Diphil. ἡρώδης fr. 1 23. Plat. Timol. 26 § 3. Themist. p. 186^a. Plut. qu. conv. 1 2 23 cites several authorities to show that parsley was at one time employed at the Isthmian games; thus Callimachus said of it (3 § 3) *ἐφάρμεν κατὰ σελίνου Ἰσθμίου* (ἡλθ' ὅτε τῶν Νεμέην. cf. Procles ib. § 4. Pind. Olymp. 13 33 46), where the schol. (p. 270 Bérh, cf. p. 5) says that the σέλινον used at Nemea was green, that at the Isthmus dry: id. Isthm. 2 16-21 schol. p. 527. 7 61-136. Nem. 4 88 (142). Nicander alexiph. 605 (618) schol. id. ther. 649 schol. (cf. Euteon. metaphr.). DS. xvi 79. Greg. Naz. or. 24 § 19. Ios. cited p. 308.

227 seq. Suet. 25 *caetera coronas in cubili circum lectos posuit: item statuas suas citharoedico habitu: qua nota etiam nummum percutit.* ib. 22. 32. An Achaean coin (Eckhel vi 276) *Neroni Apollini.* He returned in triumph from Greece, having the catalogue of his victories borne before him, wearing his Olympian, and bearing in his

hand his Pythian crown (ib. 25). He hung his crowns (1808 in number) on the Egyptian obelisk in the circus maximus DCass. LXIII 21 § 1.

vocis III 91 n. Plin. pan. 2 § 6. Suet. 21 *flagitantibusque cunctis caelestem vocem*. it was one of the charges against Thræsea Paetus (DCass. LXII 26), that he had not sacrificed to the emperor's *ἱερὰ φωνή*. On Nero's return in triumph from Greece, the multitude exclaimed ib. LXIII 20 § 5 οὐδ' Ὀλυμπιονίκῃ, οὐδ' Πυθιονίκῃ, . . . Νέρωνι τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι. ὡς εἰς περιόδονικῃς, εἰς ἀπ' αἰῶνος . . . ἱερὰ φωνή μακάριοι οἱ σου ἀκούοντες. ib. 8 § 3. 10 § 1. 14. 18 § 2. 21. 22 §§ 4—6. 26 §§ 1—2. cf. Philostr. Ap. iv 39 § 2. 44 § 1. v 7 § 3. He brought *sectivum porrum* into fashion (Plin. xix § 108) vocis gratia ex oleo statis mensum omnium *dictus nihilque aliud ac ne panem quidem vescendo*. Cf. xxxiv § 166. Suet. 20. See the criticisms of [Lucian] Nero 6 7 and DCass. LXI 20 § 2 καὶ βραχὺ καὶ μέλαν . . . φώνημα. cf. LXII 26 §§ 3—4.

228 DOMITI Nero was son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. Suet. 1 *functi autem [Ahenobarbi] consulatibus septem, triumpho censuraque duplici et inter patricios allecti . . . ita degenerasse a suorum virtutibus Nero, ut tamen vitia cuiusque, quasi tradita et ingenta, rettulerit*.

THYESTÆ Vindex also (DCass. supr. 215 n.) charged Nero with appearing in this character. cf. id. infr. 229 n. other characters are named (somewhat at random, as Friedländer thinks II³ 430 n. 1) by Philostr. v 7 § 2. Suet. 21. 39. DCass. LXIII 10. 22.

229 SYRMA xv 30 n. Hor. a. p. 215.

ANTIGONAE Nero

himself wrote a tragedy *Antigone* Philostr. iv 39 § 2.

PERSONAM Suet. 21 *tragoedias quoque cantavit personatus, heroum deorumque item heroidum ac dearum personis effictis ad similitudinem oris sui et feminae, prout quamque diligeret. inter cetera cantavit Canaceen parturientem, Orestem matricidam, Oedipodem exaeccatum, Herenlem insanum*. cf. ib. 46 fin. DCass. LXIII 9 §§ 4—5 τὸ προσωπεῖον ὑποδύνων ἀπέβαλλε τὸ τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἀξίωμα, ἐδεῖτο ὡς δραπέτης, ἐποδηγεῖτο ὡς τυφλός, ἐκεία, ἐτικτεν, ἐμαίνετο, ἤλῃατο, τὸν τε Οἰδίποδα καὶ τὸν Θυέστην τὸν τε Ἡρακλέα καὶ τὸν Ἀλκυαίωνα τὸν τε Ὀρέστην ὡς πλήθει ὑποκρινόμενος. καὶ τὰ γε προσωπεῖα τοτὲ μὲν αὐτοῖς ἐκείνοις τοτὲ δὲ καὶ ἐαυτῷ εἰκασμένα ἔφερε. τὰ γὰρ τῶν γυναικῶν πάντα πρὸς τὴν Σαβῖναν ἔσκειαστο.

MELANIPPES Melanippe, daughter of

Aeolus and Eurydice, bore to Poseidon twins, Aeolus and Boeotus. Two of the tragedies of Euripides bore her name, *Μελανίππη ἡ σοφή*, imitated by Ennius; and *Μ. ἡ δεσμώτις*, imitated by Accius. The various legends are collected in Welcker Griech. Trag. II 840 seq. cf. Cic. off. i § 114.

230 DE MARMOREO CITHARAM SUSPENDE COLOSSO 198 n. Suet. 12 *citharam autem a iudicibus ad se delatam adoravit, ferrique ad Augusti statuam iussit*.

colosso not the colossal statue (120 feet high) of Nero himself, which stood in the vestibule of the golden house Suet. 31; for this was of brass Plin. xxxiv § 46. Probably the statue of a Domitius is meant.

231—244 The nobles Catilina and Cethegus plotted Rome's ruin, fierce against their native city as the Gallic hordes their allies, but the consul, an upstart from a provincial town, is on the alert. So the gown of peace won for him that title for which Octavius steeped his sword in continual slaughter; but when Cicero was called 'father of the country,' the voice of Rome was still free. Cornelius Severus in Sen. suas. 6 § 26 4—7 *tunc redeunt animis ingentia consulis acta | iurataeque manus deprensaeque foedera noxae | patriciumque nefas extinctum: poena Cethegi | deiectusque redit votis Catilina nefandis*.

Sen. ben. v 16 § 1 *ingratus Catilina: parum est illi capere patriam, nisi verterit, nisi Allobrogum in illam cohortes immiserit et trans Alpes accitus hostis vetera et ingenua odia satiaverit ac diu debitas inferias Gallicis bustis duces Romani persolverint.*

231 CATILINA II 27. x 288 n. Liv 41. The *Sergia gens* was patrician (Sall. 5 § 1 L. Catilina nobili genere ortus. ib. 31 § 7 *ne existimarent*, i. e. exclaimed, sibi, patricio homini, cuius ipsius atque maiorum *plurimae beneficia in populum Romanum essent, perdita republica opus esse, cum eam servaret* M. Tullius inquilinus civis urbis Romae. ib. 60 § 7. Cic. p. Mur. § 17. Liv. iv 25. viii 18. App. b. c. ii 2. Flor. iv 1 §§ 2-3 *senatum confodere, consules trucidare, distringere incendiis urbem... et quaequid nec Hannibal videretur optasse, quibus, o nefas! sociis aggressus est? ipse patricius: sed hoc minus est; Curii, Porcii, Sullae, Cethegi... quae familiae! quae senatus insignia!* and claimed to be of Trojan descent. Aen. v 121 *Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen.* See Ben Jonson's *Catiline*.

NATALIBUS in the sense of 'birth,' 'descent,' 'rank,' the word belongs to the Silver Age. Plin. ep. iii 20 § 6 *nonnumquam candidatus natales competitoris aut annos aut etiam mores arguebat.* ib. x 12 (7) *natalium splendor.* ib. 4 (3) § 5.

CETHEGI x 288 n. Flor. supr. Sall. Cat. 17 § 3. Vell. ii 34 § 4. The Cethegi were a patrician family of the *gens Cornelia*. In the division of labour among the conspirators, C. Cethegi undertook to murder the senators Cic. Cat. 4 §§ 11, 13. p. Sull. § 53 *Cassius incendiis, Cethegus caedi praeponeretur*; and it was in his house that arms were discovered Cic. Cat. 3 §§ 8, 10. Plut. Cic. 18 19.

233 FLAMMAS PARATIS Cic. de div. i § 21 (from the poem on his consulship book ii) *et clades patriae flamma ferroque parata.* p. Flacco § 97 *nos, qui P. Lentulo ferrum et flammam de manibus extorimur.* Plut. Cic. 18 *Lentulus... determined to kill all the senators and as many of the rest of the citizens as he could, and to burn the city... A night had been fixed for the attempt, one of the Saturnalia, and they took and hid in the house of Cethegus swords and tow and brimstone. They also appointed a hundred men and assigned by lot as many parts of Rome to each, in order that by means of many incendiaries the city might be in a blaze in a short time on all sides. Others were to stop up the water-conduits.* Cic. Cat. 3 §§ 14, 25. 4 §§ 2, 13. Sall. Cat. 43 § 2. A *supplicatio* was voted to Cicero. Cic. Cat. 3 § 15 *et his decreta verbis est, quod urbem incendiis, caede civis, Italiam bello liberasset.* Clodius also was suspected of plotting to burn the city Cic. p. Mil. § 61. cf. § 63.

234 BRACATORUM a name given to what was afterwards the *provincia Narbonensis*, because the inhabitants were *bracae* (ii 169) or breeches Plin. iii § 31 *Narbonensis provincia... bracata ante dicta.* Tac. h. ii 20 *bracas, barbarum tegimen.* Mel. iii 5 § 1 Tzschucke.

SENONUM the Senones were bounded by the Parisii on the north, and the Aedui on the south. Their name still survives in that of the town *Sens*. A branch of them settled on the Adriatic between Ravenna and Ancona. This was the nation which took and burnt Rome B.C. 390 (Liv. v 35. 41 § 10 *diripi tecta, exhaustis inici ignem.* 42. 43 pp. 48 pp.). So entire was the devastation that it was proposed to desert the ruins for Veii (49-55), and few historical documents were saved (vi 1). G. C. Lewis credibility c. 12 §§ 76, 78. Schaeffer iii 253. 269-271. cf. Stat. a. v 3 195-8 *subitam civilis Eri-*

nys | Tarpeio de monte facem Phlegraeaeque morit | proelia. sacrilegis lucent Capitolia taedis | et Senonum furias Latiae sumpsero cohortes. Sen. apocol. 6 quod Gallum facere oportebat, Romanam cepit.

235 TUNICA MOLESTA a cruel jest 155 n. schol. vestis ex charta facta, pice illita, in qua ignibus in poenam addicti ardere solent. ausi estis id conari, quod hoc pacto debeat puniri. Sen. ep. 14 § 5 cogita hoc loco carcerem et cruces et eculeos et uncum et adactum per medium hominem, qui per os emergeret, stipitem et distracta in diversum actis curribus membra, illam tunicam alimentis ignium et illitam et textam, quicquid aliud praeter haec commenta saevitia est. Mart. x 25 5 6 nam cum dicatur tunica praesente molesta | 'ure manum,' plus est dicere 'non facio.' Plut. de ser. num. vind. 9 'some men are just like children, who often when they behold malefactors in the theatres in tunics of gold and purple shawls crowned and dancing the pyrrich admire and envy them as happy; until they are seen goaded and scourged and discharging fire from that flowered and costly attire πῦρ ἀνιέντες ἐκ τῆς ἀνθρῆς ἐκέλευς καὶ πολυτελοῦς ἐσθῆτος.' Like the shirt of Nessus or Medea's fatal gift Friedländer n^o 386. Marquardt v (1) 195. Tert. ad mart. 5 ad ignes quidam se auctoraverunt, ut certum spatium in tunica ardente conficerent. id. ad nat. 18 incendiarii tunica. cf. ad Scap. 4 fin. criminals were thus burnt to represent Hercules on Oeta. id. apol. 15 qui vivus ardebat, Herculem induerat.

236 VIGILAT on the night of the 1st of November B.C. 63. Catiline had planned an attempt upon Cicero, who however checked it Cic. Catil. 1 § 8 intelleges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem, quam te ad perniciem reipublicae.

237 NOVUS Plut. Cic. 26 'Metellus Nepos in a debate with Cicero often asked, Who is your father?' Vell. ii 34 § 3 M. Cicero ...vir novitatis nobilissimae. Cic. p. Plane. § 67. in Pis. § 2. de leg. agr. 2 § 3 pauci nobiles in hac civitate consules facti sunt: novus ante me nemo. id. Cat. 1 § 28. Phil. 6 § 17. p. Cluent. § 111. Sall. Cat. 23 § 6 antea pleraque nobilitas invidia aestuabat et quasi pollui consulationem credebant, si eum quamvis egregius homo novus adeptus foret. Q. Cicero encouraged his brother to disregard this prejudice de pet. cons. c. 1 2. cf. Drumann v 397 seq. Oudend. schol. in Cic. ep. p. 129. Liv. xxii 34 §§ 7 8 (A.D. 216) id foedus inter omnes nobiles ictum, nec finem ante belli habituros, quam consulem vere plebeium, id est, hominem novum creassent; nam plebeios nobiles iam eisdem initiatos esse sacris et contemnere plebem coepisse. Vell. ii 128 §§ 1—4 Boecler. Tac. dial. 7 non cum diem lactiorem egi, quo mihi latus clavus oblatum est, vel quo homo novus et in civitate minime favorabili natus quaesturam aut tribunatum aut praeturam accepi. id. ann. iii 55 novi homines e municipiis et coloniis atque etiam provinciis in senatum crebro adsumpti, esp. Plut. Cat. mai. 1 § 3. App. b. c. ii 2 p. 176.

ARPINAS 245. Sall. cited 231 n. Arpinum, a Volscian town (infr. 245 n.) to the east of Rome, near the junction of the Liris and Fibrenus (Cic. legg. ii c. 3, cf. c. 1. Drumann v 208. 212 seq.). Quid homini Arpinati cum Baetis, agresti ac rustico? asked Clodius (Cic. fragm. in Clod. 4 § 2 p. 101 Beier. cf. ad Att. i 16 § 10). [Sall.] decl. in Cic. 1 § 1 reperticius, accitus ac paulo ante insitus huic urbi civis. ib. 3 § 4 homo novus Arpinas. ib. 4 § 7 (cited by Quintil. ix 3 § 89) o Romule Arpinas! L. Mariani Arpinum and its antiquities in the days of Cicero. Lond. 1871.

Cic. Phil. 3 § 15 *videte, quam despiciamur omnes, qui sumus e municipiis. quaero peregrinum cur me esse dixeris.....' hoc dico' inquit 'te esse ex municipio.'* fateor et addo etiam, ex eo municipio, undo iterum iam salus huic urbi imperioque missa est. Tac. an. iv 3 of Livia illa, cui arunculeus Augustus, socer Tiberius, ex Druso liberi, seque ac maiores et posteros municipali adultero foedabat.

EQUES p. Mur. § 17 *non arbitrabar, cum ex familia vetere et illustri causâ designatus ab equitis Romani filio consule defenderetur, de generis novitate accusatores esse dicturos.* in Verr. ii § 174. leg. agr. 1 § 27. p. Cael. § 4 cl. Quintil. xi 1 § 28. p. Mil. § 18. Plut. Cic. 11 (Drumann v 212 n. 39). Plin. xxxiii § 34 who traces to Cicero's consulship the increased importance of the equestrian order. Seneca in Tac. xiv 53 fin. *egone equestri et provinciali loco ortus proceribus civitatis adnumeret? inter nobiles et longa decora praeferentes novitas mea enituit?* Friedländer i⁴ 221—4.

GALEATIUM etc. the Roman knights (Cic. ad Att. ii 1 § 6) under Atticus, were stationed by Cicero on the Capitol. Sestius also brought troops from Capua (p. Sest. § 11 seq. Drumann v 481).

239 ATTONITIS the bewildered citizens Sall. Cat. 31.

MONTE VI 296. IX 131.

240 TOGA 49. x 8 n. As Cicero himself boasted in Pis. § 73 seq. *cedat arma togae, concedat laurea laudi.* off. i § 77. cf. id. Catil. 3 § 23. Brut. § 255. Drumann v 497 n. 21. Plin. vii § 117 *salve primus omnium parens patriae appellate, primus in toga triumphum linguaeque lauream meritis et facundiae Latiarumque litterarum parens atque, ut dictator Caesar hostis quondam tuus de te scripsit, omnium triumphorum laurea maior. quanto plus est, ingenii Romani terminos in tantum promovere quam imperii.* Cornelius Severus in Sen. suas. 6 § 26 13-14 *ille senatus | vider, ille fori, legum ritusque togaeque.* Quintil. ii 16 § 7 *non divina M. Tulli eloquentia... Catilinae fregit audaciam et supplicationes, qui maximus honor victoribus bello ducibus datur, in toga meruit?* Stat. s. v 2 58 *inperium mulcente toga.* Plin. ep. i 22 § 6 Döring. Liv. iv 10 § 8 *aequavit, quod laud facile est, Quinctius consul togatus armati gloriam collegae.* Luc. vii 62—6 *Romani maximus auctor | Tullius eloquii, cuius sub iure togaque | pacificas saevus tremit Catilina secures* etc. The toga was worn by advocates in the courts Tac. xi 7 Gron. *plebem, quae toga enitesceret.* sat. xvi 45 n.

241 TITULI 69 n.

vix K. F. Hermann's

conj. PS have in (L. Müller de re metr. 311 *omnino falsumst in*), *pō non* (so Jahn²). Mr Munro's conj. *quantum tum* in is elegant and easy. Kier 83—7 shows that *non* cannot be understood from the first clause with the second (*quantum non* etc. would mean 'the like of which O. did not win at Actium, but did win at Philippî,' as xv 107—8 *nee enim omnia, quaedam pro vita facienda putant*). Such a hiatus as *quantum in* has no parallel in Liv. except ix 118 (6th foot) *tum his.* The negative is out of place, for Iuv. means to say: 'Cic., the man of law, won the same title to which O. waded through seas of blood,—but, when Cic. was hailed parent and father of his country, Rome was free.'

LEUCADE Leucas (formerly Neritum, now Hagia Maura), a peninsula distant 240 stadia from Actium, yet often spoken of as the scene of the battle of Actium (2 Sept. b. c. 31) Aen. viii 675—7 *classēs aratas, Actia bella, | cernere erat, totumque instructo Marte videres | fervere Leucaten.* Prop. iv=iii 11 69. Flor. iv 11

§ 4. Luc. i 42. v 479. vii 872. x 66. Leucas is ἀκτὴ ἠπειρώτου in Hom. Od. ω 378; the Corinthians dug a canal through the isthmus (Strabo 452), which in the time of Thucydides and again in 197 B.C. was choked with sand; the Romans cleared it out, but it was once more filled in Pliny's days, and only made navigable again by the English (Bursian Geogr. v. Griechenl. i 115 116).

242 THESSALIAE CAMPIS Merivale iii 214: 'Regarding the battle of Philippi [B.C. 42] a curious error was perpetuated among the Roman writers. They persisted in representing it as fought on the same spot as the battle of Pharsalia. The name of Macedonia was given by the Romans to the whole region between the Adriatic and the Hellespont, and such names as Aemathia, Haemonia, were applied very loosely by their poets. The mistake arose from an ambiguity in Virgil's lines, which became a *locus classicus* with succeeding writers g. i 489 seq. *ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis | Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi*: | *nee fuit indignum superis his sanguine nostro | Aemathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos*. The poet here refers to two distinct battles, one in Thessaly (Aemathia is not a correct term), the other in Thrace, but the words might very easily mislead. The site of the battles is accordingly confounded by Manil. i 906. Ov. m. xv 824. Flor. iv 2 § 43. Luc. i 680 seq. vii 854 seq. ix 270. Iuv. h. l.'

244 PATREM PATRIAE this title was first given to Cicero in the senate by Catulus p. Sest. § 121. in Pis. § 6. ad Att. ix 10 *me, quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt*. Cato was the first to salute him by it in the popular assembly Plut. Cic. 23. App. b. c. ii 7. cf. Cic. ep. fam. xv 4 § 2. Plut. (l. l.) and Pliny (supr. 240 n.) erroneously state that Cicero first received this honour. Livy ascribes it to Romulus (i 16) and Camillus (v 49); Cicero himself (p. C. Rabir. perd. r. § 27 both *pater* and *parens*) to Marius. Caesar also (Cic. Phil. 2 § 31. off. iii § 83. DCass. xliv 4. Drumann iii 662 n. 7) was saluted by this title. It was conferred upon Augustus 5 Febr. B.C. 2 Ov. f. ii 121 seq. *dum caninus sacras alterno carmine Nonas | . . . sancte pater patriae, tibi plæbs, tibi curia nomen | hoc dedit: hoc dedimus nos tibi nomen eques*. id. trist. i 39. 181. iv 4 13. Suet. Oct. 58. DCass. liii 18. Flor. iv 12 § 66: to Livia also the name of *mater patriae* was given Tac. ann. i 14. DCass. lvii 12. lviii 2. The title was declined by Tiberius (Suet. 26. 50. 67. DCass. lvii 8. lviii 12. Tac. ann. i 72. iv 38), and Nero (Suet. 8 on his accession *propter aetatem*, yet Pliny says of him xxxvii § 20 *memoranda res tanti imperatore patremque patriae bibisse*. Schiller 88). As regards the later emperors, cf. Becker röm. Alt. ii (3) 302; and for the import of the term, DCass. liii 18. Sen. de clem. i 14 § 2. Tac. xi 25 A.D. 48 the consul Vipstianus proposed that Claudius should be called 'father of the senate'; *quippe promiscuum patris patriae cognomentum*. Tert. apol. 24 *qui pater patriae est, quomodo dominus est?* The best account in Mommsen röm. Staatsrecht ii 737—8, who points out that Pliny, App., Iuv. are mistaken in confounding the mere compliment paid to Cicero by partisans with the later imperial title. To his citations add Capitolin. Anton. Pius 6. Anton. phil. 9. 12. Cicero was also saluted as 'saviour and founder' Plut. 22 § 3. [Sen.] Oct. 444 *servare cives maior est [virtus] patriae patri*.

LIBERA Luc. ix 601—4 of Cato *ecce parens verus patriae, dignissimus aris, | Roma, tuis, per quem nunquam*

iurare pudebit, | et quem, si steteris umquam cervice soluta, | nunc olim factura deum es.

245 253 Another rustic from Arpinum, Marius, was once a day-labourer, then a private in the army; yet he repelled the invasion of the giant Cimbri, and his high-born colleague Catulus was fain to reap but the second laurels.

245 *ARPINAS* *ARPINUS* Cicero often names Marius as his fellow-townsmen x 276—7 n. de legg. ii § 6 *quod ex eo [Arpino] duo sui conservatores constitissent.* p. Sall. § 23. p. red. ad Quir. §§ 19 20. p. Sest. §§ 50, 116. VM. vi 9 § 14 C. Marius... *Arpinatibus honoribus iudicatus inferior quaesturam Romae petere ausus est.... ex illo Mario tam humili Arpinate, tam ignobili Romae, tam fastidiendo candidato illi Marius evasit, qui Africam subegit, qui Iugurtham regem ante currum egit, qui Teutonorum Cimbrorumque exercitus delevit.* anthol. lat. 843 R. The father of M. unknown Ael. v. h. xii 6.

VOLSCORUM Sil. xii 175 *clarum Volscorum Tulli deus.* schol. Cic. p. Sull. § 22 *notissimum est autem fuisse Ciceronem natione Volscum, Arpino municipio, unde illi quaedam peregrinitatis ab invisioribus concinnabatur infamia.*

246 *MERCEDES* i 108. Har. s. ii 2 115 Heindorf *fortem mercede colonum.* Plut. Mar. 3 'Marius was the son of obscure parents, who gained their living by the labour of their hands, and were poor. It was late before he saw Rome, and became acquainted with the habits of the city, up to which time he lived at Cirrheaton (?), a village in the territory of Arpinum, where his mode of life was rude when contrasted with the polite and artificial fashions of a city, but temperate and in accordance with the old Roman discipline. He first served against the Celtiberians, when Scipio Africanus was besieging Numantia.' Cic. p. Font. § 33. p. Balb. § 47. Sall. b. I. 63 § 3. VM. ii 2 § 3. Plin. xxiii § 150 *ille arator Arpinas et manipularis imperator.* Fronto princ. hist. p. 295 Naber *omnibus Arpinati paupertate aut Nursina duritia ducibus bellicosior extitit.* Ael. v. h. xii 6 Periz. Sen. de ben. v 16 § 2 C. Marius *ad consulatum a caliga perductus, qui nisi Cimbricis caedibus Romana funera aquaverit etc.*

247 *NECROSAM* Apul. met. ix 40 *sed ubi nullis precibus mitigari militum navisque ex tanta perniciem adegit affari, iamque incensa vite de vastiore nodulo cerebrum suum diffindere.*

FRANGEBAT vi 479 *hic frangit ferulas.*

VITEM xiv

193 n. Marquardt iii (2) 282.

248 *DOLABRA* sec

Rich. Maecenas, in the speech put into his mouth by DCass. LI 25 §§ 6 -7, warns Augustus to exclude those who have served *ἐν τῷ τεταγμένῳ* from the senate. *τούτων μὲν γὰρ τῶν καὶ φορμοφορησάντων καὶ λαρκοφορησάντων καὶ αἰσχρῶν καὶ ὑποειδυμένων ἔστιν ἐν τῷ βουλευτικῷ τις ἐξετάσσειν.* Plutarch Mar. 13 gives two explanations of a slang term 1) he trained the soldiers to such drudgery, races, long marches under heavy burdens, cooking for themselves, etc. that willing and hardworking soldiers were thenceforward called Marius' mules. 2) Scipio in the siege of Numantia was so pleased with the condition of the horse and mule crewed by M. that he often spoke of them: *αἷτως ἄρα τοῖς σκώπτουσι ἐν ἐπαίῳ τὸν ἐνδελεχὴ καὶ τλήμονα καὶ φιλόπονον Μαρίων ἥμιονον προσαγορεύειν.*

250 Flor. i 37 = III 3 § 4 *sed nec primum impetum barbarorum Silarius [c. 109], nec secundum Manlius [c. 105], nec tertium Caelius [proe. c. 105] sustinere poterunt: omnes fugati, cauti castris. actam erat, nisi Marius illi saeculo conti-*

gisset. Sall. Jug. 111 *per idem tempus adversum Gallos ab ducibus nostris Q. Caepione et Cn. Manlio male pugnatum; quo metu Italia omnis contremuit. Romani sic habuere, alia omnia virtuti suae prome esse, cum Gallis pro salute, non pro gloria certare... ea tempestate spes atque opes civitatis in illo [Mario] sitae.* Cicero *culls Marius p. imp. Pomp. § 60 spes imperii. p. Sest. § 37 conservator patriae.* cf. *ib. § 38. de prov. cons. § 32. Liv. epit. LXVIII.*

252 Diodor. exc. Vat. xxxvii p. 113 Mai (p. 125 Dind.)

'The Cimbri, in form like giants, in strength unsurpassed.' Plut. Mar. 11: 'the most probable conjecture was, that they [*the Cimbri*] were Germanic nations belonging to those who extended as far as the Northern Ocean, and this opinion was founded on their *great stature*,' etc. Sen. de ira i 11 § 1 *quid enim est aliud, quod barbaros tanto robustiores corporibus, tanto patientiores laborum comminuat, nisi ira infestissima sibi?... § 2 quid Cimbrorum Teutonorumque tot milia superjusa Alpius ita sustulit, ut tantae cladis notitiam ad suos non nuntius, sed fama pertulerit, nisi quod erat illis pro virtute ira?* Flor. i 37 = III 3 says of the Teuton king Teutoboechus who used to vault over four or six horses: *insigne spectaculum triumphi fuit. quippe vir proceritatis eximiae super tropaea sui eminebat.* [Quintil.] decl. 3 § 14 *non enim nobis vehementiora corpora, quam vel his ecce Cimbris.* *ib. § 13 inusitata corporum magnitudo.* So of the Germans Colum. III 8 § 2. Tac. h. v 14. G. 4. Agr. 11.

253 LAURO Ov. tr. iv 2

51 52 *tempora Phoebea lauro cingentur, 'io'que miles, 'io' magna voce 'Triumphe' canet.* met. i 560—5.

COLLEGA Plut.

Mar. 14 'The many, seeing that the circumstances required a man of his energy and good fortune, voted for the fourth consulship of Marius [B.C. 102], and gave him for colleague Catulus Lutatius, a man who was esteemed by the nobility.' Vell. ii 12 § 5 'Marius, in his fifth consulship [B.C. 101], in the plains called the Raudii Campi on this side the Alps, gained a decisive victory in conjunction with the proconsul Q. Lutatius Catulus. One hundred thousand men were killed or taken.' Plut. Mar. 27 'The whole credit was given to Marius, both on account of his previous victory, and his superior rank. And, what was most of all, the people gave him the title of the third founder of Rome... and they thought that he alone ought to celebrate both triumphs. Marius however did not triumph alone, but Catulus shared the honour, for Marius... was afraid of the soldiers, who were prepared not to let Marius triumph, if Catulus was deprived of the honour.' VM. ix 12 § 4 Q. Catulus, Cimbrii triumphi C. Mario particeps a senatu datus. Cic. Tusc. v § 56.

254—258 The souls of the Decii were plebeian, plebeian their names, yet to mother Earth and the gods below their sacrifice was an atonement sufficient for all the legions of Rome, 'themselves more worth than all the host they saved.'

254 DECIORUM XIV 239. Before the great battle with the Latins near Vesuvius, B.C. 340, the two consuls, P. Decius Mus and T. Manlius Torquatus, having been warned in a dream (Liv. viii 6 § 10) *ex una acie imperatorem, ex altera exercitum* dis manibus matrique terrae deberi, agreed that whichever of them should see his wing give way, should devote himself. The wing of Decius giving way, he devoted himself with these words *ib. 9 § 8 'pro republica Quiritium, exercitu, legionibus, auxiliis populi Romani Quiritium, legiones auxiliaque hostium mecum dis manibus Tellurique devoeco.'* *ib. x 7 §§ 3—4. Att. fab. praetext. 15 of*

Decius animam devoro [-devovero] hostibus. Luc. vii 360 *Deciosque caput fatale vorantes.* VM. i 7 § 3. v 6 § 5. Orelli enomast. Tullian. 210. Plut. moral. 499 states that he devoted himself to Saturn. Again P. Decius Mus, the son of the foregoing, followed his father's example, when consul for the fourth time, B.C. 295, in a great battle with the Samnites and Gauls at Sentinum Liv. x 28 (see Nieb. h. R. iii 383). Cicero in two passages (fin. ii § 61. Tusc. i § 89) mentions a third devotion by the grandson of the first Decius, in a battle fought at Asculum with Pyrrhus, B.C. 279. Elsewhere however he speaks only of the father and son (Arnold h. R. ii 509). Clason (röm. Gesch. ii 240) rejects the story of the devotion.

257 *DIS INFERNIS TERRAEQUE PARENTI AV.* Caes. 33 *cum irruens vulgus pari clamore terram matrem deosque inferos precaretur, sedes impas uti Gallieno darent.* With the devotion of the Decii, considered as an expiatory sacrifice, compare those of Codrus, (Plut. parall. 18), of Menoeceus (at. xiv 240 n.), of the daughters of Erechtheus (Cic. Tusc. i § 116 with which Plut. parall. 20 compares the immolation by Marius of his daughter Calpurnia in the Cimbric war, of Metioche and Menippe daughters of Orion, who thrice invoked the *infernal* gods (Antonin. Liberal. 25. Ov. m. xiii 692-6), of the maidens of Laedaemon and Falerii (Plut. parall. 35), of M. Curtius (Schwegler i 484 n. 2), of Iphigenia (Cic. ib.), of the daughter of Aristodemus (Pausan. iv 9 § 2 seq. orac. ap. Puseb. p. e. v 27 § 4 *παρθένον Αἰπυρίδα κλέηος καλεῖ, ἥντινα δόιης ; δαίμονα νεφερίαις, καὶ κεν σώσειας Ἰθάκην*), of Palinurus (Aen. v 815 *unum pro multis dabitur caput*) and of the old patricians when Rome was taken by the Gauls (Plut. Cam. 21, cf. Liv. v 41 § 3); also the *ver sacrum* (Schwegler i 240-1. ii 251). See Winer Real-Wörterb. s. v. Sühnopfer. comm. on Petron. 1 fin. p. 9 Burm. Pauly vi 661, 669 n. esp. Lasaulx die Sühnopfer der Griechen u. Römer (in his Studien des class. Alterthums, Regensb. 1854 233-82). Preller röm. Myth. 456-9.

258 Markland 'totus versus mihi non admodum placet.'

259 268 A slave-girl's son, Servius Tullius, wore the crown of Romulus; the consul's sons suffered death as traitors; the slave who divulged their treason was honoured with a public mourning.

259 *ANCILLA NATUS VII 199 n.* Cic. rep. ii § 37 *Servius Tullius primus iniussu populi regnavisse traditur, quem ferunt ex serva Tarquinienensi natum.* Hor. s. i 6 9. Liv. i 39 § 5 *Tarquinius betrothed his daughter to Servius; a distinction which makes it incredible serva natum eum parvumque ipsum servisse.* ib. 40 §§ 2-3 (cited on *Quirini* below). 47 § 10. 48 § 2. iv 3 § 12 *Ser. Tullium...captiva Corniculana natum, patre nullo, matre serva, ingenio, virtute, regnum tenuisse.* DH. iv 1 (called *Servius* because of the servile condition of his mother). VM. i 6 § 1. iii 4 § 3 *unde processerit et quo pervenerit, statuæ ipsius titulus abunde testatur, servili cognomine et regia appellatione perplexis.* Sen. contr. i 6 § 4. Sen. ep. 108 § 30. Plin. xxvi § 204 calls his mother *Tanquilis reginae ancillam Oeresiam.* Justin xxviii 6 § 7. Paul. Diac. p. 345 *M. servorum dies festus erat Idibus Augusti, quod eo die Servius, filius ancillae, acedem Dianae dedicavit.* cf. Festus p. 343 a 7 M. Plut. qu. Rom. 74. 100. cod. vii 16 § 9.

TRABEAM x 35 n. Aen. vii 612 *Servius Quirinali trabea.* Plin. h. n. viii § 195 *trabeis usos accipio reges.* id. ix § 136 *purpuræ usum Romae semper fuisse video, sed Romulo in trabea.* Ov. f. i 37 *trabeati cura Quirini.* ib. ii 503-4 *trabeaque decorus Romulus.* ib. vi 375. 796. met. xiv

258 *trabeati forma Quirini*. Suet. de genere vestium in Serv. Aen. vii 612 (reliq. 266 Reifferssch.) distinguishes three kinds of *trabes*, the second regum, *quod est purpureum, habet tamen album aliquid*. Mommsen röm. Staatsr. i² 414. Marquardt v (2) 119.

DIADEMA xiii 39. DH. iii 62. Lyd. de mag. i 7. Wesseling on DS. i 47. Hübner in Hermes i 348 seq. Marquardt v (2) 292. Suet. Calig. 22 *non multum astitit, quin statim diadema sumeret, speciemque principatus in regni formam converteret*.

QUIRINI the name of Romulus as a god iii 67. Liv. i 40 §§ 2 3 the sons of Ancus were indignant, *si ne ab Tarquinio quidem ad se rediret regnum, sed praeceps inde porro ad servitia caderet, ut in eadem civitate post centesimum fere annum, quod Romulus, deo prognatus, deus ipse, tenuerit regnum, donec in terris fuerit, id servus serva natus possideat... commune Romani neminis... dedecus fore, si... servis etiam regnum Romae pateret*.

260 Liv. i 48 § 8 Servius Tullius *regnare annos quattuor et quadraginta ita, ut bono etiam moderatoque succedenti regi difficilis accumulatio esset. ceterum id quoque ad gloriam accessit, quod cum illo simul iusta ac legitima regna occiderunt*.

261 LAXABANT the imperf., as in ἐπίδοον, 'offered,' denotes the attempt. Liv. ii 3 § 7—4 § 1 *de accipienda clam nocte in urbem regibus colloquantur. Vitellius Aquiliisque fratribus primo commissa res est. Vitelliorum soror consuli nupta Bruto erat, iamque ex eo matrimonio adulescentes [iuvenes, 262] erant liberi, Titus Tiberiusque: eos quoque in societatem consilii avunculi assumunt*.

PORTARUM CLAUSTRA Heins. on Ov. m. iv 86.

262 IUVENES iii 158. x 310. xiv 121. CONSULIS Liv. ii 5 §§ 6—7 *consulis liberi omnium in se averterant oculos: ... illos eo potissimum anno patriam liberatam, patrem liberatorem, consulatum ortum ex domo Iunia... induxisse in animum ut superbo quondam regi, tum infesto exsuli proderent*.

264 COCLITE etc. Liv. ii 10. Verg. Aen. viii 650—1 *pontem auderet quod vellere Cocles, et fluvium vinclis tranaret Cloelia ruptis*. Schwegler i 22 n. 4. ii 52—3. 187.

MAECIUS C. MAECIUS CORDUS (schol. Bob. in Cic. p. Sest. § 48) Scaevola. Liv. ii 12. Mart. i 21. Schwegler ii 54. 183—5, who derives the legend from the surname.

265 IMPERII FINES TIBERINUM cf. xiv 160. Prop. v = iv 1 8 *et Tiberis nostris advena bubus erat*. After the surrender of the city (Tac. h. iii 72 *dedita urbe*) to Persena, the Romans lost territory on the right bank of the river Liv. ii 13 § 4 *de agro Veientibus restituendo impetratum, expressaque necessitas obsides dandi, si Ianiculo praesidium deduci vellent*. In the poet's days Euphrates, Rhine and Danube were the frontier line supra 169 170 n. Tac. i 9 *mari Oceano aut amnibus longinquis saeptum imperium*.

virgo Verg. sup. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 16 § 2. Schwegler ii 56. 185—7, who derives the legend from the equestrian statue of Cloelia (i. e. of Venus Cluilia or Cloacina) on the *via sacra* ib. i 22.

NATAVIT with acc. as in English 'swam the Tiber,' Verg. g. iii 260.

266 SERVUS Liv. ii 4 §§ 5 6 *cum ... coniurati... remotis arbitris multa inter se de novo, ut fit, consilio egissent, sermonem eorum ex servis multa crecepit: ... rem ad consules detulit; ... § 5 damnati proditores ... § 8 consules in sedem processere suam, missique victores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caedunt securique feriunt: ... § 9 praemium iudici pecunia ex aerario, libertas et civitas data*. Schwegler ii 44—5.

267 MATRONIS iii 212. When Brutus died,

Liv. II 7 § 4 *matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt.* Of like honour the slave shewed himself worthy; but the sons of Brutus died by public execution, after having been flogged like slaves (v 173 n.). For Valerius also (Liv. II 16 § 7) and Augustus (DCass. LVI 43), the matrons were mourning during a year. Sen. ep. 63 § 13. VERBERA Liv. III 55 § 14 *tergo ac capite puniretur.*

268 First the first legal, as opposed to arbitrary (*regni securis*), execution. Liv. II 1 § 1 *imperia legum potentiora quam hominum.* Luc. VII 441-2 *de Brutis, Fortuna, loquor. quid tempora legum | egimus aut annos a consule nomen habentes?* IX 265-7. Sen. de ira I 16 § 5 *etsi perversa induenda magistratui vestis et convocanda classico contio est, procedam in tribunal non furens nec infestus, sed vultu legis et illa sollemnia verba leni magis gravique quam rabida voce concipiam et agi iubebo non iratus, severus, et cum cervicem noxio imperabo praecidi,.....sine ira... ero.*

269 275 Heliaday It were better to be the son of an unworthy Thersites, so that one's self were an Achilles, than to be a Thersites, though one were the son of an Achilles. But, says he, by way of jeer, to the noblest Roman, thou canst not properly derive thyself better than from the company which assembled at Romulus's Asylum.

269 THERSITES II. II 216 *αἰσχρὸς δὲ ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ Ἰάκω ἦν* cf. 212 seq. Achilles killed him Quint. Smyrn. I 746 seq. *αἶψα δ' ἀναλκίς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀχιλλεύος ἀνέπεσεν ἀντιδανοῖο· χαρὴ δ' ἄρα λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν | τοὺς γὰρ πρὶν πομπῶν ἐπεσσομένην κακῆσιν. | αὐτὸς ἰὼν λαβήτος· ὁ γὰρ Δαναῶν πέλει αἴψης.* Soph. Phil. 439 seq. Eulogium of Th. (also of a quartan ague) school paradoxes by Favorinus Gell. XVII 12 § 2. cf. Quintil. X 1 § 47 I. 6 n. DUMMODO VII 222. 225. 270 AEACIDAE

a Homeric (II. XVIII 221) name of Achilles, son of Peleus, the son of Aeacus. Achilles is contrasted with Thersites XI 30 31 n. exc. rhet. in Halm rhet. ant. 588 2 *ceterum ridiculum videtur, si Achilles in specie vel viribus Thersitae comparatur.* cf. Theon progymn. 9 in Waiz rhet. gr. I 232. After death Luc. Char. 22 *Θερσίτη δ' ἴσος Θέτιδος παῖς ἦν* cf. quom. hist. conscr. 14. Plotin. enn. III 3 to censure the whole from the parts is like taking a hair or toe as a sample of a man, or *Thersites* of humanity), as being not only the bravest, but the fairest of the Greeks II. II 674. 769.

VULCANIA ARMATA which, after the death of Patroclus, the arms of Achilles had been borne off by the Trojans, Thetis besought Hephaestus to supply her son with a new suit II. XVIII 369-616. Aen. XII 739 of the suit of Aeneas *arma dei ad Vulcania.* Cic. Tusc. II § 33 Davies *tectus Vulcaniis armis, id est fortitudine.* Liban. ep. 125.

272 TAMEN UT X 240. Halm on Cic. p. Sest. § 140.

With 272-5 cf. Sen. ep. 44 § 3 *Plato* [Theact. 175^a] *ait: neminem regem non ex servis oriundum, neminem non servum ex regibus.*

LONGE REPETAS Cic. fam. XIII 29 § 2 *expectare te arbitror, hanc tam longe repetita principia quo spectent, de lege.* I § 28. Luc. I 91 *ne longe faterum exempla petantur.* Quintil. V 7 § 17 *longius interrogatione repetita.* Plin. ep. I 8 § 8 *ne longius exempla repetantur.* So *rep. alte* etc. cf. Klotz *repeto* II A b, and *anapæst.* Aus. grat. act. p. 1115 b Waller *deductum ab heroibus genus ad deorum stemma replicare.*

REVOLVAT Sen. contr. I 6 § 4 *quemcumque volueris revolve nobilior: ad humilitatem pervenies, quid recenscas singulos* [he had

named *Marius, Servius*], *cum hanc urbem possim tibi ostendere?*

273 ASYLO Liv. I 8 *locum, qui nunc saeptus descendantibus inter duos lucos est, asyllum aperit: eo ex finitimis populis turba omnis sine discrimine, liber an servus esset, avida novarum rerum profugit.* Strab. v p. 230 'having established an asylum between the *ars* and the Capitol.' DH. II 15 'the place between the *ars* and the Capitol, which is now called *between the two groves.*' Vell. I 6 § 8 *asylo facto inter duos lucos.* Becker I 386—7. 410. II 19. Schwegler I 459—60. 464—8. Pauly I² 1948. Preller röm. Myth.¹ 237. Winer Realwörterbuch s. v. *Freistatt*. On the right of sanctuary and its abuses Höck I³ 94 5. in Ephesus Strabo 641. On the asylum itself, cf. Liv. II 1 § 4 *illa pastorum convenarumque plebs, transfuga ex suis populis, sub tutela inviolati templi aut libertatem aut certe impunitatem adepti.* August. c. Crescon. II 16=13 *non igitur, sicut conviciaris, tamquam in asyllum Romuli vestros nocentes recipimus.* id. de cons. ev. I § 19 *in primordia sua recolant, facinorosorum asyllum...asyllum constituerunt Remus et Romulus, ut quisquis cuiuslibet sceleris reus eo confugisset, inultum haberet commissum.* Plut. Rom. 9. DCass. XLVII 19. Flor. I 1 § 9. Verg. Aen. VIII 342. esp. Ov. f. III 431 seq. Iustin XXXVIII 7 § 1 *confluvie convenarum.* That the Romans were (DH. I 5) *ἐκ τῶν φαιδοτάτων ἐθνῶν συνεληλυθότες*, Rome's founders (ib. 4) *ἀνέσριοι τῆες καὶ πλάνητες καὶ βάρβαροι*, Rome's original population (ib. VII 70) *ἐθνη βάρβαρα καὶ ἀνέστια*, and ancient Rome itself (ib. I 89) *α καταφυγή βαρβάρων καὶ δραπετῶν καὶ ἀνεστίων ἀνθρώπων*, are to DH. skanders I 89. II 8. IV 26. Minue. Fel. 25 § 2 *asylo prima plebs congregata est. confluxerant perditii facinerosi incesti sicarii proditores.*

275 PASTOR schol. 'quos collegit Romulus.' Iustin XXVIII 2 § 8 *quas autem homines Romanos esse? nempe pastores, qui latrocinio iustis dominis ademptum solum teneant.* DCass. LX 29 § 3 *βασιλεῖς ἐγένοντο χοὶ πρὶν ὄντες αἰπόλοι.* quod etc. schol. 'servus aut infamis vel latro.'

NOTE ON X 1 2

A GADIBUS USQUE GANGEN

The following was accidentally omitted in s. x v. I after 'to the ancients.'

Sen. n. q. I pr. § 13 *quantum enim est, quod ab ultimis litoribus Hispaniae usque ad Indos iacet? paucissimorum dierum spatium, si navem suus ferat ventus, implebit.* Plin. II § 242 *pars nostra terrarum...longissime ab ortu ad occasum patet, hoc est ab India ad Herculis columnas Gadibus sacratas.* §§ 243—1 two measurements are given, each starting from the *Ganges*. He gives many other measurements always reckoning from *Gades* to the west, *Ganges* to the east (Sillig's ind.) and places *Gades* v § 76 *extra orbem*. Claud. names *Gades* as the furthest west iv cons. Hon. 43. bell. Gild. 159. in Eutr. I 353. Sidon. c. 5 286—7. Ambr. de Abraham II § 40 *ab Indiae quoque litoribus ad Herculis, ut aiunt, columnas.* Strabo p. 38 and VIII pr. Luc. x 457 *parvaeque regna putat Tyriis cum Gadibus Indos.* Sil. III 3—4. XIV 8. XVII 637 *terrarum fines Gades.*

borrowed by Hall. There is a fine version by Sir John Beaumont, Chalmers british poets vi 43—7; and another in Hen. Vaughan's works, ed. Grosart, ii 31—55. Johnson's 'Vanity of human wishes' is an imitation.

1—11 In every land, from furthest west to furthest east, few only can discern true blessings from their counterfeits, clear from all mist of error. For what do we with reason fear, covet with reason? what do you undertake with foot so right, with a start so lucky, but you rue your attempt and the success of your desire? Whole houses have fallen on their own petition, when indulgent gods have taken them at their word. In peace, in war, men crave what will only harm them; his flood of speech is often the orator's death-warrant: rash trust in his thews, the wonder of the world, made Milo a prey of wolves. VM. vii 2 E § 1 (a passage which, as also Plat. Alc. ii and Pers. ii, Iuv. had before him) 'mind of mortals, wrapt in thickest darkness [Iuv. 4 *nebula*], over how wide a field of error dost thou throw thy prayers broadcast: thou seekest wealth, which has been the destruction of many [12—27]: thou lustest after honours, which have ruined not a few [133—187]: thou broodest over dreams of sovereignty, whose issue is often seen to be pitiable [56—113]: thou graspest at splendid marriages [350—3]; but they, though sometimes they add glory to families, yet not seldom overthrow them utterly' [*funditus domos evertunt*. cf. 7].

1 GADIBUS XI 162. *Cadiz*, beyond the pillars of Hercules (Herodot. iv 8 § 1), was the western boundary of the world, the *ne plus ultra*, to the ancients Pind. Nem. iv 69 Παδείρων τὸ πρὸς ζῶπον οὐ περατὸν. Anacreontic. xiii Bergh—xxxii 25 -6 καὶ τοὺς Παδείρων ἐκτὸς | τοὺς Βακτρίων τε κινῶν [cf. here 2 *Gangen*]. Sil. i 141 *hominum finem Gades*. Vell. i 2 § 1. Stat. s. iii 1 183 *solisque cubilia Gades*. Solin. 23 § 12 *extremus noti orbis terminus*. Aristid. ii p. 354 Jebb. Paroemiogr. ed. Leutsch ii 661 n. 19. Avien. deser. orbis 98—100. St Paul (Clem. Rom. ep. i 5) 'went to the boundary of the west,' i.e. he fulfilled his declared intention of visiting Spain. On the alliteration in *Gadibus usque* see 122 n.

USQUE without *ad* before the names of towns usually, before other nouns in Plin. Stat. Iust.

2 AURORAM Ov. m. i 61. *Eurus ad Auroram Nabataeaeque regna recessit*.

GANGEN ib. iv 20—1 *oriens tibi victus ad usque* |

decolor extremo qua tingitur India Gange. Luc. ii 229—234. Stat. Th. i 686. Here were the pillars of Baeculus Avien. deser. orbis 824—8. supra p. 63. PAUCI 19. 112. 337. ii 53 'only few.' To limit *pauci*, *unus*, Ctc. either uses *nudo* (sometimes *solus*) or has no particle; Liv. and the writers of the silver age (e.g. Quintil. i 12 § 2) often add *tantum* (Krebs-Aligayer Antibarbarus 706. 969). Caes. b. c. ii 43 § 3 *horum fuga naviura onerariarum magistros incitabat: pauci lenunculi ad officium imperiumque conveniebant*.

DINOSCO In other compounds the initial *g* of the second member is preserved, *ignosco*, *cognosco* etc. See Corssen über Aussprache u. s. w. i² 82. 437. Pers. v 105, 107 *veri speciem dinoscere calles* | ...*quaeque sequenda forent, quaeque vitanda vicissim*. DL. vi § 42 'Diogenes blamed men for their prayers, saying that they asked for what they thought good, not for the true goods.' Sen. ep. 45 §§ 6. 7 *res fallunt: illas discerne. pro bonis mala amplectimur: optamus contra id, quod optavimus. pugnant vota nostra cum votis...adulatio quam similis est amicitiae!...doce quemadmodum*

iam similitudo in passim dinoscere. rilia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt. ib. 110 §§ 5, 7 *nemo nostrum, quid veri esset, excussit... nihil videmus, nec quid noceat, nec quid expediat.* ib. 32 §§ 4—5. 118 §§ 5—9. Obbar on Hor. ep. i 10 29. Arrian. Epict. ii 3 §§ 1, 5.

3 ILLIS i.e. *veris bonis* dat. as in Vfl. iv 157—8 *diversaque regi | corda gerens.* So Hor. Vell. Luc. Curt. and Quintil. often (Mühlmann col. 459). So the dat. is found with *differre, distare, abhorrens.*

ILLIS MULTUM DIVERSA i.e. *mala.* 'So recte an secus, recte secusne, bene an secus, τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ μὴ, τὰ χρηστὰ ἢ τὰ ἕτερα (Wytt. ad Plat. Phaed. 114^a cited by Heinrich).

4 ERRORIS NEBULA from [Plat.] Alc. ii 150^a as Homer [E 127 seq. cf. P 613—9] says that Athena removed the mist [ἀχλὺς] from the eyes of Diomedes, *that he might well distinguish a god and a man, so you too, as it seems to me, must first remove the mist from the soul, which is now upon it, and then apply the means whereby you are to distinguish the good and the bad.* See Max. Tyr. DCass. Eus. in HSt. ἀχλὺς ad fin. Theodoret. gr. aff. cur. i 4 p. 41. 48 'we must discover every method to dispel the fog [ἀντὶ ἀχλὺς] that veils them down, and to free them from the brightness of the intellectual light.' Lact. v 10 § 5 *tenebrarum et errorum nubes hominum pectora obduxit.* Prud. hamart. 88 *sunt animis etiam sua nubila crassus et aer.* cf. the context.

RATIONE 'on principle,' 'by reason's rule.' Plin. ep. ix 7 § 1 *adificare te scribis. bene est: inveni patrodium: adificas enim cum ratione quia tecum.* Generally *cum* is prefixed to the abl. *medi*, when not accompanied by pron. or adj.: a few substantives however are used almost adverbially without *cum*, as *vi, more, modo, iure, dolo, silentio* Zumpt § 472 n. 1. Madvig § 258 n. 2.

TIMEMUS AUT CUPIMUS Obbar on Hor. ep. i 6 9, 10. Munro and Lachmann on Lucr. vi 25. Sen. ep. 82 § 6 *sciat, quo iturus sit, unde ortus, quod illi bonum, quod malum, quid petat, quid evitet, quae sit illa ratio, quae adpetenda ac fugienda discernat, qua cupiditatum manuscit insania, timorum saevitia compescitur.* ib. 88 §§ 3—4. Philosophy teaches us to discriminate true from false pleasures and pains, *χαίρειν καὶ λυγερῶς εἰς τοὺς ἄνθρωποις.* eth. Nic. ii 2 § 9—3 § 2. Berkeley *minuto philo.* vii 31. Sen. ep. 123 § 13 *debemus itaque cerceri ne luce [labamur, death, pain, reproach, -pare dict. timemus, ne illa [riches, pleasures, beauty, ambition] cupiamus.* ibid. 121 § 4.

5 DEXTRO PEDE Petron. 30 'after we had been sated with these pleasures, as we were about to enter the dining-room, one of the slaves, appointed to the express function, cried out *dextro pede.*' Sil. vii 171—2 *attulit hospitio... pes dexter et hora Lyacum.* Prudent. c. Symm. ii 79 *felicitet et pede dextro.* Vitruv. iii 3 § 4 the steps to a temple should always be odd in number, that the worshipper may mount the first step *dextro pede*, and also enter the temple right foot foremost. cf. Iambd. vii. Poth. § 156: [Eur. Bacch. 943—4 *ἐν δεξιᾷ χερὶ χάμα δεξιῷ ποδὶ | ἀπειν νῦν* (the thyrsus) J. E. S.] Apul. Met. i 5 p. 27 'having set out left foot foremost (*sinistro pede profectum*), I was, as usual, disappointed.' Cf. Ov. lib. 101 *sinistruque molis, pedibusque occurrere laevis.* The gods are entreated to come *pede secundo* (i.e. Serv. Aen. viii 302 *omine prospero*) Aen. x 255. Aug. ep. 17=44 § 2 'What does Nymphaius [i.e. Paule went] mean but a man of good foot, i.e. one who brings luck with him; as we commonly say that he has entered *secundo pede*, whose entrance has been followed by some prosperity?' Cf. Prop. iii=iv 1 6 *quove pede ingressi?* Ov. fast. i 514 *felici pede.* Horat. sat. 69. 70. Plin. nat. viii § 28 *some spat into their*

right shoe before putting it on, others on crossing a place where they had encountered danger. Augustus (Suet. 92) regarded it as of evil omen to put the left shoe on the right foot.

conciis plan. cf. conc.

fraudes. 6 PERACTI Ov. Ibis 97 *peragam rata vota sacerdos*. Here 'accomplished,' as Nep. 25 22 § 8 *propositum...peregīt*. Stat. Th. xi 671 *spes longa peracta est*.

7 seq. 111. 346 seq. From [Plat.] Ale. ii 138⁴. 141⁴ many call down ruin upon themselves, not wittingly, as Oedipus, but mistaking it for a blessing. 142⁴. 143 Ignorance makes us pray for what is worst for us. Any one would think himself able to pray for the best for himself, not the worst: for that is more like a curse than a prayer.

EVERTERE DOMOS 108. cf. VM. above p. 65. Cic. p. Cael. § 28 *nullius vitam labefactent, nullius domum evertant*. 'The gods have overthrown,' they have been known to do so; e.g. Midas, Semele, Phaethon, Theseus (Eur. Hipp. 44 seq.).

OPTANTIBUS IPSIS abl. Sen. ep. 22 § 12 rise to a better life by the favour of the gods, but not as they favour those, on whom with good and kind look they have bestowed *omnia magnificē, ad hoc uerum excusati, quod ista, quae urunt, quae excruciant, optantibus data sunt*. cf. Fronto de nepote amisso ii p. 233 Naber.

8 FACILES compliant, gracious. Ov. m. v 559. Mart. i 103 4 *riserunt faciles et tribuere dei*. cf. the whole epigr. xii 6 10. Luc. i 505—6 *o faciles dare summa deos, eademque tueri | difficiles*.

NOCITURA Sen. ep. 110 § 10 *quidquid uides homo fatum erat, deus et patens noster in praeterea posuit...nocitura altissime pressit*.

ROGA 'by the arts of peace,' in the forum and the senate viii 240. Cic. in Pis § 73 *paucis est resine et otii roga*; by the words *colant arant togae*, he meant *bellum ac tumultum pauci atque otio concessarunt*. Plin. paneg. 56 § 7. DCass. xli 17 § 1 *ἐσθῆτα τὴν εἰρηνικὴν*.

9 TORRENS DICENDI COPIA 128 n. iii 74. Quintil. iii 8 § 60 *torrens...dicentis oratio*. Hence Auson. prof. i 17 *dicendi torrens tibi copia*. The repetition in *torrens dicendi copia* and *dicenda* is characteristic of Iuv. Iuvens (22, 23) cites ii 80. 102. iii 26. 135—6. 287. iv 152. vi 25. 139. 200. 237. 268. 286. 311. 359. 493. 658. vii 3. 48—9. 53—5. 84—5. viii 50. 71—2. 80—1. ix 43. 71—2. 106. x 112—3. 188. 348. xiii 28. 189—90. 240. xiv 16—7. 31. 42. 56. 188. 281—2. xv 26. 79. 129—30. xvi 35. Ribbeck (der unechte Iuv. 42) adds x 29—30. 88—9. 104—5. etc.

10 MORTIFERA 114—132.

ILLE 171 n. the Pythagorean (Iambl. vit. Pyth. §§ 104. 249. 267. Porph. vit. Pyth. § 55) Milo of Croton, 'wedged in the timber which he strove to rend' (Roscommon, in Gifford), and there eaten by wolves schol. h. l. VM. ix 12 E § 9. Gell. xv 16. Strab. vi 1 § 12 p. 263. Paus. vi 14 2 § 8. He lived at the time of the Persian war (Herodot. iii 137 § 4) and his Olympian victories first were celebrated by Simonides (Anth. Plan. iii 24, ii p. 631 Jacobs). Testimonies to his prowess in Aristot. ap. schol. Theoc. iv 6. Cic. de fat. § 39. Cat. mai. § 33. Plin. vii § 83. xxxvii § 144. Paus. ib. §§ 5—7. Ael. v. h. ii 24, xii 22. Philostr. Apoll. iv 28. anthol. Pal. ii 230—240. Ioann. Antioch. in Müller fragm. hist. iv 549. He led (a.d. 510) the army of Croton against thrice the number of Sybarites, wearing 'it is said, his Olympic crowns, and equipped in the fashion of Hercules with a lion's skin and club' (DS. xii 9 §§ 5, 6). His voracity Athen. x 412—413^a. Ov. Ibis 609, 610 *utque Milon, robur diducere fissile temptas, | nec possis captas inde referre manus*.

11 VIRIBUS CONFISUS VM. l. c. *fretus viribus accessit ad eam* [the oak which he saw in a field split with wedges] *insertisque manibus dividere conatus est*. Paus. l. c. (and thence

Suid. Μίλον φασίγνα) ἐπὶ φρονήματος. Strab. l. c. (who doubts the story) τῇ δὲ αἰτῇ πᾶσι πεποσμένα εἰς αὐτὸν καὶ τῇ ἰσχυρίᾳ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπέναντι καταστρέφει τοὺς ἄλλους. *Confusus*, though perf. in form, is here pres. in sense: cf. *fusus*, *diffusus*, *ratus*, *solitus*, *usus*, *veritus*.

PERIT in early inscriptions we find *pericit*, *venicit* etc. See Lachmann and Mulro on Lucr. iii 1042. corp. inser. lat. i 601 col. 3. Corssen üb. Aussprache n. s. w. i² 608. 9 and ind. ii 1064 col. 1 (where is the Oscan and Umbrian perf. in -eiti. Ritschl opusc. philol. ii 642. Heinsius on Ov. m. i 114. Ovid esp. lengthens the final *i*).

ADMIRANDIS SEE LACERTIS VM. l. c. *cumque cum tot gymniceis palmis lacerandum feris praeiuit*. DS. l. c. § 6 'he was *admired* among his fellow-citizens as the author of the victory.'

LACERTIS the arm from the shoulder to the elbow. Cic. Cat. mai. § 27 Milo in his old age, seeing athletes training, a *perisse* lacertos suos dicitur, saying with tears: at *hi quidem iam mortui sunt*. Ov. m. xv 229—31 *fletque Milon senior, cum spectat inanes illos, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum Herculeis similes, fluidis pendere lacertos*. On *lac*, as the seat of strength see the lexx. For the thought cf. DS. ix 14 § 1 'not the possession, but the right use, of power is the great thing: for what profit had Milo of his bodily strength?'

12—27 Still more numerous are the victims of money; the fortune piled up with endless pains, towering among all other incomes, as a British whale among dolphins, chokes its master. In Nero's reign of terror it was the rich who were singled out for slaughter, the full sponge was squeezed; Longinus and the wide park of wealthy Seneca were invested by a whole cohort; the sumptuous mansion of Lateranus was beset: seldom does a soldier come to ransack the garret of the poor. Though you carry but a few small pieces of plain silver plate, you will fear the sword and pike as you set out on your journey before dawn; the shadow of a nod quivering in the moon will set you quaking. The wayfarer who has no such dangerous load will sing unconcerned before the footpad's face. The first prayer, most familiar to every temple, is for riches, that our funds may grow, our coffer be the best-filled in all the exchange. Yet no poison is drunk from earthen bowls; then fear it, when you put a jewelled cup to your lips, costly Sotina wine sparkling in a broad beaker of gold.

12 seq. xiv 265 seq. 303 seq. Prop. iv = iii 7. Lucian Saturn. 26. Maxim. Tyr. xi = xix § 1 'Miles becomes his wealth, and recants his prayer;' an allegory, the false prayer turns to his own hurt, he prays that he may win, and when he has won repents. Palladas anth. Pal. ix 394 'gold, father of flatterers, son of pain and care, to have thee, is fear, and to want thee, pain.' Hor. c. iii 16 17. Sen. ep. 115 §§ 16. 17.

13 STRANGULAT Shakespeare 'choked with ambition.' Sen. de tranquill. an. 2 § 10 *in angusto inclusae cupiditate sine exitu se ipsae strangulant*, cf. ep. 51 § 13 *voluptates . . . latronum more . . . in hoc nos amplectuntur, ut strangulent*. Ov. tr. v 1 63 *strangulat inclusus dolor*. Lubin eites Diog. ep. ad Chrysos 'like Miles, you starve amidst your wealth, strangled as it were with a rope of gold' (in Theophyl. ep. 19).

14 QUANTO without *tanto* (which occurs e.g. viii 140—1) cf. iii 125. Plat. apol. 39^d χαλεπώτεροι ὅσω νεώτεροι. 30^a. Burm. on Ov. m. iv 64. Schwarz on Plin. pan. 73 § 3. Liv. xxi 53 § 10 *segniùs . . . , quanto longius*. Tac. an. iii 43 *maior . . . , quanto . . . opulentior*.

DOLPHINIS with the double form *dolphin*, *-is*, or *-us*, *-i* Priscian (vi § 25) compares *elephas*, *elephantus*, *Arabe*, *Arabas*. Strange fables are reported of the dolphin by Aristot. Plin. Opp. in Lenz Zoologie der Alten

254—61. Add the amorous dolphin of Plin. ep. ix 33. Hofmann s.v. Bochart Hieroz. pt. i 7. pt. ii v 12.

BALLAENA Fr. *baleine*,

φάλανα, Germ. *Wallfisch*, are all of the same root as our *whale*. Whales were said to equal mountains in size and to swallow up entire vessels with their crews (Dionys. perieg. 596—604. Priscian, perieg. 598—602 Wernsd. Avien. deser. orb. 780—93 Wernsd.). Plin. ix § 4 speaks of *balaenae* in the Indian sea of 4 *ingera* in extent, and *pristes* of 200 cubits in length. See Lenz 252—4. Bochart ll. cc. Hofmann. The contrast between the wealth of the few and the misery of the many was never more glaring than in imperial Rome Marquardt iii 2 47.

BRITANNICA Drusus

and Germanicus had opened the north sea to the Romans, and the victories of Suetonius Paulinus and Iulius Agricola in Britain had drawn the attention of the Romans (Tac. Agr. 10 *multi rettulere*. cf. the Germany of Plin. and Tac.), with whom natural history and encyclopaedic learning were now in fashion, to our island, which as lying at the verge of the known world, was peopled with 'gorgons and hydras and chimaeras dire.' Hor. c. iv 14 47—8 *beluosus qui remotis | obstrepit Oceanus Britannis*. Whales sometimes appeared in the Mediterranean Plin. ix § 12. Ambr. hexaem. v 11 § 32 says of the *cete* in the Atlantic, 'you would think they were walking islands, or lofty mountains lifting their peaks to the skies.' Hen. Hunt. in Petrie monum. hist. i 691^b (cited by Taylor) quotes Inv. and says that whales and dolphins are often taken on the coast. The whale like the sturgeon was a royal fish (Ducange *balea*, *piscis regius*), on which tithes were paid. Gotselin vit. Augustin. Cantuar. 2 (Ducange) 'in the British sea are caught dolphins and seals, and also *montuosae balaenae*.' Olaf Magnus and Pontoppidan fill the same sea with strange monsters (Weber). See Bojardo xiii 58 (Düntzer). Inv. xiv 283 n.

15 TEMPORIBUS DIRIS iv 80 of Domitian's time. cf. iv 14. Nero's reign of terror began A.D. 62, after the death of Burrus, with the restoration of the *lex maiestatis*, which had been in abeyance since the accession of Claudius Tac. xiv 48. Dio lx 3 § 6.

16 LONGINUM C. Cassius Longinus, a famous jurist (Plin. ep. vii 24 §§ 8. 9 *Cassianae scholae princeps et parens*, the sect of the *Cassiani* [Dirksen manuale s.v.]) (*Proculiani*. Tac. xii 12. Suet. Nero 37), cos. suff. A.D. 30 Clinton. Borghesi oeuvres v 83—4. 195—6. 252. legatus of Syria A.D. 45—49 Borghesi ll. cc. Tac. ib. 11. cf. Ios. ant. xv 11 § 4. xx 1 § 1. Afterwards he lived at Rome as an acting member of the senate in high repute Tac. xiii 41. 48. xiv 42—5. xv 52. Pompon. dig. i 2 2 § 51. A.D. 65 he was accused by Nero, nominally because he preserved among the *imagines* of his house that of the famous Cassius, inscribed *dux partivm*, really from jealousy of his wealth and character Tac. xvi 7 *nullo crimine, nisi quod Cassius opibus vetustis et gravitate morum... praeccellebat*. cf. ib. 8. Suet. l. c. DCass. lxii 27 § 1. Cassius was banished to Sardinia (Tac. 9. Pompon. l. c.), being then old (Tac. 9) and blind (Suet. l. c., who says that he was put to death; so DCass.). He was recalled by Vespasian Pompon. l. c.

CLAUSIT, as applied to

Longinus, denotes his apprehension, not his confinement (cf. x 170) in Sardinia.

SENECAE v 109. viii 212.

SENECAE PRAEDIVITIS HORTOS Tac. xv 64 fin. (of Seneca) *praedives et praepotens*. Auson. grat. act. § 31 *dives Seneca*. cf. n. on sat. i 137 init. In his tract on happiness, addressed to his brother Gallio, Seneca represents his enemies as contrasting his frugal precepts with his sumptuous life vit. beat. 17 § 2 seq. 'Why do you not dine by your own rule? why have you handsome furniture? wine made before you were

born? . . . why have you estates beyond sea, more than you have ever seen? . . . more slaves than you can recollect?' See the whole treatise and ep. 87 on the true riches. In his consolation addressed to his mother Helvia 11 § 3 he says that she always rejoiced in her sons' wealth, but never drew upon it. A. D. 55 some blamed Seneca and Burrus, *viros gravitatis adidevantes*, for dividing houses and country mansions among them as so much booty (Tac. xiii 18, A. D. 58 P. Suillius asked (Tac. xiii 42) 'by what philosophic rule Seneca had, in four years of imperial favour, amassed 1300,000,000 sesterces? [cf. DCass. lxi 10]. The fortune of Pallas was the same: Narcissus and Cn. Lentulus had each 400 millions (Friedländer 12 192). At Rome he swept up as in a drag-net bequests and *orbi*, and drained Italy and the provinces [e.g. Britain DCass. lxii 2] by exorbitant money.' A. D. 62 Seneca was accused (Tac. xiv 52) of still adding to wealth already exceeding a private standard, of ambitious designs, and of outdoing the emperor himself in the splendour of his parks and country houses, *hortorum amoenitate et villarum magnificentia*. Sen. to Nero (ib. 53): 'You have heaped upon me such an abundance of offices and wealth, that nothing is wanting to my good fortune but to moderate it. . . . You have surrounded me with boundless treasures, so that I often ask myself, *Do I, a man of equestrian and provincial family, take rank with the noblest of the realm? . . . where is that spirit satisfied with a modest fortune? does it lay out such parks as these, tales hortos extruit, and stalk through these suburban estates, and run riot in so vast territories, such boundless revenues?*' The only excuse that presents itself is (cf. Sen. de ben. ii 18) that I was not free to reject gifts from your hand.' He begs (e. 54) to be relieved of the burden which oppresses him; he would gladly devote to the improvement of his mind the time now set apart for the management of his property, *quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur*. Nero replies (e. 55) 'what you have done for me will abide with me till death; what you have received from me, *horti, et fenus et villae*, is all at the mercy of chance. . . . I am ashamed to name freedmen, who are seen richer than you. * I blush to think that you do not excel all the world in fortune, as you do in worth.' In short he refused to relieve Seneca of his wealth (e. 56. Suet. Nero 35); who however changed his course of life, holding no more levées, and keeping close within doors. A. D. 62 (Tac. xiv 65) he was suspected of treasonable correspondence with Piso. After the fire of Rome, A. D. 64, he made over his riches to Nero, as a contribution to the expenses of rebuilding the city (DCass. lxii 25 § 3).

17 SENECAE HORTOS CLAUSIT

TOTA COHORS A. D. 65 Antonius Natalis denounced Seneca as a confederate of Piso's (Tac. xv 56, 60): a tribune invested, *globis militum capuit*, his villa. His wife insisted on sharing his fate (Tac. 61—63). Seneca's nephew, Lucan, also the owner of *horti marmorei* (Iuv. vii 79—80), engaged in the conspiracy from personal pique, Nero having disparaged his poem (Tac. xv 49); he denounced his own mother (ib. 56), but did not thereby escape death (ib. 70). Mela, Lucan's father, while endeavouring to secure his son's property, was accused on the strength of a forged correspondence, which Nero, *opibus eius inhians* (Tac. xvi 17), professed to receive as genuine. He too, like his brother and sister-in-law and son, bled himself to death. On *horti* see 175 n. Valerius A. Iatensis, another Naboth, was murdered by order of the Roman Jozabel Messalina for the sake of his *horti* (DCass. lx 31 § 5. Tac. xi l. 3.

EGREGIAS LATERANORUM AEDES Plautius Late-

ranus (viii 147 n.), cos. des. joined in Piso's conspiracy from patriotic

moives (Tac. xv 49); he was beheaded in the place of execution for slaves (ib. 60); the first stroke not proving mortal, he laid down his neck on the block a second time (Arr. Epict. i 1 § 19; an instance of his courage § 20). Like many palaces of the great (Mart. xii 18 3—5) his home stood on the Caelian mount; for M. Aurelius, who was born on that mount, was also educated there in the house of his grandfather Verus Iul. Capitolin. Ant. phil. 1 *iuxta aedes Laterani*. Hieron. ep. 77 Vall. = 30 § 4 'in the sight of the whole city of Rome, before Easter day, in the basilica *quondam Laterani, qui Caesariano truncatus est gladio*, in the rank of the penitents.' Septimius Severus gave houses, among others that of *Lateranus*, to various friends, among whom was Lateranus cos. A.D. 197 AV. epit. 20 § 6. Constantine adorned the palace and erected there a church on the site of the present St John Lateran (Niceph. vii 49. Becker röm. Alterth. i 507—8. Gregorovius Gesch. d. St. Rom i 87—9. Bunse iii 1 505—556. Burn Rome and the Campagna 220. Tillemont emp. iv 141. Stanley adds Baronius iii 115). Prud. c. Symm. i 585—6 of the Roman populace *coetibus aut magnis Laterani currit ad aedes, | unde sacrum referat regali chrismate signum*.

18 Wealth the deadliest sin in a reign of terror, e.g. in Sulla's proscription App. b. c. i 96 (Stanley). Caesar in Sall. Cat. 51 § 33 of the same proscription *ut quisque domum aut villam, postremo vas aut vestimentum concupiverat, daret operam, ut is in proscriptorum numero esset*. So in the proscription of the triumvirs Nep. 25 12 § 4. Suet. Tib. 49 gives exx. both of Romans and provincials put to death by Tiberius for no other crime; cf. the case of Sez. Marius Tac. vi 19. At the beginning of his reign Tiberius sacrificed no man to his avarice (DCass. lxii 10 § 5. Tac. an. ii 48 but see iv 20). Gaius Caesar (Caligula DCass. lxx 10 § 7. 14 §§ 1. 4. 18 §§ 1. 5 Iunius Priscus turned out 'not worthy of death,' Gaius complained: *he cheated me and died in vain; for he might have lived*. 21 §§ 2. 4. Suet. 39. 41. Ios. ant. x x 1 § 10). Commodus (Lamprid. 5 fin.), Maximinus (Capitolin. 13 § 5), replenished their coffers by the same means. By the execution of his freedman Pallas Nero won a fortune equal to Seneca's DCass. lxxii 14 § 3. Tac. xiv 65. Suet. 35 fin. other exx. DCass. lxxiii 17. esp. the plunder of Greece A.D. 67 ib. 11, while Polykleitos and Helios were despoiling Rome. See the general picture of Rome after Nero's fall Tac. h. i 2 *nobilitas opes omissi gestique honores pro crimine*. cf. M. Sen. contr. ii 9 § 14 p. 122 20 *ditum incommoda, . . . multos divites accusatos*. Plut. de superst. 3 p. 165⁴ 'the poor man fears no informer.' Symm. pro patre § 6 p. 44 Nieb. Quintil. decl. 345 p. 729 Burm. DCass. lxx 10 § 7. 14 § 4. 18 § 1. 22 §§ 3—4. 25 § 1. LX 27 § 8. 32 § 3. Lxi 5 § 5. Lxii 27 § 2. Lxiii 11 § 2.

RARUS viii 63. Phaedr. iv 1 6 *rara mens intellegit*.

Hieron. comm. in Osee lib. ii pr. *rarumque invenias, qui . . .* So Ov. Plin. Quintil. Tac. In Engl. we use the plur. or the a lv. 'seldom.' cf. *densissima lectica* i 120 n. also *vespertinas, nocturnus*, etc., where we use the adv.

CENACULA garrets, cocklofts iii 201 n. vii 118. Cic. de leg. agr. ii § 96 *Romam . . . cenaculis sublatam atque suspensam*. See Varr. Paulus (Festus), Liv. xxxix 14 § 2, Macrob. Sat. i 6 § 15 in lexx. When Vitellius (Suet. 7) went to take the command of the army in lower Germany, he was fain to let his house, and stow away his family in a hired garret *meritorio cenaculo*. Horace, after describing the fugitive whims of the rich, ep. i 1 91 *quid pauper? ride: mutat cenacula*. Prud. c. Symm. i 580 *omnis qui celsa scandit cenacula vulgus*. Marquardt v 1 252—3.

19 PAUCA 2 n. 'only a few,' and those small *vascula*, and plain *puri arg.* cf. xiv 62

lève argentum 'smooth' (*vasa aspera* 'in relief.')

ARGENTI VAScula PURI IX 141—2 *argenti vascula puri*, | *sed quae Fabricius censor notet*; i.e. though plain and small, yet beyond the limit allowed by Fabricius. cf. i 76 n. (esp. Plin. ep. iii 1 § 9). 77 n. Becker Gallus 112 320. Mart. iv 39 Charinus has plate chased by Myron, Praxiteles, Scopas, Phidias and other artists: *argentum tamen inter omne miror*, | *quare non habeas, Charine, purum*. Cf. Cicero's pun Verr. iv § 49 Verres dined with Eupolemus: all the rest of the plate was plain *purum*, that he might not himself be left *purus* ('cleared out'): there were but two cups, not large, but still embossed. Verres then and there ordered the raised work *emblemata* to be removed from the cups. cf. § 52. Plin. xxxvii § 28 artists conceal defects in crystals by carving, *cachata*; those which are without a flaw they prefer to leave plain, *puras*. Dig. vi 1 § 6 *quamvis et in vasis occurrat difficultas, utrum lancem duntaxat dici oporteat, an etiam, . . . pura an cachata sit*. So *chartae purae* are 'blank' paper (*written books* Dig. xxxii 52 § 4: *mantelia pura* plain tablecloths) (*cocco clorata* with scarlet stripes Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 37; *aper purus* (cf. καθάρος) is 'open' ground, not built upon Orelli inser. 4371. From *vasellum* come Fr. *vaisselle* and *vaisseau*, and our 'vessel' which comprehends both.

20 *nocte* on the practice of travelling by night see Cas. on Suet. Caes. 31.

CONTUM 'a pike,' sometimes thrown (Strab. x p. 418). See Rich companion s. v. and the lexx. *contarius*, *contificium*, *contus*, *κοντός*. First found as a Latin word in Liv. (e. g. xxxvii 11 § 13 where it is 'a pole') and Verg. Hieron. in Amos ii 4 vi 266^a Vall. *Theodosio δόπαρα, quem nos secuti,ontos vel hastas interpretati sumus*. Sex. Ruf. breviar. c. 28 of Julian *ab hostium obvio equite conto per illa ictus*. A Sarmatian weapon Claud. laud. Stil. i 111. Cf. ind. Claud. for 5 other exx. Arr. Epict. iv 1 § 88, after speaking of the deliverance of the mind from its tyrants, and the destruction of the mind's Bastille (citadel. see Inv. x 307 n.): 'if the tyrants are expelled thence, why do I yet demolish the citadel, why at least for my own sake? for, if it stands, what harm does it do me? Why do I yet expel the serjeants? It is against others that they have their *fusces*, and their *pikes*, *κοντούς*, and their swords.' *κοντάρατα* are classed with *ροδόρατα* in the anonym. comm. on Arist. rhet. f. 34 (ap. Brandis Philologus iv 35).

21 MOTAE Luc. vii 5—6 *pavet ille fragorem | motorum ventis memorum*. Claud. in Entr. ii 452—3 *ecce levis frondes a tergo concutit aura*, | *credit tela Leo: valuit pro vulnere terror*. So Nero in his last flight trembled at the bark of a dog or the twitter of a bird or the rustling of a branch DCass. lxxiii 28 § 2.

AD LUNAM 'by moonlight.' Aen. iv 513 *messae ad lunam (herbar)*. Petron. 103 Burn. Ov. m. iv 99 *ad lunae radios vidit*. Plut. de sollert. anim. 12 § 3 p. 968 *πρὸς τὴν σελήνην*. Phaedr. iv 10=11 2 *ipsumque compilarit ad lumen suum*. cf. Ov. fast. ii 741. So *ad lumina* Suet. Caes. 37 Rubink. Ov. m. iv 220. Tert. ad nat. ii 11 *ad candelaee lumina*. M. Sen. contr. 25 § 25 p. 259 8 *ad lucernam*. Hand Tarsell. i 97—8.

TREPIDABIS UMBRAM viii 152. many intransitive verbs, which denote a state of the mind, or its expression, become transitive, especially in the poets, by taking an object in the acc. e. g. *erubescio, fleo, gemo, horreo, paveo, tremo* Madvig § 223 c.

UMBRAm paroemiogr. gr. ii 88 *τὴν αὐτοῦ σκῆαν δίδωσκεν* Deutsch.

22 Hence Boëth. phil. cons. ii pros. 5 p. 39 l. 95 Peiper *tu igitur qui nunc contum gladiumque sollicitus pertimescis*,

si vitae huius callem vacuus viator intrasset, coram latrone cantares. Cf. Apul. m. i 15 p. 53 'Open the stable door; I would set out before dawn.' The porter lying on the ground behind the stable-door, and still half asleep, 'What' says he '*ignoras latronibus infestari vias, qui hoc noctis iter incipis?*' I reply 'dawn is at hand. And besides *quid viatori de summa pauperie latrones auferre possunt? An ignoras, inepte, nudum nec a decem palæstritis despoliari posse?*' St. Chrys. hom. in Matt. 83 p. 794^a 'not even a hundred men together can strip the poor and naked.' Hieron. vit. S. Hilar. erem. 12 Some brigands meeting Hilarion asked 'What would you do, if brigands came to you?' He replied: *nudus latrones non timet.* Ivo, Carnot. hymn. (cent. xi cited by Taylor, bibl. max. patr. Lugd. xviii 51^b) *latrone coram | inermis alte præcinit viator.* cf. Higden i 412. Ov. nux 43—4 *sic timet insidias, qui se ita ferre viator | cui timeat: tutum carpit inanis iter.* Phædr. ii 7. Sen. ep. 14 § 9 'let us have nothing which can be wrested from us to the great profit of the robber: carry as few spoils on your person as you can. No one draws human blood for its own sake, or very few; *plures computant quam oderunt, nudum latro transmittit,* even where the road is beset there is peace for the poor.' DChrys. vi ad fin. p. 218 R—108 3 Dind. where Diogenes says 'I walk by night whithersoever I will or by day, alone, and am not afraid to walk, if need be, through an army without a herald's staff, or among robbers.' id. vii p. 223 = 110 27 'I readily followed; for I never feared an ambush, having nothing but a poor coat..... Poverty is indeed a thing holy and inviolable, and no one injures it; sooner would they injure those who bear herald's staves.' Sen. de tranq. an. 8 § 4 *regnum est inter avaros circumscriptores latrones plagarios unum esse cui noceri non potest.*

CANTABIT VII 55 n. Naev. in Cic. de or. ii § 279 'Why do you weep, father?' *Mirum ni cantem. condemnatus sum.*

VACUUS CORAM LATRONE VIATOR Cic. de fat. § 35 (cited by Mitford), where he is warning against the inference *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*; on this principle viator *quoque bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicitur cur ab eo spoliaretur.*

LATRONE on the insecurity of the roads see iii 302—9 n. XIII 145. Friedländer ii² 29—32. Augustus suppressed the banditti App. b. c. v 132. A traveller surprised by robbers, *viator a latronibus exceptus*, supplied surgeons with an interesting case for study (Cels. i pr. p. 8 3 Daremb. he might be so wounded *ut eius interior aliqua pars vulneraretur*). So Galen (in Friedländer) recommends the study of the skeletons of robbers left unburied by the road-side.

23—25 XIV 107—331.

Pers. ii 9—16. 44—51. Lucian. navig. 13 seq. Petron. 88 'before they touch the threshold of the Capitol, they promise, one a house, if he shall have buried his rich relation, another, if he shall have dug up a treasure, another, if he shall have made his way safe and sound to 30,000,000 sesterces,' the very senate bribes Iuppiter, etc. PERE with most men.

24 DIVITIAE OPES several times found together in Cic. *opes* is the more general term, including credit, following, and other means of advancement (Döderlein v 81).

UT MAXIMA TOTO NOSTRA SIT ARCA FORO that we may have a larger sum at interest in our banker's hands than any capitalist of them all. cf. ix 140—1 *viginti milia fenus | pigneribus positis.*

25 ARCA a strong-box, money chest, coffer i 90. xi 26 n. xiv 259. Becker Gallus ii³ 309—10. Rich companion s. v. To be the largest in Rome, the chest must be large indeed, as some could afford shelter to a grown

man. foro Sen. de tranq. an. 8 § 5 *grande in foro forum*. As early as Plant. and Ter. the forum is named as the abode of the bankers, *versarii, argentarii*. Their offices, *tabernae*, were on its N. E. and S. W. sides. Burn Rome and the Campagna 89, 90. Hence Iuv. xi 50 n. *cedere foro, or abire f., mergi f.*, meant 'to become bankrupt' Rein in Pauly r² 1513—8. Becker i 327. Marquardt iii 2 55.

25 27 Sen. Thyeat. 151. 3 'crimes do not enter huts, and the food taken at a narrow board is safe. *venenum in auro bibitur.*' id. Herc. Oet. 655. 'The poor man holds his beechen cup with no trembling hand; he eats his cheap repast, looks back on no sword of Damocles. *aurea miscet pocula sanguis.*' ACONITA i 158 n.

26 FICTILIBUS iii 168 n. *fictilibus cenare pudet*, in Rome where all live beyond their means.

27 GEMMATA POCULA *Agony Agria*. v 37. 48 n. where the patron drinks out of jewelled cups of gold, the poor client out of broken glass. Cic. Verr. iv § 62 the young Antiochus rashly displayed to Verres much silver plate, and not a few *pocula ex auro*, which, as is the fashion with kings, esp. in Syria, *gemmis erant distincta clarissimis*. ib. §§ 64—68 we see the danger of such possessions. Plin. xxvii § 17 'we seem (by greater luxury in other things) to have lost the right of reproving *gemma potoria*.' vit. Gallien. 16 § 4 *gemma vasa fecit eademque aurea*. vit. Claud. 17 § 5 *aureos gemmatis trilibres duns*. Cyp. ad Donat. 12 p. 13 20 seq. a close parallel to the text 'these quaking, *trepidus*, even amidst their riches, *divitias*, the anxiety of uncertain expectation tortures, *ne praedo vastet, ne percussor infestet*, lest the spiteful envy of every one who is wealthier than they should trouble them with calumnious suits. *non cibus securo somnuse contingit, suspirat ille in convivio, bibit licet gemma, . . . nec intellegit miser, speciosa sibi esse supplicia, cum se alligatum teneat et possideri magis quam possidere.*' The fashion of adorning cups with jewels had long prevailed in the East; through Byzantium it passed to the middle ages, and ancient gems may be seen on many a chalice. Müller Archäologie § 315 n. 4. Salm. Plin. exere. r² 170. On luxury in furniture and service cf. Iuv. xi 120 seq.

SETINUM v 34 n. Wine of *Setia*, now *Sezza*, an ancient city of Latium, between Nola and Priverium, overbedding the Pomptine marshes Mart. x 74 10—11. xii 112. It was famous and costly (Strab. v 234, 237), and preferred to all others by Augustus and most of his successors Plin. xiv § 61. Mart. ix 69 you always put on the table *Setine* or *Massic*. Papilius, but—wouldst will have it that the wine is not so good after all. They say that that bowl of yours has made you four times a widower, I don't believe it, Papilius, but—I am not thirsty. id. vi 86. ix 2 5 *incensura nives dominae Setina liquantur*. Stat. ii 6 90. ed. Diocl. ii 5. Sil. viii 378 Dr. ARDEBIT 'shall sparkle.' xi 155 *ardens purpura*. Schol. *quia vinum splendescit in auro*. In Mart. ix 74 5 'fiery' *rumpis et ardenti madidus crystallia Falerno*.

28—53 Now then [knowing the vanity of human wishes] must you not praise Democritus for laughing, Heraclitus for weeping, when they had moved but one step from their ill? But every man can play the censor with cosmic float; 'tis more marvel whence that store of brine held out for the eye. Democritus used to shake his lungs with endless laughter, though Alcibiades had none of our Roman pomp, robes of state, flowers, fumes, selens, praetor's cart. How if he had seen the mock majesty of our circensian procession? the praetor standing out from his lofty car, towering high amid the dusty circus, in tunic figured with palm

leaves, borrowed from the temple of Iuppiter, trailing from his shoulders the purple hangings of a starred toga, and on his head a crown, whose heavy hoop no neck can support: for a public slave sweats beneath the load, slave and consul riding in one car, that the consul may remember he is but man? Add too the eagle, rising from the ivory wand, on that side cornets, on this citizens in snow-white gowns at the horses' reins, a long train marching to grace the show before their patron, whose hoarded dole has bought their friendship. Even in days of yore every chance meeting with his kind furnished food for laughter to him, whose wisdom proves that greatest men, destined to leave high examples behind them, may arise in the native home of blockheads, under a gross, foggy sky. Democritus mocked the business of the crowd and its pleasures, sometimes its very tears; while he himself bid frowning Fortune go hang, and snapt his fingers in her face.

This contrast between Heraclitus and Democritus is very common Lucian vit. auct. 13-4, where the pair are put up together in the sale of philosophers. de sacrif. 15. Sotion in Stob. floril. xx 53. Tzet. chil. ii 720-1. Iuv. follows Sen. de tranq. an. 15 §§ 2-3 we must bring ourselves to regard all the faults of the vulgar as ridiculous, not as hateful, and imitate rather *Democritus* than *Heraclitus*. *hic enim*, quotiens in publicum processerat [Iuv. 29-30], flebat, ille ridebat. *huic omnia, quae agimus, miseriae, illi ineptiae videbantur*. id. de ira ii 10 § 5 Heraclitus quotiens prodierat et tantum circa se male vicentium, immo male percipientium viderat, flebat, miserabatur omnino qui sibi laeti felicesque vererentur, miti animo, sed nimis imbecillo: et ipse inter deplorandos erat. Democritum contra aiunt numquam sine risu in publico fuisse: adeo nihil illi videbatur serius eorum, quae serio gerebantur. anth. Pal. ii 148 'weep for life, *Heraclitus*, far more than when thou wert alive; life is now more pitiable. Laugh at life, *Democritus*, more now than of yore, life is now more laughable than ever. I myself, as I look at the two, am puzzled to choose between you, how to *weep* with thee, how with thee to *laugh*.' Lucian de morte Peregr. 7. Sidon. Apoll. ii 171-2 *quidquid Pythagoras, Democritus, Heraclitus, deflevit, risit, tacuit*, where observe the chiasmus. The tears of Heraclitus and laughter of Democritus are apocryphal. See A. Chassang hist. du roman et de ses rapports avec l'histoire dans l'antiquité grecque et latine, Paris 1862, partie ii ch. 2 'le roman philosophique.' No more happy example of grave mockery could have been found than the triumphal procession at the games. The praetor, whose chief function was now the management of shows, assumed the state proper to those who had enlarged the bounds of empire. The emperor alone, or his sons or nephews, were now permitted to triumph, but the decorations and solemn ritual and universal acclamations remained as before; or rather the shadow outdid the substance in parade. For the populace, to be kept in humour, must have its *circenses* as well as its *panem*.

28 IAM Hand Tursell. iii 147=cum hoc sit. 'by this time,' after we have learnt so much of the blindness of mankind.

IAMNE it is not only, as Zumpt § 352 says, when attached to the principal verb (e. g. Cic. d. n. iii § 69. Plin. ep. iii 16 § 13 Schäfer. paneg. 74 § 1), that *ne* is used where *nonne* might stand (as *ἀπα* where *ἀπὸ* *οὐ* might stand Matth. § 614. Madvig gr. synt. § 199 b) Plin. ep. iii 21 § 6 *meritone* . . . ? paneg. 88 § 4 *iustissime de causis* . . . ? See Heind. on Hor. s. ii 7 61. Hand Tursell. iv 74-5.

DE SAPIENTIBUS ALTER I 34. 66 n. 137.

III 259. VI 385 *quodam de novo-ro Lami-trum*. Hand Tursell. II 197. On this indirect description *alter* . . . *contrarius auctor*, cf. 171 n. Democritus is named 34.

29 RIDEBAT Cic. de or. III § 235 *quid sit ipse risus*, . . . *viderit* Democritus. He was nicknamed Γελασῖνος Ael. v. h. iv 20. Suid. cf. anthol. Pal. vii 56. 58. 59. Philostr. Apoll. viii 7 § 46. Claud. Mall. Theod. cons. 90 *quidquid* Democritus risit. Tzet. chil. II 979—83.

30 FLEBAT CONTRARIUS AUCTOR Ael. v. h. viii 43. Pl. ix § 3. anth. Pal. vii 479. Tert. de an. 3 Heracliti maeror.

AUCTOR doctor, master, authority. Hor. e. I 26 14—5 of Pythagoras auctor | *naturae verique*.

31—32 Markland questions 'an non hi duo versus sint ludibundi alienius et irridentis hanc historiam de lacrimis Heracliti ut fabulam et rem stultam et imposibilem, certe bene omitti possent hi duo versus.' Lupus 31 cites many ex. of supposed doubtful verses introduced by *sed*, one only of which seems really spurious xiv 117.

31 CACHINNI often implies derision Cic. Brut. § 216 *cachinnos irridentium*. Pers. III 87. It was the age of satire and epigram. Lucian was soon to appear. Mart. I 3 3—8. II 18. xiii 2. Pân. E. n. xi § 158 the checks which express mirth and laughter *et altior homini tantum, quem novi mores subdoliae irrisioni dicavere, nasus*. Lucian fugitiv. 45 'What do you think *Democritus* would have done, if he had seen this?' 'He would have laughed at the man, as he deserves.' καίτοι πόθεν εἶχεν ἐκεῖνος τοσοῦτον γέλωτα; (Böttiger).

32 MIRANDUM EST, UNDE ILLE OCULIS SUTTERENT UMOR Stanley cites Plin. xi § 146 *hinc [ex oculis] fletus et gigantes ora rivi. quis ille est umor in dolore tam fecundum et paratus, aut ubi reliquo tempore?*

33 RISU PULMONEM AGITARE Prud. perist. x 248—9 *pulmonem movet | derisus istas intuens ineptias*.

34—7 Hor. ep. II 1 194 *si foret in terris, rideret* Democritus, and would find the audience in the theatre more entertaining than the play. Cf. Iuv. xiv 262—75.

34 QUAMQUAM NON ESSENT in the silver age *quamquam* often is followed by the conj., and *quoniam* by the ind. Zumpt § 574. Plin. ep. vii 1 § 1 *quamquam . . . noverim, vereor tamen*. cf. Cic. Tusc. v § 85.

URBIBUS ILLIS Abdera and its neighbourhood 50 n.

35 PRAETEXTA ET TRABEAE FASCES Flor. I 5 § 6 from the Etruscans came fasces *trabeae . . . praetexta*.

PRAETEXTA 99. *toga pr.* a white 'gown bordered' with a purple stripe, worn by kings, consuls, proconsuls, praetors, curule aediles, dictators, censors and certain priests Rein in Pauly vi 2024. Becker II 2 77—8.

TRABEAE VIII 259 n. *trabeam et diadema Quirini*. The *trabea* was a toga bordered with purple, and crossed by horizontal belts (*trabes* 'beams,' 'bars') of scarlet, worn by kings, by augurs, and on state occasions by equites Marquardt v 2 119. Becker II 1 260. 337. Symm. laud. in Valentin. sen. II § 2 *trabeam consularem discolora sarta praetexant*.

LECTICA I 64—5 n. From the low Lat. *lectaria* come Fr. *litière* and our *litter*. TRIBUNAL of the praetor.

36—46 A locus *clausus* on the procession, *pompa*, at the Circensian games 81 n.; another on the games themselves xi 193—202. Friedländer II 180—215 and in Marquardt iv 190—523 has nearly exhausted the subject. The *ludi Romani*, *l. Megalenses* (xi 193 n.), *l. magni*, and probably the *Cerealia* and all *l. votivi* (as well as *l. sollemnes* in the circus maximus) were opened by the procession, which, setting out from the Capitol, crossed the gaily decorated forum, the vicus Tuscus and forum boarium, through the middle gate of the circus and round the

farthest *metae* Becker i 154. 491. Marquardt iv 498 seq. DH. vii 72. The road was strewn with flowers Ov. tr. iv 2 50. The presiding magistrate led the way, if he were a praetor or consul, standing on a lofty chariot drawn by white horses (Apul. mag. 22) crowned with laurel (Ov. tr. iv 2 22. ex P. ii 1 58. Mart. vii 8 8). He wore the garb of a triumphant general (xi 194—5 *similisque triumpho* | *praeda caballorum praetor sedet*), the broad folds of the gold-worked purple toga over the tunic embroidered with palm leaves, bearing in his hand the ivory sceptre with the eagle. A gold crown of oak leaves, set with jewels, was held over his head by a public slave. His children sat, as in a triumph, in the chariot or on the horses (Tac. ann. xii 41 in games given by Claudius Britannicus appeared in the praetexta, Nero in triumphal costume). Before the praetor flutes and horns played, and clients in their white gowns escorted him. Images of the gods, accoutred with their *exuviae* or attributes, were borne on biers, *fercula*, thrones and cars, *tensae*, drawn by mules, horses and elephants, and escorted by companies of priests and religious orders: nor were images of emperors wanting. The procession was welcomed by the people standing, with shouts, invocation of the gods and clapping of hands Ov. amor. iii 2 43—62. Yet as it delayed the sports, it was viewed with impatience M. Sen. contr. i pr. fin. § 21 p. 56 10 I will detain you no longer: I know well *quam odiosa res mihi sit circensibus pompa*.

36 PRAETOREM cf. 41 consul. viii 194 n. xiv 257. Becker ii 3 264. Rein in Pauly vi 275. The management of the games became at last the praetor's most important function. cf. DCass. Liv 2 § 3. Plin. ep. vii 11 § 4.

CURRIBUS ALTIS with a pair of horses Plin. xxxiv § 20 *non vetus et bigarum celebratio in iis qui praetura functi curru vecti essent per circum*. The tribunes in the *ludi Augustales* were allowed to wear the triumphal uniform in the circus but (Tac. an. i 15) *curru vehi haud permixtum*. Dio lvi 46 § 5. See the cut in Rich companion s. v. *currus* 4. Marquardt iii 2 448. Plin. pan. 92 § 5 *augustior solito currus*. A gilt car in the form of a turret Zon. vii 21. Flor. epod. ix 41—2. Dempster on Rosin. x 29 p. 778 a. The *tabula Heraeleensis* prohibits the passage of carts or carriages through Rome during the first ten hours of the day. Exceptions are made in favour of 1) vehicles employed in public works. 2) Vestals, *rex sacrorum*, *flamines* at public sacrifices, triumphing generals. 3) processions at the public games, esp. the circensian. 4) market and farm carts, which had entered the town by night Friedländer i² 44—8. cf. Iuv. iii 236 n.

36—7 CURRIBUS ALTIS EXSTANTEM viii 3 *stantes in curribus Aemilianos*. Ov. ex P. iii 4 35 *illa ducis facies in curru stantis eburno*. trist. iv 2 47—8 *hos super in curru, Caesar, victore vcheris* | *purpureus populi rite per ora tui*. Spartian. Sev. 16 § 6 Severus refused a triumph, on the ground that he could not stand in the car for the gout.

38 IN TUNICA IOVIS ET PICTAE FERENTEM AULAEA TOGAE the *tunica palmata* and *toga picta* are often named together. DH. iii 61 the Etruscans brought to Tarquinius *χιτῶνά τε πορφύρεον χρυσόσημον καὶ περιβόλαιον πορφύρεον ποικίλον*, i. e. a purple tunic with gold stripe and an embroidered purple toga. Flor. i 5 § 6 Duker 'from the Etruscans came the golden car and four horses of our triumphs, the *togae pictae tunicaeque palmatae*.' Liv. xxx 15 §§ 11—12 Scipio presents Masinissa *aurea corona* (ver. 39—41),...*scipione eburno* (ver. 43), *toga picta et palmata tunica*, saying that Rome knew no higher honour than a triumph, nor had triumphant generals any more gorgeous

attire. id. xxxi 11 § 11. x 7 § 10. DH. v 35. Tac. an. iv 26. The *tunica palmata* was so called from the palm-branches which, with Victories and other figures, were worked upon it. There were two kinds of embroidery used in Rome, the Phrygian in cross-stitch, the work of *phrygiones*; the Babylonian in satin-stitch *ars plumaria*, the work of *plumarii*: the former corresponds to engraving by dots, 'stippling,' the latter to line engraving. The *tunica palmata* was χρυσόποικιλτος or χρυσόποικίλος (DS. xviii 26 § 4. Athen. 198^c), a work of the *ars plumaria*; the *toga picta* was spangled with stars, χρυσόπαστος, a work of the *phrygiones*. App. Pan. 66 Scipio in his triumph wore purple with gold stars worked on it. Nero entered Rome after his Grecian victories in the triumphal car of Augustus, wearing (Suet. 25) a chlamys *distincta stellis aureis* (DCass. lxiii 20 § 3 calls it ἀλουργίδα χρυσόπαστον, which is the very term applied by Plut. Aemil. Paul. 31 § 5 to the triumphal robe). On the Greek vases found in Etruria the embroidery consists of stars, crosses, dots and round ornaments surrounded with dots, which were often formed of little bunches and leaves of gold; these spangles, the remains of the funeral robes, have been found in graves both in Etruria and in the Crimea Marquardt v 2 146—153. Becker ii 3 243. iii 2 448. Rein in Pauly vi 2249. Tertull. apol. 50 says of martyrdom 'this is the attire of our victory, haec palmata vestis, tali curru triumphamus.'

TUNICA IOVIS the sceptre, *tunica palmata*, and *toga picta* were taken from the temple of Iuppiter Capitolinus Serv. cel. x 27 Iovis insignia. Liv. x 7 § 10 Iovis opt. max. ornatu decoratus, curru aurato per urbem vectus. Suet. Aug. 91 Octavius dreamt that he saw his son, of more than human form, cum fulmine et sceptro exuviisque Iovis opt. max. ac radiata corona, super laureatum currum, bis senis equis candore scintilla tractatibus. Vopisc. Prob. 7 §§ 7—8 Capitolina palmata. Alexander Severus (Lamprid. 40 § 7) never assumed the *toga picta* except as consul, and then it was the same which other praetors and consuls assumed de Iovis templo sceptrum. Gordianus I (Capitol. 4 § 4) was the first Roman who had a *palmata tunica* and *toga picta* of his own when out of office; whereas up to that time *imperatores vel de Capitolio acciperent vel de Palatio*.

PICTAE TOGAE i.e. acu pictae vi 481. Ov. ex P. ii 1 31. iii 4 101. Lucan ix 176—7 pictasque togas, velamina summo | ter conspecta Iovi. cf. Stat. Th. x 59—60. xi 401—2. DCass. lx 6 § 9.

SARRANA of Tyrian purple i 27 n. Τύρος is only the gr. form of hebr. Tsôr, Tzôr, mohamm. Sôr, Sûr (Höfner's *Hebräisches, Palästinens. ind.* p. 2154; Movers *Phönizier* ii i 175 under the place-name ἡ πόλις) 'a rock,' the name originally of the island, then of the whole city. Lex. gr. nom. hebr. Hieron. op. ii 68. Vall. Σάρ, πέτρα ἡ Τυρίων πόλις. cf. ib. 81. 278. Theodoret in Ezech. t. xi c. 26 pr. gives Σôr as the native name. Plautus, who was acquainted with Phoenician, truce. ii 6 58 purpuram ex Sara tibi attulî. Enn. in Prob. ad Verg. g. ii 506 Poenos Sarra oriundos. Verg. l. c. Sarrano indormiat ostro. Sil. xv 205 (who very frequently uses the adj.) Sarrano murice fulgens. Sidon. Apoll. c. ii 5—7 of a consul umerosque ex mure priorem | tectabat Sarrana citreus, t. picta togarum | purpura plus capiat. id. ep. viii 6 illam Sarranis ebriam sucis inter crepitantia segmenta palmatam plus picta oratione, plus aurea convenustavit. Gell. xiv 6 § 4 cites Tyros (formerly Sarra) among cities which had changed their name. Τύριον Πάριον (tibiue Sarranum) and purple might well bring with them to Rome the name of their city.

30 ΑΥΛΑΙΑ xiv 263. properly hangings, curtains; here of the broad folds

of the stately toga, stiff with gold and embroidery Cic. Catil. II § 22 *velis amictos non togis*.

MAGNAEQUE CORONAE TANTUM ORBEM of gold and jewels App. Pun. 66. Gell. v 5 § 5—7. Tert. de cor. 13 Etruscan crowns are of jewels and gold, in the form of oak leaves, and are worn by magistrates with the *toga palmata* (so the *toga picta* is often called Rein in Pauly vi 2249). Mart. viii 33 1 (thinness of the gold-leaf in the *praetoricia corona*; hence Iuv. is speaking ironically, when he says that the slave sweated under the burden). Beside this crown, the general wore a crown of laurel on his head Becker III 2 442.

40 QUANTO CERVIX NON SUFFICIT ULLA Stanley cites Paul. s. v. *donaticae coronae* p. 69 M. *postea magnificentiae causa institutae sunt super modum aptarum capitibus*.

SUFFICIT a very common word in the silver age; used 23 times by Iuv.

41 SERVUS PUBLICUS those prisoners of war who were not sold by the state were retained in its service as *servi publici*; or they were bought by the state or bequeathed to it. Their condition was better than that of private slaves (Wallon hist. de l'esclavage iii 59. 96. 98. 99), they were able to save money, and had free quarters found them by the censors. They served the magistrates as assistants to the *accensi* and *apparitores*, were employed in the census, in prisons, at executions, at sacrifices, in quarries, mines, waterworks etc.; they bought and sold on behalf of the state Rein in Pauly vi 1102—4. Becker II 2 383—4.

TENET SUDANS HANC PUBLICUS Zon. vii 21 'a public slave rode in the chariot itself, holding over him the crown of jewels set in gold, and kept saying to him Look back, i.e. consider well thy past and future life, and be not elated by thy present state nor overweening in pride. And there hung from the chariot a bell and scourge, to signify that he might even be unfortunate, so as even to be outraged or even condemned to death. For the custom is that convicts sentenced to death for any crime bear a bell, that no one may contract defilement by brushing against them as they walk.' Plin. xxxiii § 11 formerly in a triumph, *cum corona ex auro Etrusca sustineretur a tergo, anulus tamen in digito ferreus erat aequae triumphantis et servi fortasse coronam sustinentis*. On coins Victory generally supports the crown.

SIBI CONSUL NE PLACEAT VI 276. Mart. i 72 6. v 57 1. vii 76 5. iv 59 5 *ne tibi regali placeas, Cleopatra, sepulcro*. Flor. ii 8=i 24 § 12 *ne sibi placeant Athenae*. Cypr. de domin. orat. 6 *cum sibi pharisaeus placeret*. cf. ind. Several exx. in Rönisch das neue Test. Tertullianus Leipz. 1871 656—7, who cites *sibi placencia* the translation of *αὐραπέσκεια* in Iren. iii 2 § 2.

CONSUL called PRAETOR ver. 36; either magistrate might preside over the games, but the contrast is more glaring between *consul* and *servus*. So the *avia* or *matertera* of Pers. ii 31 is *nutrix* in 39.

41—2 SIBI CONSUL NE PLACEAT, SERVUS CURRU PORTATUR EODEM Arr. Epict. iii 24 § 85 'like those who stand over triumphing generals from behind, and remind them that they are men.' Tert. apol. 33 *hominem se esse etiam triumphans in illo sublimissimo curru admonetur. suggeritur enim ei a tergo: respice post te; hominem memento te*. 'and he exults the more because his glory is so great as to require such an admonition.' Hieron. ep. 39 Vall. =25 ad Paulam super obitu Blaesillae § 2 fin. 'to lower his pride in revelations (2 Cor. 12 9) a certain monitor of human frailty is assigned to him, in similitudinem triumphantium, quibus in curru retro comes adhaerebat per singulas acclamationes civium, dicens hominem te esse memento.' This is much better evidence

than that of Act. v. h. viii 15 for the slave of Philip of Macedon, whose business it was three times in the morning to remind him that he was a man: this was after the victory of Chalcidæa. Isidor. xviii 2 § 6 makes of the slave an executioner, but his interpretation is just, *ut ad tantum fastidium ecclesi modestitatis humane commoverentur*. As the triumph was the utmost goal of Roman ambition (ver. 133—140), he who attained it was in danger of overweening pride *isipis*, and might provoke the evil eye of envy and the jealousy of heaven Plut. Aemil. Paul. 34 § 6. 35. Tert. de virg. vel. 15 'among the gentiles also there is something to be feared, which they call *fascinum*, the unhappy issue of excessive praise and glory, *infeliciores laudis et gloriæ enormioris eventum*. As children were amulets in the *bullæ* (v 161 n.), so the general in the hour of his glory and danger was under their protection. Plin. h. n. xxviii § 39 *illos* [children] *religiosæ nutu tutatur et fascinus, impratorum quoque, non solum infantium custes, qui deus inter sacra Romana a Vestalibus colitur et currus triumphantium sub his pendens defendit medicus invidiæ, ubique eosdem respicere similis medicina linguæ* [Jahn confesses that he does not understand this: it seems to mean the voice of the slave, which resembled in its remedial effects the sight of the *fascinus* hanging behind the triumphant general, to which it called his attention], *ut sit exorata a tergo Fortuna gloriæ carnifer*. See O. Jahn 'on the superstition of the evil eye amongst the ancients' Ber. d. sächs. Gesellsch. 17 Febr. 1855 p. 73. Iuv. vii 112 n. Macr. i 6 § 8 says that the *bullæ* was *gestamen triumphantium* and was filled with remedies supposed to be *adversus incidium valentissimæ*. The same feeling dictated the use of the iron ring (see on 39), the jeering trochaics sung by the troops, and probably the custom, which reminds us of the devotees of the Lateran chapel *S. Salvatore delle Scale ante*, observed by Caesar and Claudius (DIO XLIII 21 § 2. LX 23 § 1), who went up the steps of the Capitol on their knees. cf. Petron. 123 239—40 of Pompeius *quem ter ovantem | Iupiter horruerat*. On the jealousy of the gods see Blomf. gloss. Aesch. Pers. 368. Agam. 921. Gesner opusc. iii 336. Wess. ad Hdt. i 32 § 5. Valek. ib. iii 49 § 7. Nöldeke. homer. Theol. 33. 131. nachhomer. Theol. 46—52. 478 n. 7. Lehrs 'Greek conception of the jealousy of the gods and human pride' in his populäre Aufsätze, Leipz. 1856, 33—66. Limburg Brouwer hist. de la civilisation vii 102—7. viii 30—34. Lexx. under *ἰζῆρις*. *ἰζήριος*. *ἰζήριος*. *ἰζήριος*. The fall of Troy avenged the *ἰζῆρις* of Paris, Salamis and Plataeæ that of Xerxes. Compare the stories of Anahim, Kapanais, Croesus, Madyas, Midas, Niobe, Polykrates.

43 DA NUNC ET VOLUCREM cf. the use of *adde* (*quod*) in Quintil.

VOLUCREM, SCEPTRO QUAE SURGIT Eburno DH. iii 61 (who derives it from the Etruscans) 'a sceptre with an eagle on the top,' id. v 47. App. Pun. 66 says that the general also carried *hæmul*. In later times the consuls bore this sceptre Prud. c. Symm. i 349. perist. x 148—150 *aquila ex eburna sumit dragmatiana | pulchre cines ac superbit heluæ | inclitus esse, cui figura est alitis*. Ammian. xxix 2 § 15 *consulares post scipiones*. Claud. cons. Probini. 205. laud. Sall. ii 362—3. Vopisc. Aelian. 13 § 4. The sceptre appears on coins and cylinders Beeler ii 3 243: see the cut in Rich s. v. *sceptrum* n. 1. The eagle is the symbol of apotheosis cf. Isid. xviii 2 § 5 *quod per victoriam quasi ad supernam magnitudinem accederent*.

44 CORNICINES iii 34 not only hornblowers, but a chorus of harpers and pipers, marching in time, with song and dance App. Pun. 66. Plut. Aemil. Paul. 33 § 1 speaks of trumpeters sounding the charge.

44—5 HINC PRAECEDENTIA AGMINIS OFFICIA ET NIVEOS AD FRENA QUIRITES the train of clients in their best white togas I 46 n. III 127 n. VII 142—3 n. togati ante pedes. Sen. de morte Claud. 3 § 4 Clotho says I will not send Claudius without an escort: for it is not fit that he, *qui modo se tot milia hominum sequentia videbat, tot praecedentia, tot circumfusa, subito solum destituit.*

45 OFFICIA III 129 n. *Officium* is a compliment, a duty of ceremony and respect; here it is used, abstract for concrete, for those who escort the great man to do him honour, a guard of honour, an escort. cf. I 34 n. where *ad civitas, vicinitas*. VIII 101 n. x 100 n. *custodiae, exenbiae, matrimonia, ministerium, operae, remigium, auxilium, dignitas, honestas, vigiliae, servitia.* Drak. and Gron. on Liv. III 15 § 9. Zumpt § 675. Ranshorn pp. 955—6. Reisig-Haase 131—2. So in Quintil. *initia* and *profectus* for the lower and upper forms in a school. VM. III 7 § 5 *duobus acerrimis odiis latera sua cingere.* Sall. Catil. 14 § 1 *omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circa se tanquam stipatorum catervas habebat.* We have the sing. in Cic. Brut. § 220. Iuv. vi 203 *labante officio.* Suet. Ner. 28 *celeberrimo officio deductum.* Lamprid. Comm. 11 § 3 *praef. praet. suum Iulianum togatum praesente officio suo in piscinam detraxit.* The genitive *agminis* makes our passage less harsh than these. Suet. Caes. 71 *inter officia prosecutionum fascesque victorum.* Pl. ep. III 12 § 2.

NIVEOS Calpurn. VII 29 *nivei tribuni.* Mart. II 29 4 *et toga non tactas vincere iussa nives.* VIII 65 5—6 *hic lauru redimita comas et candida cultu | Roma salutavit voce manumque ducem.* I 55 14 *virat et urbanis albus in officiis.* Plut. Paul. Aem. 32 § 2. Lips. elect. I 13.

AD FRENA the praetor himself held the reins VM. IV 4 § 5 'these hands which had lately guided the yokes of ploughing oxen, now triumphalis currus habens retinuerunt; nor did they blush to lay down the ivory sceptre and resume the plough handle.' Suet. Cal. 26 Gaius (Caligula) allowed some senators, who had filled the highest offices of state, *ad cessedum sibi currere togatos per aliquot passuum milia.* Capitol. Anton. phil. 16 § 2 *ipse imperator filio ad triumphalem currum in circo pedes cucurrit.* Aen. x 253 *biinque ad frena leones* means lions yoked to the car.

QUIRITES III 60 n. So the Romans rescued from captivity escorted their deliverer's triumphal car with the *pilum* on their head (Plut. apophth. Scip. mai. 7. apophth. T. Quinctii 2. pp. 196—7. Liv. xxx 45 § 5. xxxviii 55 § 2) and in the *toga* Tert. de res. carn. 57. Plaut. Cas. II 8 10.

46 DEFOSSA 'buried,' 'stowed safe away.' Cypr. ad Donat. 12 *argenti et auri maximum pondus et pecuniarum ingentium vel extracti aggeres vel defossae strues.*

LOCULIS cash-box of the clients I 89 n.

SPORTULA the dole, 25 asses I 95 n. 120 n.

QUOS SPORTULA FECIT AMICOS V 12—23. 161—173. Mart. ix 14 Do you think that he is a steadfast friend, whom you have bought with a dinner? Your hear he loves, your mullets, sow's paunch, oysters, not yourself: if I dine as well, he will be my friend.

47 TUM QUOQUE even in that age of primitive plainness B.C. 400—357. Curt. vi 5 = 16 § 17 *incolae autem, ritu ferarum virgulta subire soliti, tum quoque intraverant saltum.*

MATERIAM RISUS the same constr. Cic. de or. II § 262 *dixi . . . gravium . . . et iocorum unam esse materiam.* Elsewhere *mat.* ad ib. § 239 *est etiam de formitatis et corporis vitiorum satis bella materies ad iocandum.* or with dat. Mart. I 4 4 *materiam dictis [= jests] nec pudet esse ducem.*

48 CUIUS PRUDENTIA see his remains in Mullach fragm. philos. gr. I 330—382 (authorities for his birthplace 320 n. 2). DL. ix §§ 46 to 49 enumerates

60 of his works, moral, physical, mathematical, musical and miscellaneous. Aristotle, a kindred genius, who often names him, wrote 2 books of problems from his works DL. v § 26. Epicurus borrowed his atomic theory Cic. d. n. i § 120. Luer. iii 371 = v 622 *Democriti . . . sancta viri sententia*. Cf. Orelli onomast. Tullian.

49 SUMMOS IUSSE VIROS VERVECEM IN PATRIA NASCI Abdera was also the birthplace of Protagoras, of the philosophers Leukippos (? DL. ix § 30) and Anaxarchus, the historians Hekataeos and Diokleides, the epic poet Nikaenetos; the Boeotia of Pindar, Epaminondas, Plutarch etc. Apul. de mag. 24 Hild. *apud socordissimos Scythas Anacharsis sapiens natus est*.

50 VERVECEM IN PATRIA CRASSOQUE SUB AERE on the effect of climate on character see Wess. and Valek. on Hdt. ix 122. Gatak. on Antonin. iv 39. Ruault on Phae. fr. iii prol. 52 seq. iii 221-5 ed. Burn. 1718). Hippocr. airs, waters and places 24 (ii 220-1 Adam.) 'Such as inhabit a country which is mountainous, rugged, elevated and well-watered, . . . are likely . . . to be naturally of an enterprising and warlike disposition; . . . but such as dwell in places which are low-lying, abounding in meadows and ill-ventilated, . . . these are not likely to be of large stature nor well-proportioned, but are of a broad make, fleshy; . . . courage and laborious enterprise are not naturally in them . . . In general you will find the forms and dispositions of mankind to correspond with the nature of the country: for where the land is fertile, soft and well-watered, there the men . . . are not disposed to endure labour, and, for the most part, are lax in spirit; indolence and sluggishness are visible in them, and to the arts they are dull and not clever nor acute.' Aristot. pol. vii 7. Curt. viii 9=31 § 20. Ael. v. h. viii 6 (of *Thrace*. cf. Phaedr. l. c.).

VERVECEM IN PATRIA *vervex* (Ital. *berbice*, Fr. *brebis*, from the form *berbex*; also Fr. *berger*) 'a wether;' here 'a blockhead' (so Germ. *Schöps*, Engl. 'sheep,' 'sheepheaded'). Plaut. mere. iii 3 6 *itane vero, vervex, intro eas?* id. Casin. iii 2 5. Sen. de const. sap. 17 § 1 Chryppus says some one was angry, because a man had called him *vervecem marinum*. Petron. 57 *quid rides, vervex?* Taubm. on Plaut. Pers. ii 2 2. Aristoph. Plat. 922 calls life without conversation *προβατίον βίον* cf. schol. Diogenes in DL. vi § 47 calls a rich ignoramus a sheep with a 'golden fleece.' Aristot. h. n. ix 3 § 2 p. 610 b 22 'sheep are, as they are reputed, naturally simple and stupid.' prov. in Maecar. v 8 n. *μωρότερος προβάτου*.

CRASSO SUB AERE Cic. de fat. § 7 *Athenis tenue caelum, ex quo acutiores etiam putantur Attici* [Eur. Med. 829], cf. *Thobis, de quo pinguis Thobani*. Hor. ep. ii 1 211 Schmid *Boeotum in crasso iurares aere natum. crassus* is of the same root as *gross*. The spurious letters of Hippocrates and Democritus speak of the proverbial dulness of the men of Abdera, but there is no earlier evidence of the reproach than Cic. d. n. i § 120 *quae quidem omnia sunt patria Democriti quam Democrito digniore*, id. ad Att. iv 16 § 6. vii 7 § 4 *Ἀδην-πρωτόν*. Mart. x 25 4 *Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes*. Galen. de animi morbis ad Ecl. viii 822 n. among the Scythians there arose one philosopher, at Athens many; on the other hand at Abdera there are many fools, but few at Athens.' Tatian ad graec. 17=28 'as regards the sympathies and antipathies of Democritus, what can we say, except this, that, as the proverb has it, Ἀδην-πρωτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀδέρηνων ἀνθρώπων, Abderite by birth, Abderite in speech?' Arnob. v 12 of Agrestes, from whose blood a pomegranate was fabled to have sprung, 'O Abdera, Abdera, what occasion for jeers wouldst thou give the world, if such tables, so imagined, were found in thee! All fathers tell it and

haughty populations read it through, and yet it is thou who art judged to be *fatua et stoliditatis frigidissimae*.' Tim. lex. Plat. αἰσχρολόγηται. Theodul. in Boisson. anecd. II 206. In the φιλολογίας of Hierokles and Philagrius, ed. Boisson. Par. 1848 pp. 289—292 are 18 jests at the expense of Abderites e.g. 111 An ass spilt all the oil in the gymnasium: the people brought all the asses in the town together, that they might take warning by his punishment. 112 An Abderite would have hung himself: the cord breaking, he fell down and broke his head. He went to the surgeon, clapped a plaster on the wound and hung himself again. 120 An Abderite, hearing that leeks and onions are 'windy' (flatulents), being on a voyage, in a dead cabin, filled a bag with them and hung it at the stern. 122 An Abderite sold a pot without ears. Being asked why he took off the ears, he replied, 'that it might not run away, on hearing that it was to be sold.' Cf. K. Fr. Hermann hist. of Abdera in his gesammelte Abhandlungen, Göttingen 1849, 105—8. 370—1. The cases of delirium reported by Hippokr. epidem. III and Lucian. quom. conser. hist. 1, have no connexion with our proverb.

51 NECNON ET III 204 n. Ramshorn p. 818, who has exx. from Verg. Calpurn. Nemesian. Quintil.

Stat. s. II 2 129—132 nos, vilis turba, caducis | *deservire bonis semperque optare parati* | *spargimur in casus. celsa tu mentis ab arce* | *despicias errantes* humanaque gaudia rides. cf. Lucr. II 7—16.

53 FORTUNAE MANDARET LAQUEUM 'bid her go hang.' Apul. m. ix 36 'maddened to the extremity of frenzy, shouting aloud that he *bid* all of them and the very laws *go hang*, suspendium sese et totis illis et ipsis legibus mandaret.' Plaut. Pers. v 2 34 *restim tu tibi cape crassum et suspende te*. Lucian. Timon 45 ὀρέξας τὸν βρόχον. cf. οἰώσκειν κελεύω. ἐς κόρακας. Böttiger cites Lucian gall. 19 οὐκ ἀπάγξει;

MEDIUMQUE OSTENDERET UNGUEM Schol. infami digito [Pers. II 33] *ei turpiter insultabat*. Mart. II 28 1—2 *rideto multum qui te, Sextille, cinaedum* | *dixerit, et digitum porrigito medium*. VI 70 5—6 *ostendit digitum, sed impudicum* | *Alcoati Dasioque Symmachoque*. cf. Priap. 56 1—2 = Meyer anthol. 1671. Arrian Epict. III 2 § 11 Diogenes exposed a sophist *by stretching out the middle finger*; and when he broke out into a fury, said: 'There you see the man; I have shewn him to you.' It was a gesture worthy of a cynic: some strangers asking to see Demosthenes (DL. VI § 34) Demosthenes held out *his middle finger* and said 'There you have the famous orator of the Athenians.' Again (§ 35) he said that a finger made all the difference between madness and sanity with most men: *hold out the middle finger*, and they will think you mad; but not if you hold out the index finger. PChrys. 33 II 18 R. 'what would a man think of a city, where all held out the *middle finger* in pointing, in shaking hands, in holding up the hands, in elections, in passing sentence? . . . these are the things which have given your enemies occasion to reproach you.' To shoot out the middle finger from the clenched fist, in shape of the phallus, at a man, was to taunt him in the most injurious manner, as a pathe. Hence the gr. name for this finger was *καταπέγερ* Phot. s. v. Poll. II 184 *καταπνύγης*. In Lat. *verpus*, gloss. s. v. *verpus* and *δρῖλος* (cf. schol. Inv. II 95). Such an affront caused Chaerea to plot against Caius (Cai. vita Suet. 56). Like many obscene gestures, this was regarded as a defence against the evil eye, O. Jahn in Ber. d. sächs. Gesellsch. 17 Febr. 1855, 82, who cites Echtermeyer über Namen und symbolische Bedeutung der Finger bei den Griechen u. Römern, Halle 1835, 21 seq.

Jerio minica degli antichi 136 seq. A like insult still remains in use, the insertion of the tip of the thumb between the index and middle finger, while you say 'A fig for you!' See Ducauze *figha*. Tommasco *figa*. Littré *figue*. Nares *figo*. *fig*. Dante purgatorio xxi 2. HSt. σκυμνός. Aristoph. Pac. 549 schol. In Petron. 131 Encolpius is released from a spell by an application to his forehead of clay made by the *middle finger* with spittle and dust. On the *middle finger* alone no ring was worn Plin. xxxiii § 24. See Jahn on Pers. l. c. Grysar in *Illust. Mus.* 1834. 44. Cicerinus understands 'the putting forth of the finger,' Is. 58 9, as *medium digitum porrigere*.

54-5 For what then must we pray? | *Ergo* begins a new paragraph, as it so often does with an interrogative, or an imperative; in coming back from a digression. Juvenal may have written: *ergo supervacua aut ut perniciose petuntur, propter quae fas est genua incerare deorum?* that is, *ergo, ut supervacua aut perniciose inceratis genibus deorum petuntur, ita quae vere utilia et pia hoc modo petuntur?* "Well then to come back to our subject, even as superfluous or hurtful things are, as we have seen, asked for in prayer, what things may we with propriety ask for?" Then he goes on to put cases: then 103 *ergo quid optandum—Seianum*, as if with reference to our *ergo*. Then he goes on to other cases; and then 346 *Nil ergo optabunt etc.*, as if again with reference to our *ergo*. The *at* merely repeating the letters of *aut* is a very easy emendation. The omission of *ita* in the apodosis is very common in poetry, and even in prose. I had first thought of another emendation: *haut* I find from Jahn's index occurs eight times in Juvenal: in three of the eight places P has *aut*, a blunder common of course in all MSS.: in seven of the eight places too I think *haut* is joined with an adjective, as *furor haut dubius*. I thought then of reading *ergo supervacua haut, haut perniciose petuntur, | propter etc.* with a question: "Are then the things asked for in prayer not superfluous, not pernicious, things for which we may with propriety petition the gods?" H. A. J. M.]

54 SUPERVACUA AUT PERNICIOSA PETUNTUR Sen. de ben. vi 27 § 7 *votum tuum aut supervacuum est aut iniuriis tui*. Suet. rhet. p. 269 13 *Roth tam utilia et necessaria, tum perniciose aut supervacanea*.

55 FAS EST I 58. VI 628.

GENUA INCERARE DEORUM XII 88. Apul. de mag. 54 *votum in alicuius statuae favore assignasti*. Lucian philops. 20 an image with coins strewn at its feet, and some silver pieces *fastened with wax to its thigh*, and silver leaf also, the *vows* or fee of those who had been healed of fever. Prudent. apoth. 455—7 *Indian* used to bow his imperial head before the foot of a Minerva of pottery ware, to crouch at the foot of Hercules, *genua incerare Dianae*. id. hamartia. 403—4 *incerat lapides fuscis fidei atrox religio*. id. c. Symm. 1 202—4 the heathen infant had tasted of the sacrificial cake before he could speak, *saxa inlita ceris edebat*. Philostr. her. 3 § 2 an image worn by time and also by those who *smear it and seal their vows upon it*. The knees were clasped or kissed by supplicants. Corla on Aen. x 523. Dempster on Coripp. Iustin. iii 278. Alex. ab Alex. ii 19 p. 425 Lucil. Bat. 1673. Lasaux Studien 154. Plin. xi § 250 *hominis genibus et religio quaedam inest observatione gentium, haec supplices attingunt, ad haec manus tendunt, haec ut aras adorant*. Plant. asin. iii 3 80. Arnob. vi 16 'these breathing statues, whose feet and knees you touch and handle in prayer.' The wax tablets, hung from or fastened to the knees of the gods, were sealed (Plin. ep. ad Trai. 35—44), as a sort of contract; if the god failed to perform his part, the worshipper was free from his vow; the tablet,

ever in the eyes of the image, was a continual monitor. [Aesch. Suppl. 463 νέος πίναξί βρέεα κοσμήσαι τάδε. H. R. B.]

56—113 Some fall in headlong ruin through great power exposed to as great envy. The long and stately roll of their dignities wrecks them; down go their statues, following the tugging rope, then the stroke of the axe shatters the very chariot-wheels of their triumphal statues, and the innocent horses, like malefactors on the cross, have their legs broken. Now hiss the fires, now the bellows blow, and the head worshipped by the Roman people is a-glow in the forge, mighty Seianus crackles: then of the face second to one only in the wide world, are made ewers, wash-pots, frying pans, vessels for every meanest use. Festoon your homes with bays, lead to the Capitol for sacrifice a tall and white ox: for 'tis a general holiday; Seianus is drawn along the streets by the hangman's hook, a public show; not a man but rejoices over him. What lips he had, what a haughty face! if you trust me, I never could abide the man: but under what a charge was he cast? who was the informer? by what approvers, by what witness did he make good his case? "Nothing of this: a long and wordy despatch arrived from Capreae." "Good: if Caesar writes, I ask no more." But what does the throng of Remus? It sides with fortune, as ever, and hates those on whom sentence has gone forth. The same people, if Nortia had smiled upon her Tuscan, if the emperor's age had been crushed off its guard, would this very hour proclaim Seianus Augustus. Long ago, since we ceased to have votes to sell, it shook off state cares: once it granted commands, fasces, legions, what it pleased; now it narrows its ambition, and dotes on two boons alone, bread and the shows. 'I am told that many will die.' "No doubt of it: a great furnace is heated: Brutidius met me at Mars' altar, and my friend was pale. How I fear, lest Ajax take vengeance on Brutidius for his defeat, as due to his sorry pleading. Let us run at full speed, and while yet he lies on the bank, trample on Caesar's foe. But let our slaves be there to see our loyal zeal, lest any denying it, collar his master and drag him quaking for fear to the bar." This was then the talk, these the whispers of the crowd respecting Seianus. Would you be courted as Seianus was? be master of his wealth, and bestow on one curule chairs of highest rank, on another the charge of armies? be counted guardian of an emperor perched with his wizard crew on Capreae's narrow cliff? you would at least wish to have pikes and troops at command, young nobles on your staff, a guard quartered in your house? why should you not? even they who lack the will to kill, would fain enjoy the power. Yet what glory or success can make you content with joy counterpoised by trouble? Would you choose the rôle of state of him whose corpse is now dragged in scorn, or be a country mayor of Gabii or Fidenæ, passing sentence on false weights, an ædile in tattered tunic at deserted Uluæ, breaking short measures? You confess then that Seianus mistook the true objects of desire; for while coveting excessive dignities and grasping at excessive wealth, he was but rearing the numerous stages of a lofty tower, from which his fall might be from the greater height, and his crash once set in movement, might be from a more appalling steep. What overwhelmed the Crassi, what the Pompeii, and that Caesar who tamed the Quirites and brought them under the lash? Why, ambition that spared no means to secure the highest place, and aspiring prayers heard and granted by heaven's displeasure. Few kings go down to Pluto without a stab, few tyrants by a bloodless death.

The Seianus of Ben Jonson embodies nearly all that history records of the mighty favorite; in particular a very spirited and faithful version of

these lines of Iuv. Wolsey, chosen by Johnson as the modern Scianus, resembles him in his power and his fall: otherwise the comparison is far too flattering to Scianus, who more nearly resembled Thos. Cromwell. Cf. Shakespeare's Henry VIII. esp. Wolsey's farewell to his greatness.

56 SUBIECTA POTENTIA MAGNAE INVIDIAE 42 n. Pind. Pyth. xi 29=45. Stat. s. v 1 137—8 *quisnam inpacata consanguinitate ligavit | fortunam invidiamque deus?* Lucr. v 1118—1130. Ov. rem. am. 369 *summa petit livor*. Sen. Here. Oed. 604—617. Even wisdom beyond the measure of man's nature is hated by Zeus and the Fates Philostr. her. 11 § 1. Stob. flor. xxxvii c.g. 34—36.

57 MERGIT XIII 8.) (*emerge*. Lucr. v 1008 *rerum copia morsat*. Catull. 58 13 *merser fortunae fluctibus*. Aen. vi 511—2 Heyne *me fata mea . . . | his mersere malis*. ib. 615. Liv. ix 18 § 1 *Alexandro nondum merso secundis rebus, quarum nemo intolerantior fuit*. Lucan. i 159, 160 *publica belli | semina, quae populos semper mersere potentes*, viz. avarice, ambition, luxury. Plin. h. n. vii § 132 the day honoured with the gifts of the gods has been the origin of troubles. *quoniam illis acceptis adflixere imperia! quam multos bona perdidere et ultimis mersere suppliciiis*. Sil. viii 235.

58 PAGINA Schol. 'a plate or tablet in front of their statues, containing every step of their advancement, now called *tabula patronatus*.' cf. viii 69. Pallad. vi 11 § 3 uses it for the flags of a pavement. Salvian. de gubern. Dei i 9 *incisas digito Dei litteras, rupices paginas, saxum volumen*.

DESCENDUNT STATUAR RESTEMQUE SEQUUNTUR VIII 18. dig. xlviii 4 7 § 4 *crimen maiestatis facto vel violatis statuis vel imaginibus maxime exacerbat in milites*. DCass. lxxv 10 § 3. Many exx. of destruction by the profligates of statues of emperors and grandees are collected by Lips. exc. ad Tac. an. vi 2. Pitisc. s. v. *statua* p. 849. Sir H. Savile Chrys. viii 85 6 statues of Theodosius at Antioch, of Constantine in Egypt, of Constantius at Edessa). Add (1) the statues of Ptolemy at Alexandria Justin. xxxviii 8 § 12; (2) that of L. Piso at Dyrrachium Cic. in v. l. 93; (3) Caesar (Suet. 75. Plut. 57 § 3) replaced the statues of Sulla and Pompeius which his party had overthrown; (4) A.D. 43 the brass equestrian of Caligula (Cass. lxx 22 § 3) melted down; his statues had been removed A.D. 41 ib. 4 § 5; (5) statues of Piso dragged to the scaevae Gemoniae Tac. an. iii 14; (6) of Poppaea ib. xvi 61. [Sen.] Oct. 808—814 *statue of Poppaea in marble or bronze glistered, rapt in words et saeva iacet | eversa ferro, membra per partes trahunt | deducta laqueis, obruunt turpi diu | calcata caeno*. their words are of a piece with their savage deeds; (7) of all *hieronicae* by Nero's order, that no trace or memory of them might remain to rival his fame Suet. 24 *subverti et unco trahi abique in latrinas* [cf. Iuv. ver. 61] *omnium statuas et imagines impavidi* (S. A.D. 68 of Nero, by the soldiers of Vespasian Rufus DCass. lxxiii 25 § 1; id. lxxiv 8 § 3 A.D. 69 Otho ordered the statues 'of the guilty' to be restored; (9) of Vitellius DCass. lxxv 21 § 2; (10) of Domitian Suet. 23 the senate 'took him to task' after death with the bitterest jeers, ordered ladders to be brought, his shields and portraits to be taken down before their eyes and dashed upon the ground, all inscriptions in his honour to be effaced, *evadendos ubique titulos* [Iuv. 58 *pagina*], and his memory to be abolished. DCass. lxxviii 1 the names on gold and silver effigies were melted down [Iuv. 61—4]. Plin. paneg. 52 § 4—5 these countless gold statues fell in ruin, an acceptable sacrifice, amid universal rejoicing. It was a delight to them to wish that most tyrannical face to the ground, *in aere ferro, saevire*

securibus, as though blood and pain followed every blow. No one was too sober in his joy or too deliberate in gladness, but thought it a kind of revenge to behold mangled limbs, lopped members, and lastly these fierce and terrible images cast out and melted down, *excultas flammis: ut ex illo terrore et minis in usum hominum, ac voluptates ignibus mutarentur*. Macrob. i 12 § 37: (11) of Favorinus at Athens Philostr. soph. i 8 § 3 Hadrian's enemy; (12) of Commodus: see the wild cries of the senate, with a burden as of a litany in Lamprid. 18 e.g. § 12 *hostis statuas undique, parricidae statuas undique, gladiatoris statuas undique, gladiatoris et parricidae statuæ detrahantur*; (13) of Plautianus by Severus Spartian. Sever. 14 § 5; (14) of Maximinus, which were burnt Capitolin. 12 § 11. 23 § 7; (15) of Theodosius at Antioch A.D. 387, described by Chrysostom and Libanius Tillemont empér. iv 261—6. So on the 3 Sept. 1870 the Parisian crowd looted the *statue* of the first Napoléon in the Place Vendôme: on the 4th 'the crowd is tearing down the imperial arms everywhere.' The same day (Daily News 6 Sept.) 'in the neighbourhood of the Pont Neuf I saw people on the tops of ladders busily *pulling down the emperor's bust*, which the *late loyalty* of the people led them to stick about in all possible and impossible places. I saw the busts carried in mock procession to the parapet of the Pont Neuf and thrown into the Seine, clapping of hands and hearty laughter greeting the splash which the graven image of the mighty monarch made in the water. *Portraits of the emperor and empress*, which many of your readers must have seen in the Hotel de Ville ball-rooms, were thrown out of the windows and *the people trod and danced* [ver. 86] *upon the canvases*. The subsequent fate of the Vendôme column may be read in the history of the Commune.

RESTEM the form *restim* is common in Plautus cf. Prisc. vii 52.

RESTEMQUE SEQUUNTUR i 164. Aen. iv 539 *summeas ad terram, innani nobis secuta (veniunt)*. ib. vi 146.

59 BIGARUM vii 126 n. hist. Apollon. Tyr. 50 *statua a nobis posita in biga*.

60 INMERITIS Hor. c. i 17 28 *inmeritamque vestem, id. s. ii 3 7 culpantur frustra cubili inmeritusque laborat (paries)*. Prop. ii 4 3 *sarpe inmeritis corrumpas dentibus angues*. Other exx. in Mullmann. On the folly of wreaking spite on inanimate things (e.g. throwing away a book written in small characters, tearing a dress that does not hit our fancy) see Sen. de ir. ii 26.

FRANGUNTUR CRURA the punishment of slaves. Sen. ib. iii 32 § 1 if we have sent a poor slave to the barracoons, *ergastula*, why need we make haste to flog him, *crura protinus frangere*? Wetst. on Jo. 19 31. Freund s. v. *crus*.

CABALLIS iii 118 a word of common life, which has gained dignity in its passage into the Romance languages. *cheval, cavalry, chivalry*; so *tête* from *testa*.

61 CAMINIS xiv 118. hence (through low Lat. *caminatus*) *cheminée* and *chimney*.

62 ADORATUM POPULO CAPUT Tac. an. iii 72 A.D. 22 Tiberius commends the activity and vigilance of Seianus, by whose exertions a fire had been confined to the theatre of Pompeius: the senate vote Seianus *a statue* in the restored theatre. iv 2 A.D. 23 Tiberius calls Seianus in the senate and before the people, 'the partner of his labours,' and allows his *images to be worshipped* in theatres and market-places and at the headquarters of the legions. ib. 7 Drusus complains *cerni effigiem eius in monumentis Cn. Pompeii*. ib. 7 A.D. 28 the senate voted altars to Clemency and Friendship, with statues of Tiberius and Seianus about them. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 22. §§ 4—8 a striking passage on the 'bloodhounds' or 'wolves' of Seianus,

led with him in blood, whom Crenutius Cordus escaped by suicide. Seianus gave him as a talismanic *emphurium* to his client Satrius Secundus. The true speech of Cordus was his ruin: *tacitus ferre non poterat Seianum in cervices nostras ne inponi quidem, sed escendere.* A statue was decreed to him in the temple of Pompeius, which Tiberius was restoring. Cordus exclaimed *tunc vere theatrum perire.* *Quid ergo? non rumperetur supra cineres Cn. Pompeii constitui Seianum et in monumentis maximi imperatoris consecrari perfidum militem?* Cf. DCass. LVII 21 § 3 who adds that after this many statues of Seianus were made by many, and panegyrics pronounced upon him among the senate and people. *ib.* LVIII 2 §§ 7—8 A.D. 29 it was decreed that the birthday of Seianus should be kept as a public feast; the number of statues raised to him by the senate, the knights, the tribes and the grandoes, was past counting; the senate and knights and people sent envoys to Seianus and Tiberius alike, prayed alike and offered sacrifices for both and swore by the Fortune of both. *cf. ib.* 6 § 2. 8 § 4. *ib.* 4 § 4 A.D. 31 brazen statues of Seianus and Tiberius were everywhere set up together, they were painted together, and gilt chairs were set up for both in the theatres: sacrifices were offered to the statues of both alike. *ib.* 7 §§ 1—2 among other omens of the fall of Seianus: smoke issued from one of his statues; when the head was removed a great snake leapt forth: when a new head was placed upon the statue, and Seianus was about to sacrifice to himself (for such was his practice on account of the omen, a rope was found round the neck of the statue. *ib.* 11 § 2 'him, whom they used to adore and sacrifice to him as to a god, they now were leading forth to death.' The name of Seianus was erased from coins (Eckhel vi 196) and inscriptions Orelli 4033. Suet. Tib. 48 certain gifts granted by Tiberius to the legions of Syria, because they alone had worshipped no image of *Slaves* among the standards. *ib.* 65 Seianus, who was plotting a revolution, he overthrew at last rather by guile and cunning than by imperial authority, although he saw both that his birthday was already kept as a state holiday and that his golden statues were everywhere worshipped.

63 SEIANUS L. Aelius Seianus, son of the eques L. Seius Strabo of Volturni (ver. 74 n. Borghesi *œuvres* iv 435—444. v 86) and a *lurion*, adopted by L. Aelius Gallus third prefect of Egypt (Borghesi iv 444 *seq.*). In his youth he was in the suite of C. Caesar who died B.C. 4 A.D. Shortly after the accession of Tiberius he was made colleague of his father, the *praef. praet.*, and, when his father was entrusted with the government of Egypt, he had the sole command of the praetorian guard, and gradually became the second personage in the state. His daughter was betrothed to a son of Claudius, afterwards emperor Tac. an. III 29. iv 7. Suet. Claud. 27. DCass. LVIII 11 § 5. In his way to the throne stood Drusus son of Tiberius and the children of Germanicus nephew of Tiberius. Having seduced Livia, wife of Drusus, he poisoned her husband A.D. 23 Tac. iv 3. 8. Suet. 62. DCass. LVII 22 § 2; and afterwards sued for her hand, but Tiberius discouraged the suit, as exposing Seianus to envy Tac. iv 39. 40. He fell 18 Oct. 31, when apparently at the summit of his greatness. See the character of him in Tac. iv 1—3. vi 8 (where he is called 'son-in-law' of Tiberius *cf.* Zon. xi 2 fin. DCass. LVIII 7 § 5). Sen. *de tranq. an.* II § 11 'You have filled the highest offices of state: have you filled offices as great or unexpected or as universal as Seianus did? yet on the very day on which the senate had escorted him, the people tore him to pieces. Of him, on whom gods and men had bestowed all gifts that

could be brought together, of him, I say, nothing remained for the executioner to drag away.' Velleius Paterculus, whose history ends A.D. 30, attributes (ii 127 § 3. 128 § 3) to the favorite every excellence of body and mind.

EX FACIE TOTO ORBE SECUNDA for the expression cf. Stat. s. i 4 6—7 of the praef. urb. *proxima cervix ponderis immensi*. ib. v 2 47 *ille secundus apex bellorum et proxima cassis*. Symm. laud. in Val. sen. i § 5 'most emperors soon feared as rivals *quos secundos creaverant*.' Nep. Pelop. 4 § 3 *Bremi haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda ita, ut proxima esset Epaminondae*. AV. Caes. ix § 11 Titus after his defeat of the Jews was made praef. praet. Thus *homo is, ingens a principio, tumidior atque alter ab Augusto imperio fuit*. On the *praefectura praetorii* as 'falling little short of imperial authority and power' (Herodian v 1) see Becker ii 3 282. Marcell. on Suet. Tit. 4. add Eumap. p. 400 39 Didot 'royalty without its purple.' On the power of Sejanus as *praefectus* see Tac. an. iv 2 he first made the office important by bringing the cohorts before dispersed through the city into one camp (cf. Burn Rome and the Campagna 61—2). ib. 7 Prusus, son of Tiberius, complained *incolumi filio adiutorem imperii alium vocari et quantum superesse ut collega dicatur* ib. 40 Tiberius to Sejanus 'I will only say, *nihil esse tam excelsum, quod non virtutes istae tuusque in me animus mereantur*.' Sen. ad Marc. 1 § 2 death the only escape from slavery *inter Sejanianos satellites*. ib. § 3 *subactis iam cervicibus omnium et ad Sejanianum iugum adactis*. Suet. Tib. 35 Sejanus raised by Tiberius *ad summam potentiam* not from good will, but as an accomplice of his plots against the family of Germanicus. DCass. LVII 15 § 7 Tiberius made Sejanus his counsellor and minister in all things. cf. LVIII 5 § 1 (cited on ver. 93). No wonder that portents (a ball of fire Sen. n. q. i 1 § 3) were reported as announcing so great a fall. Macro entitled S. to the senate-house by the bait of the *tribunicia potestas* DCass. LVIII 9 § 4, and he was received with plaudits by the senators on that account 10 § 3.

64 FIUNT URCEOLI PELVES SARTAGO MATELLAE Plin. pan. and Suet. Ner. cited on 53. Tac. an. III 70 A.D. 22 L. Ennius an eque was charged with treason *quod effigiem principis promiscuum ad usum argenti vertisset*. Tiberius interposed his veto on the prosecution, though Ateius Capito with mock freedom complained that the senate ought not to be deprived of its right of passing sentence, nor ought so great a crime to be unpunished. Prud. perist. x 299—300 from Inv., speaking of idols *quos trulla pelvis cantharus sartagine fraeta et liquata contulerant vascula*. The noble protests against idolatry in Is. 44 and Baruch 6 suggested the patristic common place, 'vessels for dishonour' made into gods, or from gods. See the collections of Gataker adv. misc. II 19 p. 370, Oehler, Haverc. and Herald on Tert. apol. 12. 13. cf. Arn. vi 14.

URCEOLI III 203. jugs or ewers, with one handle, to hold *gelida* or *caldi* for drinking (Mart. xiv 105 *u. ministratorii*; ib. 106 an earthenware *urceus*. cf. Petron. 74); of copper (Cat. r. r. 13 § 1) or earthenware (ib. § 3 in both places *urceus*. Petron. 95); used for preserving service-berries (Colum. xii 16 § 4), medlars (Pallad. iv 10 § 22), and *melimela* (ib. xiii 4 § 2); sometimes of silver (dig. xxxiv 2 21 pr. 'decanter'); classed with *paterae*, *calices*, *scyphi* Paul. iii 6 § 90 cf. § 86. Becker Gallus II³ 316. III 284. Many are preserved in the museo Borbonico (Rein in Pauly s.v.). Lob. paralip. 34 and Curtius derive the word from *ὑρχη*.

PELVES III 277 schol. vi 441. a foot-pan, one of Corinthian bronze in Orelli inser. 3838. one of silver, containing ointment for the feet, in Petron. 70. Varr. l. l. v § 119 PELVIS,

palatris, a palum locatione. It was also used for washing up cups Non. xv 4 *sinus aquarius, in qua vasa perluuntur.*

SARTAGO a frying pan, such as has been found at Herculaneum, of the same shape as those now in use (Rich. s. v.); dig. xxxiv 2 19 § 12 of silver; used for melting wax Plin. xvi § 55. Sidon. ep. viii 11 compares the full habit of boys, reduced by identification to corn parched in *quidam conscientia sartagine.*

MATELLAE cf. i 131 n. Teuffel in Pauly 14 i² 858. xv 1636. Plut. praec. ger. reip. 27 p. 820^f 'of the 300 statues of Demetrius Phalerens nunc suffered from rust or mould, but all were overturned in his life time; the statues of Demetrius they melted down *eis ἀνάσσειν*. What fate would have befallen one who should have done such indignity to a likeness of S. but a few hours before, appears from Sen. de ben. iii 26 *Publius, an equester, were at dinner a ring bearing a head of Tiberius. It happened that he sumpsisse matellam. Maro a blood-hound, vestigator, of the day, calling the company to witness admotum esse imaginem obscenis, began to draw up an information. But a slave, watching the plot, had drawn off his master's ring, and displayed it on his own hand.*

65 DCass. LVIII 12 §§ 4-5 'as though they had been freed from some despotism, they voted that no one should mourn for him [Seianus] and that a statue of Liberty should be set up in the forum, and a thing wholly without precedent; that a festival should be celebrated by all the magistrates and priests, and (which was no less unprecedented) that the anniversary of his death should be kept as a day of rejoicing both with horse races and baiting of beasts, by the members of the four colleges of priests and the flamens of Augustus.' ib. 13 §§ 2-3 Tiberius refused to receive the deputation sent to congratulate him, and even denied himself to the consul. Suet. Claud. 6 Claudius represented the equestrian order when it congratulated the senate on Seianus' fall.

PONE DOMI LAURUS as at a wedding vi 79 *ornentur postes et grandi ianua lauro.* ib. 227-8. or on any occasion of rejoicing ib. 51-2 (cf. 47-8). ix 85. xii 91 n. Greg. Naz. or. 5 § 35 (i 170) 'let us keep the feast, . . . not festooning the streets with flowers, . . . for so the gentiles keep holy days.' ib. 38 § 5 or 655 'let us not crown our vestibules, nor decorate the streets.' Soer. h. e. iii 1 § 29 when Iulian was entering a town, *arborum (quarum illas) cum quibus decorebantur streets, slung from pillars by ropes, alighted on his head.*

DUC IN CAPITOLIA MAGNUM CRETATUMQUE BOVEM vi 47 (cl. 51-2). From Lucret. [? Lucil.] ap. schol. *cretatumque bovem duci ad Capitolia magna.* Ov. ex P. iv 749-50 'now to decree thank-givings to the gods for Caesar, *albæ opimorum colla ferire boum.*' Arr. Epict. i 19 § 24 'Has a man been honoured with the tribunate? all who meet him congratulate him: one kisses his eyes, another his neck, the slaves his hands. He comes home, and finds flutes burning: he goes up to the Capitol and offers victims.' cf. the rejoicings on Nero's fall DCass. LXIII 29 § 1.

CG *crematus* tamingly with the napkin dropped by the praetor as a signal for starting in the games was also *cretata* Mart. vii 299: so too the tail of a *cremator*. Dark spots in the victim were rubbed over with *creta* [praetor seems to have been a kind of pip-squeak, as our *chalk* appears to be quite unknown in Italy, as well as our *glint*.] H. A. J. M.]

SEIANUS DUCHTER UNCO DUCITUR = ἀνάγεται Staveren on Nep. xix 4 § 3. Sen. ad Helv. 13 § 7 *ducebatur Athenis ad supplicium Aristides.* Iuv. xiii 245 *nigri patietur carceris uncum.* Aug. civ. D. iii. 27 *Bebius et Numitorius unco tracti sparsis visceribus interirent.* Uncus is the hook or strap fastened under the chin, by which the corpse

of convicts were drawn from the neighbouring *carcer*, where they had been strangled, to the *scalae Gemoniae*, Prop. v = iv 1 141 *bene cum fixum mento discusseris unco*. Suet. Tib. 61 every one executed under Tiberius was cast out *uncoque tractus*; in one day twenty, including women and boys. ib. 75 some threatened the corpse of Tiberius with the *uncus* and the *Gemoniae*; some who had been left for execution on the day of his death, were strangled by their guards and exposed at the *Gemoniae*. Sen. de ira iii 3 § 6 *cadavera quoque trahens unco*. id. ep. 82 § 3 he who lies on perfumes is no less dead than he who *rapitur unco*. ib. 92 § 35 the sage fears no threats of outrage to his lifeless limbs; *non conterret, inquit, me nec unco nec proiacti ad contumeliam cadaveris laceratio foeda visuris*. DCass. LVIII 5 § 6 A.D. 31 when S., after sacrificing in the Capitol, went down to the forum, his guard, not being able to follow him for the press, turned by the road leading to the *carcer*, and slipped and fell down the steps down which convicts were thrown; a bad omen for S. ib. 11 § 4—6 in the first instance, after the reading of the *verbosa epistula*, S. was led to the *carcer*: the same day the senate met in the temple of Concord near the *carcer*, and seeing the temper of the people, and the quiescence of the praetorians, sentenced him to death; so he was executed and cast down the steps. . . . His children also were slain in accordance with a decree, the daughter, who was betrothed to the son of Claudius, having first been violated by the executioner, because a virgin could not without impiety be killed in the prison [cf. Suet. Tib. 61. Tac. an. vi 1 § 4]. His wife Apicata was not indeed condemned, but when she heard that her children were dead, and saw their carcases on the steps, went home, and put an end to her life. cf. Tac. l. c. DCass. LX 35 § 3 a ghastly jest of L. Iunius Gallio, Seneca's brother: 'as the executioners used to drag those who were sentenced to death in the *carcer* with certain great *hooks* to the forum, and thence hauled them to the *river*, he said that Claudius had been drawn up to heaven by a hook.' M. Sen. contr. 25 § 2 *reliquiae praetoris unco traherantur*. VM. vi 3 § 3 M. Claudius [Glicia B. C. 237] was executed by order of the senate: *spiritum extinxit, corpus contumelia carceris et detestanda Gemoniarum scalarum nota foveavit*. ib. 9 § 13 of Q. Caepio pontifex max. *corpusque eius funestis carnificis manibus laceratum in scalis Gemoniis facens magno cum horrore totius fori Romani conspectum est*. Iul. Obs. 116 B.C. 87 the people rifled the bier of Cn. Pompeius the father, *corpus unco traxit*. Tac. an. iii. 14 A.D. 20 statues of Piso dragged to the *Gemoniae*. ib. vi 25 death of Agrippina, 18 Oct. 33, on which day two years before S. had died; the senate decreed a yearly offering to Iuppiter Capitolinus on the day, and Tiberius boasted that he had forborne to strangle her and cast her out on the *Gemoniae* cf. Suet. Tib. 53. Tac. ib. 29 many suicides to avoid confiscation and to secure burial, which was denied to those who were executed. Suet. Tib. 54 Nero, son of Germanicus, driven to commit suicide, when an executioner, professing to be sent by the senate, dangled before him *lupos et uncas*. DCass. LX 16 § 1 A.D. 42 men and women executed, and their bodies thrown down the steps; where were also exposed the heads of those who were executed out of Rome. Suet. Ner. 24 (quoted above 58). Tac. h. iii 74 A.D. 69 Flavius Sabinus was mutilated and beheaded, and his trunk thrown on the *Gemoniae*. Plut. Galb. 28 A.D. 69 the headless corpses of Vinus, Piso and Galba, in consular attire, were left lying in the forum; the head of Galba, after being paraded on a pike (27 § 1) was insulted by slaves and cast into the *Sessorium*, where the heads of those who were executed by

imperial order were thrown. cf. DCass. LXIV 6 § 3. Lamprid. Comm. 18—3 frantic libany chanted by the senate after the death of Commodus 31 Dec. A.D. 192 *qui senatum occidit, unco trahatur. qui innocentes occidit, unco trahatur. . . qui sanguini suo non pepercit, unco trahatur. qui te occisurus fuit, unco trahatur. carnifex unco trahatur. carnifex senatus more maiorum unco trahatur. . . parricidae cadaver unco trahatur. gladiatoris cadaver unco trahatur . . . perroga, perroga. omnes censemus unco trahendum. qui omnes occidit, unco trahatur. qui omnem aetatem occidit, unco trahatur. qui utrumque sexum occidit, unco trahatur, etc.*

Hence the curse in Ov. His 163—4 *carnificisque manu populo plaudente traheris | infansque tuis ossibus uncus erit.* A barbarous nickname was invented for the executioners Fe-L. p. 102 M. HAMOTRAHONES *alii piscatores, alii, qui unco cadavera trahunt.* The red-hot (?) hook, used to torture the living (Arn. II 6 fin. Prudent. perist. v 73—4 of Vincentius *stridentibus laenatur unciis*, appears to be different from that in the text. Cf. the anxiety of Nero that his whole body should be burnt to escape outrage (Suet. 49), the threat of Goliath, the ends of Ahab and Jezebel etc.; the treatment of Hector's corpse etc.; the heads of traitors on Temple Bar and London Bridge; corpses of English criminals hung in chains (as of old on the cross, e.g. in the story of the Ephesian matron Petron. 111).

67 SPECTANDUS DCass. LVIII 11 § 2 (cited on 99). Plin. pan. 33 § 3 contrasting Trajan's reign with Domitian's *nemo e spectatore spectaculum factus miseris voluptates unco et ignibus expiavit.* DCass. LXV 20—1 A.D. 69 the soldiers dragged Vitellius out of the doors' kennel, where he was hidden, pinioned him, put a rope about his neck, and dragged him to the forum of Augustus, buffeting him, plucking his beard, and mocking him; as he hung down his head they pricked him under the chin, to force him to look up. he and his statues were drawn to the prison; thence to the *Gemoniae*, where he was hacked to pieces; his head was cut off and carried through the town. Tac. h. III 84—5. Suet. Vit. 17 Casaub.

GAUDENT OMNES cf. the scenes at the execution of Robespierre and other chiefs of the Terror. QUAE LABRA, QUIS ILLI VULTUS ERAT Benth. on Phaedr. IV 6 3 seems rightly to understand *libro* of the scorn habitual to S. in his greatness (Iuv. XIV 325). QUIS as in *quis furor est* etc.

68 NUMQUAM AMAVI HUNC HOMINEM 81 n. Tac. an. IV 74 A.D. 28 those whom S. condescended to notice were *male alacres, quibus infaustae amicitiae gravis exitus imminebat.* VI 1 § 1 A.D. 31 a friend of S., on the point of dying by his own hand, says: he [Tiberius], who had taken S. as his colleague and son-in-law, forgives himself; *ceteri, quem per dedecora fovere, cum scelere insectantur. miserius sit ob amicitiam accusari, an amicum accusare, haud discreverim.* ib. s. M. Terentius in like manner confessed his friendship for S. *ea tempestate quae Seiani amicitiam ceteri falso exuerant.* ib. 10. 19 many executed for mourning friends or relations who had fallen. DCass. LVIII 10 § 4 when the *verbosa epistula* was read, some of those who sat near S. rose up, not eaving to share the same seat with him, whose friendship they had but just before prized. § 7 after the whole was read they railed at him, some from fear and to cloak their friendship, ib. 12 §§ 2—3 the soldiers seeing themselves supported in regard of their devotion to S., tell to arson and pillage.....Nor was the senate calm; they who had courted S. were were troubled for fear of punishment; they who had accused or borne witness against some, whose ruin they suspected was due not to T. but to S., were filled with dismay. Very few felt assured. ib. 14 his

relations and friends and all others who had flattered him and moved the votes of honours for him, were put on their trial. Most of them were convicted for what had made them envied before, and the others sentenced them for measures which they themselves had before supported. Many who had been tried and acquitted, were accused again and condemned, as having owed their former escape to his favour. In default of any other charge, *it was enough to secure a man's punishment that he had been a friend of S.*, as though T. himself had not loved him and so been the occasion of the devotion of the others to him. The very creatures of S. turned informers; for they had no difficulty, from their exact knowledge of those like themselves, in discovering and convicting them etc. *ib.* 16 § 6 after a while a kind of amnesty was proclaimed; T. declared that all were free to mourn S. or any one else who had suffered. cf. Suet. Tib. 61 *interdictum ne capite damnatos propinqui lugerent*. Contrast the flattery of Velleius A.D. 39 with the execrations of Valerius Maximus A.D. 32. Vell. ii 127 § 3 *cirum severitatis luctissimæ, hilaritatis priscæ, actû otiosis simillimæ, nihil sibi vindicantem capite adsequentem omnia, semperque infra aliorum astimationes se metientem, calæ vitæque tranquillam, animo cæcæm*. *ib.* 128 § 3. VM. ix 11 § 4 Seeing all crimes outdone by the design of one single parricide, I hasten with affection more loyal than powerful *ad id læcerandum*. Who can execrate as he deserves one who essayed, abolishing every bond of friendship, to bury in bloody darkness the human race? More savage than Brennus and Hannibal, S. aspired to seize the reins which our prince and father holds in his saving right hand. But the gods' eyes were awake, the stars maintained their influence, altars and temples were fenced by a divine presence, nor did aught, that was bound to keep guard for that august head and the country, allow itself to slumber; above all the author and guardian of our safety by his divine wisdom provided that his most surpassing merits should not be overwhelmed in the general wreck of the world. So peace stands fast, the laws prevail, the even course of private and public duty is maintained unharmed. But he who, in violation of the covenants of friendship, plotted the overthrow of this happy state, *cum cum stirpe sua obtritas*, by the might of the Roman people, pays the penalty he has deserved in hell, if indeed he has found admittance even there. Sen. ep. 55 § 3 Vatia, though rich and an ex-prætor, lived to old age, and was counted happy: *Nam quotiens aliquos amicitia Asinii tralli, quotiens Seiani odium, deinde amor meruerat, acque enim offendisse illum quam amasse periculosum fuit, exclamabant homines: 'O Vatia, solus seis vivere.'*

SI QUID MIHI CREDIS cf. 246. iv 53. found also in prose Plin. ep. ad Trai. 26=11 § 2. Fronto ep. ad Ver. ii 7 p. 135 Naber.

69 SED QUO CECIDIT SUB CRIMINE Suet. Tib. 61 Tiberius in his autobiography said that he punished S., *quod comperisset furere adversus liberos Germanici illi sui*: though one son of G. was killed when S. was already suspected, and the other after his fall. According to Jos. ant. xviii 6 § 6 Antonia, sister-in-law of Tiberius, mother of Germanicus and Claudius, sent Pallas (Liv. i 109 n.) to Capreae, with intelligence of the plot, when S. had already won many senators and the army. cf. DCass. LXVI 14 §§ 1—2, where observe the caution of Antonia.

CECIDIT SUB CRIMINE *cadere* often = to lose one's cause, he cast in a suit ((*stare*. iv 12 *caderet sub iudice morum*. Suet. Oth. 5 *nihilque referre ab hoste in acie an in foro sub creditoribus caderet*. Burna, on Quintil. decl. 379 pp. 776—7 cites exx. of *sub crimine* with *occidere*, *vincere*, *luere poenam*; *reum sub hac culpa esse*. For the phrase *cadere causa*

See Dirksen manuale and Brisson; in Cic. de or. i § 166—7, where it occurs three times, it is interchanged with *litem perdere*.

70 DELATOR IV 48 n. a word of the silver age. Gaston Boissier *revue des deux mondes* 15 Nov. 1870 traces the power of these informers from Augustus to Domitian. Rein *Criminalrecht* 817—820 cites authorities from Tiberius to Justinian. Geib *Gesch. d. röm. Criminalprozesses* 524 n. 73 collects the laws regulating the rewards of *delatores*, and discriminates (pp. 359—2) those who came forward to accuse in court from those who simply gave information. The *lex clementina* for the time of Tiberius are Tac. an. i 73—4. II 27—32. 50. III 25. 38. 44. 49. IV 20—1. 29. 30. 36. 66. 68—9. 71. VI 1 § 3. 3. 4. 7. 18. 30. Suet. Tib. 49. 53. 61. DCass. LVII 19. 21. Sen. de ben. III 26 § 1 *accusandi frequens et paene publica rabies, quae omni civili bello gravius togatam civitatem confecit: excipiebatur ebriorum sermo, simplicitas iocantium. nihil erat tutum, omnis sacriendi placebat occasio. nec iam reorum expectabatur eventus, cum esset unus*. Cf. Dirksen manuale or Brisson. s. vv. *deferre, delatio, delator, delatorius*.

70 QUIBUS INDICIIBUS, QUO TESTE *MAURITZ* VI 219—220 *atque quo crimine accusatus? supplicium? quis testis adest? quis detulit?* where follows the answer 222—3 *nihil fecerit, esto: | sic volo, sic iubeo: sit pro ratione voluntas; as here bene habet etc.* The *delator* denounces, gives in the name of the accused often by anonymous *libelli*; *index* is an approver or king's evidence, one who betrays his accomplices: such evidence was only received in the case of heinous crimes, as conspiracy, treason, arson, never in cases of *repetundae, ambitus* etc.; generally *indices* were of the lower classes, esp. slaves; no senator could be an *index*: rewards e.g. manumission, and free pardon were often offered to any who would come forward as *indices* Geib *Criminalprozess* 104—6. Rein in Pauly *index*. [Ascon.] on Cic. divin. in Caec. § 31. For the ablative *ind. teste* cf. Caes. b. c. II 18 § 3 *haec se certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus comperisse*. For the combination of *ind. and test.* (a slave could not be a *testis*) cf. Cic. p. Cluent. § 38 *nullo teste, nullo indice*. Quintil. VII 2 § 54 *adulterium obicis: quis testis? quis index?* Tac. an. III 10 *neque se accusatores, sed rerum indices et testes*. ib. IV 28 *index idem et testis*. ib. XV 55 *adiungere crimen, cuius sese pariter indicem et testem faceret*. Justin. XXXII 2 § 9 *ad cuius rei probationem inmittit indices, testes subornat*. Amm. XXVII 3 § 4 *illum dixisse sine indice ullo vel teste*. In the case of S. the *indices* were *securi*—Secundus (Tac. an. VI 47 *consecratione indices*) who had been his creature.

71 NIL HORUM one reading in Cic. p. Cael. § 34, where Orelli has *nihil eorum*, after a number of questions.

VERBOSA ET GRANDIS EPISTULA VENIT A CAPREIS DCass. LVIII 9 Tiberius wrote to Naevius Sertorius Macro appointing him praetor of the praetorian guard: he presented Memmius (the other was a creature of S.) and Granicius Laco commander of the praetorian police. Meeting S. at the door of his house, he privately assured him that the *tribunicia potestas* was designed for him. When S. had entered the praetorian camp (in the name of Agrippa Paganus), Macro threatened the praetorian guard of S. to follow to their camp, shewing his command as authorising them a large sum. He replaced them by *agrippae*, delivered the letter to them, and only proceeded to the praetorian camp. ib. 10 Meanwhile the letter was read; it was *long*; no continuous attack on S., but first some other topic, then a few words of censure, then another indifferent matter, then further censure. At the close it declared that two senators connected with S. ought to be punished, and

he himself kept in custody. There was no downright sentence of death on S., T. fearing an outbreak. In order to secure himself on the way to Rome, T. summoned one of the consuls to his presence [cf. Tac. an. vi 2. Suet. Tib. 65]. Before the letter was read, S. was greeted with plaudits, and congratulated on the prospect of the *tribunicia potestas*. As the reading went on, perplexity and confusion seized the senators: praetors and tribunes surrounded S. Regulus called him, but he did not obey; not from contempt, for he was cowed, but from being unused to receive orders. When Regulus a third time, stretching out his hand cried, *Scianus, come hither*: he meekly asked 'Do you call me?' and rose from his seat. The senate with one mouth reviled him: yet because of his many adherents Regulus did not venture to put the question of his condemnation to the general vote, but asked a single senator whether he should be cast into prison: and so with Laco and the other magistrates led him to the career. Suet. Tib. 65 *spe agnitionis ac tribuniciae potestatis deceptum inopinatum criminatus est* pudenda miserandaque oratione. Drusus, son of Germanicus, then in prison at Rome, was to be raised to the throne *ducem constitui*, if the emergency required it. The style of Tiberius was by nature or habit obscure and hesitating, and especially ambiguous when he desired to conceal his meaning Tac. an. i 11. iv 40. exx. of his despatches to the senate ib. iii 35. 47. 52—4. 56. 70 denouncing Sabinus: another thanking the senate for his punishment, and casting suspicion on Agrippina and Nero. v 3—5 against Agrippina and Nero. vi 2—3 against Iunius Gallio and Sextius Paconianus. ib. 6. 7 against Q. Servaeus and Minucius Thermus, the latter a friend of Scianus. ib. 9. 12. 15. 23—4. 25. 29. 47 where it is remarked as an exception *nullae in eos imperatoris litterae*. Suet. Tib. 67. DCass. LVIII 3 A.D. 30 against Gallus, on the very day that he entertained him at the imperial table. ib. 6 A.D. 31 Scianus kept in alarm by letters against his friends. ib. 8 § 4. 21 § 3 the denunciations sent to Tiberius, and evidence extracted by torture, were passed on to the senate, whose only function was to condemn. ib. 24 § 2. 72 CAPREIS 93 n.

BENE HABET καλῶς ἔχει. Mühlmann *leben* col. 1055 cites Ter. Phorm. 429 *bene habent tibi principia*. Cic. Liv. (4). Sen. (2). Add Prop. v=iv 11 97. VM. v 10 § 2 Aemilius Paulus, who lost two sons shortly after his triumph, had prayed that any misfortune provoked by his excessive prosperity might fall wholly upon his own house; accordingly he bore his bereavement calmly, saying, *quapropter bene habet*. M. Sen. contr. 34 § 10 p. 329 4 'strait the rack still tighter, tighter yet: that will do, hold there, *bene habet, sic tene*.' Stat. Th. xii 338. Lact. vii 1. So *bene est*. *bene agitur*. Hieron. adv. Rufin. ii 24 *bene quod*—.

NIL PLUS INTERROGO VI 223. Hor. s. ii 3 188 '*rex sum*.' nil ultra quaero plebeius.

73 TURBA REMI The annalist Cassius Hemina in Dioned. i p. 384 3 K. 'the shepherds gave Remulus and Remus an equal share in the government.' The poets, for the convenience of the metre, often name Remus as founder. Catull. 58 5 *magnanimos Remi nepotes*. Prop. ii 1 23. v=iv 1 9. 6 80. Pers. i 73. Sulpic. 19 *Remuli alumnos*. Stat. s. ii 7 60. v 2 18. Mart. xii 3 6. Prud. c. Symm. ii 946. Diodor. Sard. in anth. Pal. ix 219 3 ἀστυ Πέμοιο. cf. Unger an. Propert. 62 seq.

SEQUITUR FORTUNAT UT SEMPER ET ODIT DAMNATOS the burden of Ovid's works written at Tomi e.g. ex P. i 5 84—6. 9 15—6. 55. ii 3 5—94. 6 23—4 *turpe sequi casum, fortunae cedere amicum*, | *et nisi sit felix, esse negare suum*. tr. i 5 25—38. Friedländer B 138—9 has exx. of the terrible consequences of disgrace at

court. See e.g. the entire desertion of Agrippina after she had lost favour with Nero DCass. LXI 8 § 6. The writings of M. Abouit in 1870 form a lively commentary on this verse.

74 NORTIA as at Rome, so at Vulturni, in the temple of *Nortia*, an *Etruscan* goddess, nails were driven yearly into the wall (Cincius ap. Liv. vii 3 § 7), a national cult, and a symbol of the inevitable march of time O. Müller *Etrusker* ii 323—331. On an Etruscan patera *Athra* d. e. *Atropos*, Gr. for *Nortia*, i. e. *ne-vortia* Schwenk *Rhein. Mus.* 1842 p. 446) is seen driving a nail into a wall Müller *ib.* 331. Several altars and votive stones of *Nortia* are extant *ib.* 54. *Scianti*, *Sciantial*, *Saintial* occur as Etruscan names *ib.* i 418. inser. by Festus Avienus cir. A.D. 450 in *Palmetti* p. 742. Wernsdorf-Lamaire p. l. m. v 525 l. 3 *Nortia, te veneror lare cretus Vulsiniensi*. Tertull. apol. 24 and ad Nat. ii 8 cites *Vulsiniensium Nortia* among the gods who took rank in Italy by municipal consecration. Martian. Capell. i § 88 identifies *Sors*, *Nemesis*, *Troia*, *Nortia*. So the schol. makes *Nortia* = *Fortuna*. *Seianus* had in his house a statue of *Fortuna*, said to have belonged to *Servius Tullius*, which turned its back on him just before his fall, as he was offering sacrifice to it DCass. LVIII 7 § 2. Plin. viii § 197. Henzen suspects the inser. in Orell. 1854 *magnae deae Nortiae*.

TUSCO he was born at *Vulsinii* Tac. an. iv 1. *ib.* 3 *municipali adultero*. vi 8.

75 SI OPPRESSA FORET SECURA SENECTUS PRINCIPIS Tac. an. iv 1 *Seianus* so bewitched *Tiberius*, *ut obscurum adversus alios sibi ad inestum intactumque efficeret*. Suet. Tib. 65 *et oppressa consuetudine Sibi nihilo securior aut constantior*; for the next nine months he did not leave his *villa Iovis*. As early as A.D. 23 S. had plotted the death of *Tiberius* DCass. LVII 22 § 2 τὸν γέροντα ῥάστα περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν. *Tiberius*, born 16 Nov. 42 B.C., wanted a month and two days of seventy-two years of age. For the expression 'the age of the emperor' = 'the aged emperor' cf. iv 81 *venit et Crispi iucunda senectus*. Sulpic. 48 *sententia dia Catonis*.

76 HAC IPSA SEIANUM DICERET HORA AUGUSTUM DCass. LVIII 4 A.D. 30 *Seianus* had the command of the praetorian guard which was devoted to him, and had won the senate by favours or promises or fear, so that he was regarded as supreme; A.D. 31 he with *Tiberius* was appointed consul for five years, and both alike, when they came to Rome, were to be received in state. cf. Tac. an. iv 2. Suet. Cal. 12 S. had been suspected of aiming at the throne some time before his fall. Tac. an. iii 29 A.D. 20 the daughter of S. is betrothed to the son of *Claudius*; by which *Tiberius polluisse nobilitatem familiae videbatur suspectumque iam nimiae spei Seianum ultra extulisse*. *ib.* iv 1 fin. A.D. 23 *summa apiscendi libido;...parando regno*, *ib.* 3 S. removed out by one *Thrase* who stand between him and the throne, and invites *Livia ad coniugii spem, consortium regni*. *ib.* iv 68 A.D. 28 the hope of S. *ib.* vi 1 § 3 after the fall of S. *Vitellius* was accused of having offered the keys of the treasury, of which he was keeper, and the military chest to the conspirators. *ib.* 8 *nocturni consilii . . . insidiae in rem publicam, consilia caedis adversum imperatorem*. On the instability of popular favour see DCass. LXV 1 §§ 1—2.

77 DE QUA SUPPRAEIA NULLI VENTURUS ON THE bribery which corrupted elections in the later years of the republic see Nep. 25 6 § 2 *Atticus* abstained from seeking office because it could not be won without a breach of the law. *in cap. offusi auctoribus largitionibus*. Plut. Coriol. 14 § 3. *Caes.* 28 § 2. *Sen. ep.* 115 § 10. 118 §§ 2—4. *App. b. c.* ii 19. 23. *Luc.* i 178—180 *hinc rapti pretio fasces sectorque favoris | ipse sui populus*

letalisque ambitus urbi | annua venali referens certamina campo. Petron. 119 39—50 n. *nec minor in campo furor est, emptique Quirites | ad praedam strepitumque lucri suffragia vertunt.* | *venalis populus, venalis curia patrum, i est favor in pretio etc.* Suet. Caes. 19 Cas. even Cato consented to bribery as against Caesar. More than fifty trials for *ambitus* are on record. Cicero defended L. Licinius Murena, P. Vatinius, C. Plancius, L. Sempronius Atratinus, M. Cispus, T. Annius Milo, P. Sestius, M. Aemilius Scaurus Rein in Pauly i² 840—5. id. röm. Criminalrecht 701—33. Sil. xv 734. 78 EFFUDIT CURAS Sen. de ir. ii 35 § 3 *omnemque curam sui effundent.* id. ep. 11 § 3 *quasi omnem rerecundiam effuderint.* Caesar (Drumann iii 655. 680—4. Höck i (1) 191—2. 199—201) assumed the right of recommending candidates for election Cic. Phil. vii § 16. ad Att. xiv 5. 6. Suet. 41 who gives one of his circulars. ib. 76. DCass. XLIII 14 § 5. 45 § 1. 46—7. 51 he reserved to himself by a law the nomination of half the magistrates, but in effect chose all. Eutrop. vi 25=20. The form of election was still kept up B.C. 44 Cic. ep. fam. vii 30 § 1. Phil. ii §§ 79—84. The triumvirs received from the comitia the power of nomination App. b. c. iv 2. v 73. DCass. XLVI 55 § 3. XLVII 2 § 1. 15. XLVIII 35. 53. Augustus (Höck i (1) 410—1) made a show of canvassing for his friends and voted as a citizen, but in fact appointed whom he would Suet. 40. 56. DCass. LII 20. 30 § 2. LIII 21 §§ 6—7. LV 34 § 2. LVI 40 § 4. The first work of Tiberius (Höck i (3) 51—5) as emperor A.D. 14 was that *ordinatio comitiorum, quam manu sua scriptam divus Augustus reliquerat* (Vell. ii 124 § 3, who with his brother were praetors, *candidati Caesaris*, the last who were nominated by Augustus, and the first by Tiberius ib. § 4). Tac. an. i 15 Lips. exc. E 'then first were the elections transferred from the Campus to the senate: for to that day, though matters of importance were done by the will of the princeps, yet something was left to the inclination of the tribes. nor did the people complain of the loss of its rights except with an empty outcry, while the senate, released from the necessity of bribes and degrading entreaties, willingly accepted the boon, Tiberius limiting himself to the recommendation of four candidates, *sine repulsa et ambitu designandos.*' ib. 81. ii 36. iv 6. DCass. LVIII 20 Fabric. the magistrates were still for show presented to the people. DCass. LIX 9 §§ 6—7 A.D. 38 Gaius (Caligula) restored the elections to the centuries and tribes, to the alarm of all men of sense. ib. 20 §§ 3—5 A.D. 39 owing to the lukewarmness of the voters, and lack of candidates, he revoked the boon. The people still however assembled, and the new magistrates, after the usual prayers and other ceremonies, were proclaimed by a magistrate and herald Suet. Dom. 19. Plin. ep. iii 20 a lively picture of contested elections in the senate. id. pan. 92 Trajan voted for Pliny in the senate and proclaimed him in the Campus. Capitolin. M. Ant. phil. 10 § 2 M. Aurelius *comitiis usque ad noctem frequenter interfuit.* Vopise. Tac. 7 §§ 2—3. In the third century the *lex Julia de ambitu* was dormant in the city dig. XLVIII 14 pr. *quia ad curam principis magistratuum creatio pertinet, non ad populi favorem.* cf. Rein in Pauly ii 558—60. On *candidati Caesaris* see H. F. Stobbe in Philologus xxvii 88. xxviii 648—700. The courtiers of the empire exult in the loss of freedom Vell. ii 126 § 2 *semata e foro seditio, ambitio campo.* Symm., Francof. 1816, laudes in patres 3 p. 40 let us compare our present state with antiquity. *illa tribus evocet libertina ac plebeia faver pollutas, nos patricios favores; classes illa, nos principes.* The voters of our day are what the candidates were of old. *intellegamus nostri saeculi bona; abest cera turpis,*

diribitio corrupta clientelaram cuneis, sitella venalis. inter senatum et principes comitia transiguntur. Auson. grat. act. § 13 *consul ego, imperator Auguste, munere tuo, non passus sacpta neque campum, non suffragia, non puncta, non loculos . . . nihil cum sequestre deposui, cum diribitore nil pepigi.* Amm. xiv 6 § 6 'the tribes have long enjoyed leisure and the centuries peace, there are no contests of votes, but the security of Numa's age has returned.' Mamertin. grat. act. Julian. 16 seq.

QUI DABAT OLIM IMPERIUM FASCES LEGIONES OMNIA, NUNC OPTAT PANEM Claud. bell. Gild. 96—103 *ille diu miles populus, qui praefuit orbi, | qui trabeas et sceptrata dabat . . . | nunc inhonorus, egens . . . | obsessi discrimen habet . . . | . dubitandoque pauci praescribunt alimenta dies,* Africa being in the enemy's hand.

79 IMPERIUM FASCES dictatorships, consulships, praetorships, provincial governorships, fasces 35. v 110. viii 260. Hor. ep. i 6 53 of an influential elector *cui libet hic fasces dabit.* Lucr. iii 995—7 *petere a populo fasces . . . | petere imperium.* From the beginning of the republic the consul used to lower his fasces before the people, a confession that his majesty was inferior to theirs Liv. ii 7 § 7. VM. iv 1 § 1.

LEGIONES command of armies in the field; also military tribunes, two thirds of which were assigned by vote Liv. vii 5 § 9. ix 30 § 3.

OMNIA an enumeration of several particulars is often closed by *alia, cetera, omnia, reliqua*, without *et* Matvig § 434 n. 1. Kritiz on Sall. C. 30 § 4. So *τάλλα, πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα* Heind. on Plat. Gorg. 507^d. Our *et cetera* is rare Phaedr. iv 4 36 *vestem uniones pedisequos et cetera.*

80—1 DUAS TANTUM RES ANXIUS OPTAT PANEM ET CIRCENSES vii 174 n. the importation of corn from Sardinia, Sicily, provincial Africa and Egypt, with the regulation of the market price and the free gifts of corn or money, to which the dangerous city population (containing more than half a million of paupers) was accustomed, caused a great drain on the state exchequer Höck i (2) 138—144. In the monumentum Ancyranum c. 15 Augustus records his generosity in this matter, as in that of games (cf. Höck ib. 144—5) c. 22 see Mommsen ad locc. 'Tac. an. i 2 *populum annona . . . pellenxit.*' ib. xv 36 A.D. 64 Nero abandoned the intention of making a tour through the East: *haec . . . plebi volentia fuere voluptatum cupidine, et quae praecipua cura est, rei frumentariae angustias, si abesset, metuenti.* id. hist. iv 38 A.D. 70 false rumours of an insurrection in Africa, when the corn fleet was detained by stress of weather, *rogus alimenta in dies mercari solitum, cui una ex re publica annonae cura.* See Lips. elect. i 8. admirand. ii 10. Marquardt iii 2 87—108. Mommsen die röm. Tribus 178—201. Rein in Pauly i² 1031—3 *annona.* iv 777—783 *largitio frumentaria.* O. Hirschfeld in Philologus xxix 1—96 on the administration of the corn supply. Mommsen in Hermes iv 361—370 on the *praefecti frumenti dandi.* The combination *panem et circenses* was proverbial. cf. Ios. ant. xix 1 § 16 some regretted the death of Gaius (Caligula), 'being captivated, as the manner of the vulgar is, with spectacles, and exhibitions of gladiators and distributions of meat.' DChrys. or. 32 i 668 R 'it is reported that some one once exclaimed: What can one say of the populace of Alexandria, who only need to have bread in good store provided for them, and a spectacle of horses, as caring for nothing else?' Fronto princ. hist. ad fin. p. 240 Naber 'it appears to be a consummate stroke of policy in the emperor not to neglect even actors and the other players of stage or circus or amphitheatre, as knowing *populum Romanum duabus praecipue rebus, annona et spectaculis, teneri: imperium non*

minus ludicris quam seriis probari : maiore damno seria, graviore invidia ludiera negligi : minus acerbis stimulis congiaria quam spectacula capeti : congiariis frumentarium modo plebem singillatim placari ac nominatim, spectaculis universum [populum].

81 CIRCENSES XI 195 = 197 totam hodie Romam circus capit. III 223. VI 87. VIII 59 n. 117 — 8 *parce et messoribus illis qui saturant urbem circo scenaeque vacantem.* IX 144. XI 53. XIV 262. On the large sums spent by Augustus in shows see Suet. 43. DCass. LIV 17 § 5 Pylades, when rebuked by Augustus for his quarrels with Bathyllus, 'it is for your interest, Caesar, that the people should devote their leisure to us.' cf. Macr. sat. II 7 § 19. Tac. dial. 29 calls the *histrionalis favor et gladiatorum equorumque certamina* special vices of Rome, inbred from the womb: athletics engrossed the mind, leaving no room for higher pursuits: few talked of any other topic at home or in the lecture-room; even professors carried favour with their class by feigning an interest in sport. At Constantinople also the circensian games were the 'life' of the many Greg. Naz. or. 36 § 12. After Trèves had been repeatedly sacked by the barbarians, amid famine and pestilence, the first request of the few remaining nobles was for circensian games Salvian. de gubern. Dei VI 15. See Friedländer II² 151—468 for an exhaustive treatment of the subject. cf. Mart. VII 7 8—10. VIII 11 5—6. Ammian. XXVIII 4 28—31 e. g. *hi omnes, quod vivunt, vino et tesseris impendunt et spectaculis. eisque templum et habitaculum et contio et cupitorum spes omnis circus est maximus.*

PERITUROS AUDIO MULTOS Tac. an. IV 74 A.D. 28 of the courtiers of S. *quidam male alacres, quibus infaustae amicitiae gravis exitus imminabat.* ib. VI 1 §§ 1—2 a bold friend of S. who anticipated his sentence by suicide. Blaesus, § 3 P. Vitellius who stabbed himself with a penknife (cf. Suet. Vitell. 2): Pomponius Secundus, who survived Tiberius; Aelius Gallus, § 4 the children of S. (cf. DCass. LVIII 11 § 5). § 6 the one consul, Trio, accused his colleague Regulus of slackness in crushing the accomplices of S. Regulus accused Trio in return of being himself a conspirator (cf. DCass. LVIII 9 § 3). ib. 7 Minucius, who was the more pitied, as having borne meekly the friendship of S.; yet after condemnation he turned informer. ib. 10 Julius Marinus, formerly a tool of S. ib. 14 Geminus, a boon companion of S. ib. 19 A.D. 33 *irritatusque supplicis cunctos, qui carcere attinebantur accusati societatis cum Seiano, necari iubet. iacuit immensa strages, omnis sexus, omnis aetas, inlustres ignobiles, dispersi aut aggerati. neque propinquis aut amicis adistere, inlaerimare, ne visere quidem diutius dabatur. sed circumiecti custodes et in murorum cuiusque intenti corpora putrefacta adsecretabantur, dum in Tiberim traherentur, ubi pluitantia aut ripis adpulsa non cremare quisquam, non contingere.* ib. 30 A.D. 34 Lentulus Gaetulicus, who had promised his daughter to the son of S., was accused, but escaped, being the only connexion of S. who was spared. ib. 38 A.D. 35 Fulcinus Trio. Suet. Tib. 55 *cum plurimorum clade Aelium Seianum percussit.* ib. 61 *in omne genus crudelitatis erupit, . . . cum . . . Seiani familiares atque etiam notos persequeretur; post cuius exitum vel saevissimus exitit.* Gaius (Caligula) professed to burn the private informations, *libelli*, against the friends of S. but afterwards brought them forward, defending the severity of Tiberius as necessary id. Cal. 30. cf. 12. DCass. LIX 6 § 3. Plut. de amicor. mult. 7 p. 96b. DCass. LVIII 12 §§ 1—3 the populace slew as it met them the friends of S. who had abused their greatness; the praetorians, jealous of the confidence shewn to the *rigiles*, set fire to houses and fell to pillage. Those who had courted S., those who had

accused or borne witness against others to please him, were panic-stricken. *ib.* 14 his relations, friends, flatterers, and those who had moved the senate to vote him honours, were put on their trial; some who had been acquitted were again tried, on the ground that they owed their escape to his favour; the mere fact that one had been a friend of S. stood in lieu of all proof of guilt; his own creatures endeavoured to screen themselves by accusing others. *ib.* 15 §§ 1—3 most of the accused committed suicide. Senators and knights and ladies were crowded into the career, and either despatched there or thrown headlong from the Capitol. *ib.* 16 §§ 5—7 guilty and innocent suffered alike. Once Tiberius declared that any one was free to mourn for S.; but shortly afterwards the executions were resumed. *ib.* 19 some friends of S. were spared, as L. Seianus the praetor and M. Terentius a knight, who boldly avowed his friendship for the fallen favorite, and defended it by the example of Tiberius. *ib.* 25 §§ 2—4 A. D. 35 Fulcinius Trio, who had served S. as an informer, anticipated condemnation by suicide.

82 *MAGNA EST FORNACULA* Quintil. I 5 § 46 tells us that some regarded such a *contradictio in adiecto* (the epithet 'great' with a diminutive) as a solecism *vitium, quod fit per quantitatem, ut magnum peculium, erant qui solecismum putent, quia pro nomine integro positum sit diminutum*. Apul. mag. 74 calls a false accuser *totius calumniae fornacula*. The form *porn.* is also used by Vitruvius and Fronto; diminutives began to be affected in the silver age, and have passed in great numbers into the Romance languages *ver.* 173 n. The metaphor lay very near *cf. ver.* 61 seq. In such a devouring furnace perished the friends of Livia (Suet. Tib. 51), Agrippina (Tac. an. iv 52) and Germanicus (*ib.* 68; see esp. 69 fin. for the universal terror). So Gaius (Caligula) prosecuted many on the score of friendship for his former victims (DCass. LIX 23 § 8); the case of Lepidus, his brother-in-law and intended successor (*ib.* 22 §§ 6—9) is an exact parallel to this of S.; the soldiers received a donative as for a victory, and three swords were dedicated by the emperor to Mars Ultor.

MI the only instance of this form in Iuv.

83 *BRUTIDIUS MEVS* Brutidius Niger, a famous orator of the day, aedile A. D. 22, when he accused C. Silanus Tac. an. III 66 *Brutidium artibus honestis copiosum et, si rectum iter pergeret, ad clarissima quaeque iturum festinatio extimulabat, dum aequales, dein superiores, postremo suamet ipse spes anteire parat: quod multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, qui spretis quae tarda cum securitate, praematura vel cum exitio properant*, words which seem to imply that Brutidius incurred some hazard by thus serving the ends of S. DCass. LVIII 12 § 3 notes that many who had accused the victims of S. were themselves accused after his fall. He described the death of Cicero and the exposure of his head M. Sen. suas. 6 §§ 20—1 pp. 34—5 Bu. *cf. id. contr.* 9 §§ 35—6 pp. 130—1 (he was a pupil of Apollodorus). Cf. Bücheier in Rhein. Mus. 3 Folge XI 295 on the double form of the name Brutidius and Bruttēdius.

AD I 44 n.

MARTIS ARAM in the campus Martius, near the porticus reaching from the porta fontinalis on the Quirinal to the sacpta and diribitorium. Barn Rome and the Campagna 314—5. Liv. XXXV 10 § 12. XL 45 § 8.

84—5 *QUAM TIMEO VICTUS NE FOENAS EXIGAT AJAX UT MALE DEFENSUS* the contest between A. and Ulixes for the arms of Achilles was a commonplace of rhetoric VII 115 *consedere duces: surgis tu pallidus Ajax*. Greek declamations of Antisthenes are extant on the subject. Porcius Latro also declaimed on it in his school, from whom his pupil Ovid M. XIII borrowed (M. Sen. contr. 10 § 8

p. 136 Bu.). Brutidius must also have espoused the side of A. in this controversy: he passes along pale for fear of the mighty furnace which devoured S.; but the speaker in the text feigns concern for *his dear friend* (meus), threatened with the vengeance of A., whom he has so feebly defended in the schools (Madvig; Hertzberg adds that Brutidius may have been one of those who timidly raised their voice on behalf of S. in the senate; S. is the A. ill-defended, who avenges himself on his lukewarm advocate, gleating over his terror from the other world. Hertzberg gives the text to Brutidius; but the transition would then be too abrupt).

86 DUM IACET IN RIPA the body was thrown down the *scalae Gemoniae*, outraged for three days by the populace, and then cast into the river DCass. LVIII 11 § 5: so Sabinus before ib. 1 § 3: so many of the friends of S. afterwards ibid. 15 § 3. cf. LX 37 § 3. the corpses of all the friends of S. who were executed were cast out in the forum and then thrown into the river Tac. an. vi 19 (cited on ver. 81). id. hist. i 49 (outrage done to Galba's corpse). Plin. h. n. viii § 145 a dog remained near its master's body on the *scalae*, to whose mouth it carried food offered by the crowd; when the body was thrown into the river, the dog tried to support it. Suet. Tib. 71 cries of the people *Tiberium in Tiberim!* Lamprid. Comm. 17 § 4 the people demand that Commodus' corpse should be dragged with the *auras* and cast into the Tiber. On Aug. 7 1328 the bodies of Germans and other adherents of Louis of Bavaria were disinterred, dragged through Rome and then thrown into the Tiber.

CALCEMUS XV 60. Blomf. gloss. Aesch. Ag. 858.

CAESARIS HOSTEM Suet. Calig. 7 *Neronem et Drusum*

senatus Tiberio criminante hostes indicavit.

87 VIDEANT SERVI,

NE QUIS NEGET let our slaves see us kick the traitor's corpse, lest any of them accuse us of slackness in giving proof of loyalty. On the charge of treason dig. XLVIII 47 § 2 *servi quoque deferentes audiuntur, et quidem in dominos suos*. Otherwise slaves were severely punished for betraying their masters cod. x 11 6—8 § 2. Tac. an. ii 30 *vetere senatus consulto quaestio in caput domini prohibebatur*, a rule which Tiberius evaded by ordering that the slaves should first be purchased by the *actor publicus*. ib. iii 36 *libertique etiam ac servi patrono vel domino, cum voces, cum manus intemptarent, ultro intuebantur*. ib. 67. iv 10. 11. 29. xiii 10. Plin. pan. 42 slaves are now again dutiful: *venerunt et parent et dominos habent, non enim iam servi nostri principis amici, sed nos sumus, nec pater patriae alienis se mancipiis cariorem quam civibus suis credit. omnes accusatore domestico liberasti unoque salutis publicae signo illud, ut sic dixerim, servile bellum sustulisti. in quo non minus servis quam dominis praestitisti: nos enim securos, illos bonos fecisti*. we remember Domitian principem illum in capita dominorum servos subornantem monstrantemque certamina quae tamquam delati pariret. cf. Suet. Tib. 61 *nemini delatorum fides abrogata*. DCass. LVII 19 § 2. Claudius punished many slaves who had thus plotted against their masters under Tiberius and Gaius id. LX 13 § 2; yet shortly after Messalina and Narcissus were allowed to revive the abuse ib. 15 § 5. 28 § 1. LXVII 1 § 3. LXVIII 1 § 2 Domitian and Nero punish such slave informers. See Geib Gesch. d. röm. Criminalpr. 142. 348—52. 516—7.

87—8 IN

IUS CERVICE OBSTRUCTA DOMINUM TRAHAT Plaut. Poen. iii 5 45 *obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor*. VM. ii 1 § 5 *in ius vocanti matronam corpus eius attingere non permiserunt*. Tac. an. iv 21 *trahere in ius Ulpianiam*. ib. 70 *trahebatur damnatus, quantum obducta veste et astrictis faucibus niti poterat, clamitans*. Sulp. Sev. ep. 3 § 1 *si*

parentes liberet in ius vocare, te ad praetoris tribunal iusto dolore traheremus. cf. Britann.

88 one of 33 spondaic verses in *luy.* in 31 of the number the final word is a trisyllable or tetrasyllable, and the 4th foot is a dactyl: one in 273 ends with a monosyllable, one v 38 with three spondees *Lupus* 6.

90 *VISNE SALUTARI SICUT SEIANUS* 173 n. (on the use of the second person). 128 n. in 130. Friedländer 1³ 315—9. Tac. an. iv 41 A.D. 25 S. recommended Tiberius to retire from Rome, lest by forbidding the crowds which thronged his house, *assiduos in domum coetus arcendo*, he might weaken his influence, or by permitting them, awake suspicion. Again, all approach to the emperor would be through him; he would escape envy by ceasing to hold morning levées, *adempta salutantium turba*, and would by sacrificing the shadow of power seize the substance. *ib.* 74 A.D. 28 Tiberius and S., at the urgent petition of the senators, quitted Capreae for the neighbouring coast. Senators, knights, commons, flocked to the spot, and bribed the insolent slaves of S., *who was harder of access than his master*, to procure them admission. The foul spectacle of their slavery pampered his pride. Night and day they lay pell-mell on the fields or on the beach, *waiting on the caprice of turnkeys*, until they were ordered home, those on whom he had not deigned to waste a word or a look, in great alarm. *ib.* vi 8 A.D. 32 M. Terentius, an eque, accused as a friend of S., said in the senate: the acquaintance of his very freedmen and porters was an object of ambition *pro magnifico accipiebatur*. DCass. LVII 21 § 4 A.D. 22 ‘among other notables the very consuls used often to pay him court in the morning, and consulted him both on all private claims which they intended to urge upon Tiberius, and also upon any urgent public business; in a word, from this time nothing of this kind was done without him.’ *ib.* LVIII 5 § 2 A.D. 31 ‘there were eager struggles about his door, as men were afraid not only to absent themselves altogether, but even to appear among the last; for every word and nod was exactly noted, especially in the principal men.’ §§ 3—4 touchiness of upstarts. § 5 on a festival a couch in the audience chamber of S. was broken down by the multitude of visitors.

HABERE TANTUNDEM XIV 207 n. as we say ‘to have as much.’

91 TANTUNDEM the Medicean Vergil always has *iandudum, eundem, eandem*. Orelli-Henzen inser. 6183 *per decem dies, tantundem* occurs four times in the *lex agraria* of B.C. 111, and once in the *lex Cornelia de xx quaestoribus* of B.C. 81. See Corp. inser. Lat. i 608. Corsen Aussprache n. s. w. 1² 265—6.

91—2 *ILLI...ILLUM* 196—7. II 93—5—9. cf. i 46—7 n. *hic...hic*. Ov. tr. i 10 50 *illa suos (ventos) habeat, nec minus illa suos* (he had said 17—8 *altera . . . altera puppis*). *id.* heroid. 2 148 Burn. *ib.* 3 28. Quintil. ii 8 § 11 Spald. and Bonnell *lex.* p. 398. Plin. ep. vi 20 § 15 Schäfer.

ILLI SUMMAS DONARE CURULES i.e. *sellas*, ivory chairs without back or arms, reserved for dictators, censors, consuls, praetors and curule aediles Becker ii 2 77. Marquardt v 2 317. 334. Sil. viii 487 *haec altis eboris decoravit honore curules*. Stat. s. i 4 82 *maior curulis*. III 3 115—7 *fascēs summamque curulem | frater . . . tulit*. Tac. an. iii 66 Iunius Otho a schoolmaster, praetor A.D. 22, owed his advancement to S. iv 2 A.D. 23 S. won the praetorian guard by his affability; himself chose the centurions and tribunes; and bribed the senators with offices and provincial governments. *ib.* 68 A.D. 28 four aspirants to the consulship, to which the only approach was through S., accuse a friend of Germanicus; for the good will of S. was only to be won

by villany. *ib.* vi 8. DCass. LVIII 19 L. Seianus, a relation of S., was a praetor. *cf.* Claud. in *Eutr.* i 192—221 esp. 198 *institor imperii, caupo famulos honorum.*

92 ILLUM EXERCITIBUS PRAEPONERE Iunius Blaesus, as maternal uncle of Seianus, was sent into Africa against Tacfarinas A.D. 21, received the triumphal insignia, and was the last general saluted imperator by order of Tiberius A.D. 22 Tac. an. iii 35. 58. 72 Tiberius distinctly stated that he acted out of regard to S. *dare id se dixit honori Seiani.* 74. iv 26 A.D. 24 Tiberius refused the triumphal insignia to Dolabella, who ended the war, *Seiano tribuens*, lest the glory of his uncle Blaesus should be tarnished. *ib.* vi 1 § 2 after the death of S. A.D. 31 Tiberius heaped many reproaches on Blaesus. *ib.* vi 40 A.D. 35 priesthods designed for two Blaesi during the prosperity of their family, and afterwards kept vacant, were filled up by Tiberius; which they understood as a sentence of death and executed it with their own hands.

TUTOR HABERI PRINCIPIS 62 n. 63 n. The guardian's sanction was required to give legal validity to the acts of the ward; if the ward were under seven years of age, or absent, or lunatic, the guardian had the entire administration of his estate: he represented him in lawsuits *Rein Privatrecht*: 524 9. Tac. an. i 24 already A.D. 14 S. was of great authority with Tiberius, and sent with the imperial prince Drusus to the mutinous legions of Pannonia, *rector iuveni.* *ib.* iv 7 Drusus, son of T., complained *incolami filio adiutorem imperii alium coadi, et quantum superesse ut collega vocaretur?* *ib.* 40 A.D. 25 the magistrates and principal persons in the state do nothing without asking counsel of S. *ib.* vi 8 M. Terentius in the Senate A.D. 32 'we courted not S. of Vulsinii, but a branch of the Claudian and Iulian house, which he had entered by marriage, thy son-in-law, Caesar, the partner of thy consulship, *tua officia in re publica capessentem.*' DCass. LVII 19 § 7 A.D. 20 Tiberius gave S. the insignia of a praetor, and made him his counsellor and minister for all business. *ib.* LVIII 4 § 1 A.D. 30 senators and others courted S. as supreme ruler, and made light of Tiberius. § 2 every word and deed of Tiberius was betrayed to S. by spies, while T. was kept in the dark respecting the intrigues of S. § 3 A.D. 31 T. made S. his colleague in the consulship, and styled him in dispatches 'my S.' *ib.* 6 § 2 men called S. colleague of T., not merely with reference to the consulship, but to the empire. *ib.* 7 § 4 the senate conferred on S. proconsular power. Suet. Tib. 55 T. advanced S. *ad summam potentiam.* Vell. ii 127 of T. *singularem principum onerum adiutorem in omnia habuit atque habet [Seianum].* *cf.* 128 § 3 S. impelled by native genius *ad invadenda onera principis.*

93 PRINCIPIS ANGUSTA CAPREARUM IN RUPE SEDENTIS Jahn reads *angusta* with P. but the contrast is more effective between the emperor, lord of the world, and the narrow crag on which he is cribbled. See F. Gregorovius *die Insel Capri, mit Bildern u. Skizzen v. Lindeman-Frommel* Leipz. 1868. fol. Höck i (3) 129 42. Cluver. Ital. iv 4 pp. 1168 9. De Vit onomasticon. Mommsen *inser. regni Neap.* 181. Pauly ii 137. R. Unger in *Philologus* iv 732. Strab. i p. 60. v 247 Capreae near the *promuntorium Minervae.* Plin. h. n. iii § 82 an island off the coast of Campania, 8 m. p. distant from Surrentum. 11 in circuit. *Tiberi principis arce nobiles Capreae*, now *Capri*. Augustus obtained it from the Neapolitans, in exchange for Aenaria, and built upon it Strab. v p. 248. DCass. LII 43 § 2 B.C. 29. Suet. Aug. 92. *ib.* 72 his terraces and shrubberies there contained a geological museum, *immanium beluarum ferarumque membra praegrandia, quae dicuntur gigantum ossa et arma heroum.* *ib.* 98 he spends four days in the *secessus* of C., *remissis-*

simo ad otium et ad omnem comitatem animo; he there amused himself with watching the games of *ephebi*, and gave them a feast, when they scrambled for apples and other provisions and jested without control. Tiberius had been accustomed to seclusion at Rhodes (Tac. an. i 4. iv 57), and several motives combined to induce him, in accordance with a project long entertained (ib. iii 31. 37), to retire from Rome, never to return (as the astrologers foretold) in the autumn of A.D. 26 ib. iv 57—8. 64. 74. Suet. 33. DCass. LVIII 1 § 1. He desired to escape from his mother, the imperious Livia DCass. LVII 12 § 6. Tac. l. c. 57: he disliked the crowd (ib. i 4. iv 57) and despised its pleasures (ib. i 54. 76): he was weary of the senate's sycophancy (ib. iii 65): he smarted under the imputations against him attributed by witnesses to accused persons (ib. iv 42): he desired to wallow unobserved in the most unnatural excesses of lust (ib. i 4. iv 57. 67. vi 46. Suet. Tib. 42—5. Vit. 3, who retails incredible scandal. DCass. LVIII 22 §§ 1-3: finally Seianus recommended him to take his ease Tac. an. iv 41. 57. He so far transferred to S. the cares of state, that it might seem that S. was emperor, and he only an island chieftain *νηπιάρχος* DCass. LVIII 5 § 1. Suet. 40 (contradicted by themselves and by Tac.) A.D. 27 he took up his residence there: the difficulty of access, the view (of which the still quiet Vesuvius formed the centre) over the coast from Circei to Paestum, over Falernum to the Apennines of Samnium and the Lucanian hills, then southward to the Liparean islands, the climate cooled by seabreezes in summer, sheltered from the cold winds in winter, all combined to make the place attractive Tac. an. iv 67. From the land, separated by a channel 3 m.p. broad (ib.), it looks like one mass of steep rock from 1000 to 2000 ft. high, but the interior produces corn, vines, olives, figs, oranges, almonds. Tiberius built twelve villas in it (ib.), one named *villa Iovis*, which he did not quit for nine months after the fall of S. Suet. 65. The security of the spot (ib. 40. 73 *ex tuto*) was one great charm; hence the alarm of Tiberius when a fisherman discovered a new approach over the crags (ib. 60): a place was shewn where he tortured convicts (ib. 62. cf. id. Cal. 11); one praetorian was killed for stealing a peacock from his aviary (id. Tib. 60). His companions here were Cocceius Nerva a consular and learned lawyer, Seianus, Curtius Atticus, Vesularius Flaccus, Iulius Marinus, all of whom were condemned to death (Tac. an. iv 58. vi 10), except Nerva, who committed suicide (vi 26); also scholars, especially Greeks (iv 58), whom he puzzled with recondite questions in mythology (Suet. 70): he kept and fed a pet snake (Suet. 72). Gaius (Caligula) was summoned to Capreae in his 19th year and by consummate dissimulation escaped the fate of his family (Suet. Cal. 10). Auson. de mort. Caes. monost. 3 *sera senex Capreis exsul Nero fata peregit*. Plut. de exilio 9 p. 602. Remains of the villas and numerous antiquities have been discovered in modern times.

ANGUSTA IN RUPE SEDENTIS

'perched on his narrow island crag' of limestone the emperor was *deportatus in insulam* by his own decree 170 n. Suet. 40 the chief attraction of the island for Tiberius was *quod uno parvoque litore adiretur, saepe et nuncque praeruptis immensae altitudinis rupibus et profundo mari*. Here, ib. 65, after the despatch of his letter against S. he had ships in readiness for instant flight, and *speculabundus ex altissima* rape watched for the telegraphic signals which were to announce the success or failure of his *coup d'état*. Claud. iv cons. Honor. 314—5 *quem rupes Caprearum tætra latebit | incesto possessa seni?* cf. in Eutr. ii 61.

94 CUM GREGE CHALDAEO VI 553—81. XIV 248 n. Tac. an. ii 27 A.D. 16 Scribonius Libo Drusus charged with consulting Chaldaeorum *promissa*,

magorum sacra, somniorum etiam interpretes. ib. 32 consequent decrees of the senate for banishing astrologers and wizards. cf. Suet. 36. DCass. LVII 15 §§ 7-8 daily conferences of Tiberius and Thrasyllus (Iuv. VI 576). Tac. III 22 A. D. 20 Lépida accused of consulting Chaldaei against the imperial house. ib. IV 58 the astrologers inferred from the constellations under which T. left Rome, that he never would return; which led to the ruin of many, who spread rumours of his approaching decease. Tacitus seems here to attach a certain importance to the art. cf. Suet. 39. Tac. VI 20-22 A. D. 33 T. predicts that Galba would have 'a taste' of empire (cf. DCass. LVII 19 §§ 3-4. LXIV 1 § 1. 4 § 3. Suet. Galb. 4, who ascribes this prediction to Augustus; and says that T. *cum comperisset imperaturum eum, verum in senecta, vivat sane, ait, quando id ad nos nihil pertinet!*); he had learnt the art from Thrasyllus in Rhodes, whom he esteemed as an oracle, after he had put him to a severe test (cf. DCass. LV. 11 with Xiphil.). these chapters of Tac., who distinctly accepts many predictions of astrologers as genuine, e. g. that of Nero's accession by the son of Thrasyllus, and the tract of Favorinus against the Chaldeans (Gell. XIV 1) are *loci classici*. Tac. VI 46 his prediction respecting Gaius (Caligula). cf. Ios. ant. XVIII 6=8 § 9 an important passage. DCass. LVIII 23 §§ 2-3. Suet. 14 early predictions which confirmed T. in his faith in astrology. Thrasyllus. ib. 62 Thrasyllus induced him to postpone certain executions, by holding out hopes of a longer life. cf. DCass. LVIII 27 §§ 1-3. 28 § 1. Suet. 67 he foresaw the infamy which would attach to him. ib. 69. Otho in like manner was surrounded by Chaldeans Plut. Galb. 23 § 4.

VIS CERTE PILA COHORTES at least if you do not desire to rule the world, you desire state and pomp. 'pikes and cohorts' of the guard which escorted S.

95 EGREGIOS EQUITES as the equestrian census was but a small sum for imperial times, and the order comprised many men of mean origin, Augustus distinguished those whose grandfathers had been *ingenui*, and who possessed a senatorial census, by the name of *equites illustres* (often in Tac.), *splendidi* (Orelli-Henzen ind. p. 88 a), *speciosi, insignes, primores equitum* (Tac. II. I 4). The youth of such families commenced their career on the staff of S.

CASTRA DOMESTICA S. first brought the praetorians together into a standing camp; before they had been quartered about the city Tac. an. IV 2. 7. Here his personal body guard is meant; so *domestici* Vopise. Numer. 13 § 1. Eutrop. x 17 of the household troops of the emperor.

96 ET QUI NOLENT OCCIDERE QUEMQUEM, POSSE VOLUNT Grang. cites Plaut. Stich. 116-7 the good woman is she *quae male faciundist potestas, quom ne id faciat temperat.* cons. ad Liv. 47 *nec novuisse ulli et fortunam habuisse nocendi.* Add Ov. her. 12 75 *perdere posse sat est, si quem iuvat ipsa potestas.* Publil. Syr. 397 *nocere posse et nolle laus amplissima est*, where Wælfelin cites Menand. monost. 638. Auson. VII sap. sent. Bias 6, 7. Caecil. Balb. pp. 21, 38, who quotes from Plato 'it is the triumph of innocence not to sin where you have the power.' Tac. an. IV 34 A. D. 25 Cremutius Cordus was accused by the clients of S.; *id perniciosabile reo.* VI 8 A. D. 31 M. Terentius before the senate, 'we observe what is open to view, who they are that receive from you [Tiberius] wealth and office, *quis plurima invandi nocendive potentia: and no one can deny that all this fell to the lot of S.'*

97-3 QUAE PRAECLARA ET PROSPERA TANTI, UT REBUS LAETIS PAR SIT MENSURA MALORUM the subject to *tanti est* is here and III 54 the prize which is of so great worth, that one would pay such and such a price, endure such and such sufferings, in order to win it; XIII 96 n. the subject

is the price which it is worth while to pay, in order to win such and such a prize. 'What glory or success is of so great value, that the measure of misfortunes should [i.e. that we should be content that it should] equal the prosperity?' 'What glory or success is not bought too dear, at the cost of a weight of suffering equal to the delight?' Madvig opuse. II 187—195, where he discriminates the senses of the phrase, compares Claud. in Ruf. II 249—250 *non est victoria tanti | ut videar vicisse mihi*, 'victory would be dearly bought, if I were thought to have won it for mere selfish ends.' Cic. ad Att. XI 16 § 2 *ego non adducor quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, ut eam peterem ab illo*, 'I can't believe that any honest man thinks that I so highly valued any personal safety, as to beg it from Caesar.' Add Prop. III II 16 55—6 *ne tibi sit tanti Sidonia vestis, | ut timeas quotiens nihil auster erit*, 'do not barter peace of mind for a purple robe.' Plin. ep. VIII 9 § 2 *nulla enim studia tanti sunt, ut amicitiae officium deseratur*, 'no plea of study can warrant our neglect of the calls of friendship.' For the thought cf. Suet. Tib. 55 of twenty counsellors of Tiberius scarce two or three escaped destruction.

UT REBUS LAETIS PAR SIT MENSURA MALORUM XIV 313. 4 of Alexander *qui totum sibi posceret orbem, | passurus gestis aequanda pericula rebus*. Sen. ep. 4 § 7, after speaking [cf. Iuv. 108] of Pompeius and Crassus, *neminem eo factura procegit, ut non tantum illi minaretur, quantum permiserat*. The pessimist Plin. VII § 41 (cited by Britann.) exclaims: 'goods are not equal to evils, even when equal in number: *neq. laetitia ulla minime maerore pensanda*.' Grang. cites [Plaut.] querculus 238—250, where care is represented as dogging wealth and pleasure.

99 HUIUS QUI TRAHITUR 66.

PRAETEXTAM 35 n. Plut. quaest. Rom. 81. DCASS. LVIII 11 §§ 1—2 'whom all in the morning escorted to the senate house as even superior to themselves, him they then dragged to prison as no better than the meanest; whom before they judged worthy of many crowns, on him they then clapt chains; whom they used to serve as a body guard, him they guarded as a runaway and bared his head when he would have covered it; whom they had decorated with the praetexta, τῷ περιπορφύρῳ ἱματίῳ, him they buffeted; whom they used to adore and sacrifice to him as to a god, him they led to death.' Macro, warned by the fate of S., refused to avail himself of the permission to wear the praetexta. ib. 12 §§ 7—8.

100 FIDENARUM GABIORUMVE VI 55—6. Aen. VI 773 *Gabios urbemque Fidenam*. Hor. ep. I 11 7—8 *Gabiis desertior atque | Fidenis viciis*. *Gabii, Fidenae, Ulubrae*, are samples of the desolated country towns of Italy III 2 n. (cf. on the decay of Sannium Strab. VI pp. 253—4). *Fidenae, Castel Giubileo*, 40 stadia or 5 miles N. E. of Rome (DH. II 53), near the confluence of the Tiber and Anio (ib. III 55) on the Via Salaria. In the early history of Rome it played an important part, but is not heard of as an independent city after B.C. 426, when its inhabitants were sold as slaves Liv. IV 34. In the time of Augustus Strabo V p. 230 ranks it with towns, πόλιν, which had dwindled down to villages, κώμαι, and were in the hands each of one private owner. Plin. III §§ 69—70 ranks it with the once famous towns of Italy, which had vanished away. See for *Fid.* and *Gab.* Barn Rome and the Campagna ind. E. II. Bunbury in dict. geogr. Cluver. Ital. II 8 pp. 654—7. III 4 pp. 954—8.

GABIORUM III 193. VII 4, a town of Latium, now *Castiglione*, about half-way from Rome to Praeneste, 100 stadia or 12½ miles from Rome Strab. V p. 238. DH. IV 53, who adds that only the portions lying on the highway were still inhabited. Cic. p. Plane. § 23 names it among towns which

were almost too depopulated to claim their share of meat at the sacrifices on the Alban mount. Prop. v = iv 1 34 *et, qui nunc nulli, maxima turba*, Gabi. cf. Luc. vii 393. It was famous in the history of the kings.

POTESTAS i 34 n. x 45 n. like 'government' *imperium* (Reisig-Haase 131 n. 145) used abstract for concrete (Staveren on Nep. xv 6 § 4. Hand Lehrbuch 161) = 'magistrate.' [*ἀρχή*, magistratus, authorities. Dem. p. 1254 *οἱ ἀρχοντες* followed immediately by *τῇ ἀρχῇ*. J. E. S. 'Potestà or principal magistrate see Eustace's Italy i 148.' J. Mitford.] Cic. de legg. iii § 9. Tusc. i § 74 *tamquam a magistratu aut ab aliqua potestate legitima, sic a deo evocatus*. Luc. i 92—3 *omnisque potestas | impatiens consortis erit*. iii 105—7 *non consule sacrae | fulserunt sedes, non proxima lege potestas | praetor adest*. v 397 *quondam veneranda potestas (consul)*. Plin. ix § 26 *iniuriae potestatum . . . venientium*. xxviii § 106 *contra durum ac potestatum iniquitates*. xxix § 66 *successus petitionum a potestatibus et a dis etiam precum*. § 67 *mites praestare dominos potestatesque eorabiles*. etc. Suet. Caes. 17 *Rubruken Norium quaestorem, quod compellari apud se maiorem potestatem passus esset*. id. Claud. 23 *iuris dictionem de fidei commissis, quot annis et tantum in urbe delegari magistratibus solitum, in perpetuum atque etiam per provincias potestatibus demandavit*. etc. For Quintil. see Bonnell lex. and Spalding on iv 1 § 72. Ammian. xxiii 5 § 15 *coronaeque caesarum circumdatus potestatum*. cf. Dirksen manuale. Dugange. Serv. and schol. Mai on Aen. x 18. Rittersh. on Sallian. vol. ii pp. 21—3. Graecianus Iunius wrote a treatise *de potestatibus* dig. i 13 pr. Span. *potestad*; portug. *podestat*, *poestat*.

101 DE MENSURA IUS DICERE AN AEDILIS iuri dicundo at Caere Orell. inser. 3787; at Novaria Suet. rhet. 6. In several Italian towns, as Fundi, Formiae, the chief magistrates (usually called *duumviri* or *quattuorviri iuri dicundo*) were named aediles luv. iii 179 *summi aedilibus*. Thus Cicero's son and nephew and M. Caesius were aediles of his birthplace Arpinum B.C. 46 ep. fam. xiii 11 § 3. cf. ad Att. xv 15 § 1. Hadrian also, Spartian 19 § 1, was elected dictator, aedile, duumvir by various Latin towns. Aediles in colonies and municipia, who were inferior to the above-named, occur more frequently. They regulated the games, the cornmarket, the public streets, buildings, baths, temples, and the police Rein in Pauly i² 219—220, who cites many inscriptions. Becker ii 2 312 on the jurisdiction of aediles in Rome. cf. the Athenian *ἀγοράνομοι* K. F. Hermann Privat-Alterth. § 60 n. 11. St.-A. § 150 n. 12.

101—2 VASA MINORA FRANGERE PANNOSUS VACUIS AEDILIS ULUBRIS from Pers. i 129—130 *sese aliquem credens, Italo quod honore supinus | fregerit heminas Arreti aedilis iniquas*. Orelli-Henzen 7133 an inscription found at *Catholica* between Pisaurum and Ariminum; standard balance and weights set up by the aediles in pursuance of a decree of the decurions [local senate], to correct the existing inequalities of weights and measures; just as such standards were kept in the Capitol at Rome. cf. Apul. met. i 24—5. Petron. 44. Plaut. rud. 373—4. The aediles at Rome had the same function Cic. ep. fam. viii 6 § 5 a *lex alimentaria*, committing the measuring of corn to the aediles. Rein Criminalr. 781. 788.

VASA MINORA 'short' measures; plebiscitum Siliianum ap. Fest. 246 M. 'if any magistrate fraudulently makes *pondera modiosque vasaque publica modica minora maiore*.'

102 FRANGERE dig. xix 2 13 § 8 'if any one shall have hired measures, *mensuras*, and the magistrate (afterwards called aedile) shall have ordered them to be broken, *frangi*, if they be faulty, *iniquae*.'

PANNOSUS AEDILIS iii 179 in country towns *sufficiunt*

tunicae summis aedilibus albae. On the free and easy costume there allowed, as contrasted with the stiff Roman toga, cf. ib. 172 n. Cic. or. cum senat. grat. ent § 17 derisively calls Piso consul of Capua. Hor. s. i 5 34—6 Orelli flouts the praetexta and laticlave of the praetor of Fundi. cf. Iuv. vii 238 n. *municipalis eques*. Dealers in provisions, though they might have been scourged by the aediles, were not debarred from municipal offices dig. l 2 12.

VACUIS ULUBRIS III 2 n. *Ulubrae*, a town of Latium proverbial for its desolation. Cic. ep. fam. vii 12 § 2 to Trebatius, *patronus* of the town: 'what will become of the state of *Ulubrae*, if you (as an Epicurean) hold it wrong to engage in public affairs?' ib. 18 § 3 'this I am writing in the Pomptine villa of M. Aemilius Philemon, from which I have already heard the voices of my clients, those, I mean, whom you secured for me. For it is well known that at *Ulubrae* a strong party of *freeps* have bestirred themselves to shew respect to me.' Hor. ep. i 11 29—30 *quod petis, hic est, | est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit aequus*. Plin. iii § 64 names the *Ulubrenses* in the first region. In Orell. 4942 we have a *praecept. inc. dicendo* at *Ulubrae*; ib. 122 and 123 a local senate (as late as A.D. 132 n. 122); these last inscriptions were found at *Cisterna*, 8 m. from *Velletri* and 35 from Rome. The triumvirs are said to have constituted it a colonia Gromatici p. 239 Lachm., where it is placed in Campania.

104—7 DCass. LVIII 12 § 6 of Seianus 'they had egged him on to destruction by the extravagance and novelty of his distinctions, and now they decreed against him strange thanksgivings to the gods also.'

NIMIOS HONORES Suet.

Caes. 76 *nec enim honores modo nimios recepit*.

105 NUMEROSA VII 151 n. in this our modern sense the word belongs to the silver age; in Cic. it means 'rhythmical,' 'in time and measure' [Milton P. l. v 150 *prose or numerous verse*. J.E.S.] Add to lexx. Colum. vii 2 § 1 *numerosis dupibus*. Vfl. i 436 *numerosa phalanx*. Ammian. xxx 4 § 6 *Crassi et Antonii et cum Philippis Scavrolae alique numerosi*. Eutr. v 3 *cum annis numerosis iam populo Romano obedirent*. ib. ix 27. x 5 and 6. ib. 1 *si cum amicis numerosioribus esset epulandum*. So *numerositas* Macr. i 22 § 8. Philastr. haec. 38.

106 TABULATA III 199.

UNDE ALTIOR ESSET CASUS Claud. in Ruf. i 29—23 e.g. *tolluntur in altum, ut lapsu graviore ruant*. Minue. Fel. 37 *in hoc altius tolluntur, ut decidant altius. hi enim ut victimae ad supplicium sanguinantur, ut hostiae ad pacem coronantur*. Wetst. on Lu. 1 52. Sen. Agam. 57—102. As early as A.D. 21 it was observed that all colleagues of Tiberius in the consulship died a violent death DCass. LVII 20 §§ 1—2.

107 IMPULSAE PRAECEPTS IMMANE RUINAE i.e. *unde pr. imp. r. esset immane*. *Praeceptis* subst. cf. i 149. Stat. s. i 4 51 *subiti praeeptis iuvenile periculi*. Apud. m. iv 5 *pauculum a via retractum per altissimum praeeptis in vallera . . . praecipitant*. cf. Reisig-Haase 396. *Impello* is 'to shove,' 'to push;' *imp. ruinam* 'to set the downfall going,' 'to start it;' *praeeptis* 'a steep,' 'precipice;' *ruinae* is gen. subj. But stir *imp.* the lofty tower with its many floors, and it would come toppling down from its giddy height.

108 CRASSOS POMPEIOS pl. in the generic sense (i 103 n. viii 182), as the combination with Caesar (Hor. e. ii 1 3—4 *gravesque principum amicitias* b.c. 60) shews. Else we might have included the son of Crassus, who fell with him in battle against the Parthians 9 June 701—6 May 53 b.c. and the sons of Pompeius, Gnaeus, who was slain 12 Apr. 45 b.c., a few weeks after the battle of Munda, and Sextus who was slain at Miletus b.c. 35. Cf. Luc. i 81—128. Sen. ep. 104 § 29. Sen. v 16 § 4.

ILLUM C. Iulium

Caesarem.

109 AD SUA QUI DOMITOS DEDUXIT FLAGRA QUIRITES v 173 n. Cicero dreamt, Suet. Aug. 94, that Iuppiter presented Octavianus with a *flagellum*, a symbol, says Casaubon, of slavery, for a Roman citizen might not be beaten with rods *virgae*, much less with the *flagellum*, a 'cat' of several chains, with knobs of metal at the ends Rich companion. M. Sen. suas. 6 § 12 p. 31 GEMINUS VARIUS of Cicero *quod ad servitutem attinet, non recusabit; iam tritum collum habet; et Pompeius illum et Caesar subiecerunt: veteranum mancipium videtis*. Luc. i 665 *cum domino pax ista venit*. cf. 85. ix 265. 273. Marcellus the consul scourged a senator of Novum Comum, and bid him shew the marks to Caesar, as an evidence that he was not a citizen of Rome Plut. Caes. 29 § 1. Cf. the terror of the Philippian magistrates, when they learnt that St. Paul whom they had scourged was a citizen Acts 16 37 Wetst. Conybeare and Howson i 332. DOMITOS Markl. coni. dominos.

110 SUMMUS NEMPE LOCUS NULLA NON ARTE PETITUS = *petitio summi loci*, this use of the participle to supply the place of a noun (*ab urbe condita* 'from the foundation of the city') is in Cic. chiefly confined to the oblique cases, Quintil. ix 4 § 117 *figura laboranti compositioni variata saepe succurrit*. For the thought cf. Sen. ep. 94 §§ 64—5 Pompeius was impelled to his foreign and home wars by *insanus amor magnitudinis falsae . . . iniquita cupido crescendi*. Caesar was driven to his own and the public ruin by *gloria et ambitio*. Crassus also was stimulated by the ambition of carrying his arms to the furthest east, and so rivalling the western conquests of Caesar Plut. Crass. 14 § 3. 16. Niciae cum Crass. comp. 2 §§ 3. 5. 3 §§ 5. 6. 4 §§ 1—4.

NEMPE very frequent in replies, = our colloquial 'why.'

160. 185. 326. viii 57 l. 180. Quintil. x 2 § 4 *quid enim futurum erat?* . . . nempe. Tac. h. ii 13 *quas enim ex diverso legiones? nempe victas*. Plin. ep. iii 15 § 6. So Plaut. Ter. Cic. Hor. Ov. Hand Tursell. iv 162.

NULLA NON ARTE Caesar often quoted the verses of Eur. Phoen. 524—5 translated in Cic. off. iii § 82 and Suet. Caes. 30 *nam si violandum est ius, regnandi gratia violandum est*. The same verses are alluded to by Plut. Niciae cum Crass. comp. 4 § 4.

111 MAGNAQUE NUMINIBUS VOTA EXAUDITA MALIGNIS Aen. xi 157—8 *nulli exaudita deorum vota*. [Plat.] Alc. ii 141^a many pray for their own harm, not wittingly, as Oedipus, but thinking that they are praying for blessings. ib.^d 'I could name many who before now have coveted absolute power and done their utmost to gain it, as a great advantage, and afterwards have lost their lives by conspiracies caused by that very power.'

112 AD GENERUM CERERIS Pluto, whose queen Proserpina was daughter of Ceres. Another allusion to the lower kingdom iii 265—7: it was decided even by children in the poet's time ii 149—159.

112—3 SINE CAEDE ET VULNERE PAUCI DESCENDUNT REGES Phanias of Ereos wrote a treatise on tyrannicide Athen. iii 40 p. 90^c. Harmodios and Aristogeiton were celebrated in Athenian drinking-songs, and Attic laws (Meurs. Them. att. ii 15. Petit. leg. att. pp. 313—6) encouraged the murder of tyrants. cf. Xen. Hier. 1 § 38. 2 §§ 9—18. 3 § 8. 4 §§ 2—11. 6 §§ 8—15. 7 §§ 10—13. Cic. off. ii § 23. Thales said, 'the strangest thing he had ever seen was an *aged tyrant*' DL. i § 36 Men. Plut. vii sap. conv. 2 p. 147^b. Sibylline verse on Vespasian in Plut. de ser. num. vind. 22 p. 566^d *ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν νοῖσιν τυραννίδα λείπει*. DChrys. or. 6 de tyrannide i 212 R 'it is not easy for a tyrant to grow old, and old age is burdensome to him.' Tyrannicide was a favorite topic of school declamations, Brutus, Cato of Utica, Mucius Scaevola the idols of

the schools Iuv. vii 151 n. Schmidt Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit, Berl. 1847, 123—130; pp. 455—6 he gives an analysis of 21 declamations of M. Sen. [Quintil.] and Calpurnius Flaccus. Phot. ep. 202=73 tyranny a tree which many climb, but none descends except by a violent fall. Evagr. h. e. iii 41 and Petr. Bles. ep. 42 (quoting Iuv.) prove the proposition by the history of the Roman emperors. So John of Salisbury polier. viii 18—9. cf. 17. 20—3; in c. 20 he refers to a tract of his own composition, *de tyrannorum exitu*, and is remarkable for the vehemence with which he justifies taking their life. PAUCI 2 n. i 161 n.

113 DESCENDUNT VI 622.

SICCA

bloodless, natural. cf. Tac. an. ii 52 Furius Camillus defeated Tacfarinas, *et decrevere patres triumphalia insignia, quod Camillo ob modestiam vitæ impune fuit*.

114—132 The boy who still woos a cheap Minerva with a single mite [who is still at his spelling-book], at whose heels the young house-slave bears his little satchel, begins already in his day-dreams to pray for Demosthenes' or Tully's eloquence and renown, and prays through the whole March holiday of the goddess. Yet their eloquence was the ruin of both, both were done to death by the flush of a brimming spring of wit. Wit's hand and neck were severed by the headsman's sword, but the rostra never reeked with blood of a puny pleader. 'O fortunatam natam me consule Roman!' O Rome, new born to fortune in my consulship! Cicero might have slighted the swords of Antonius, as he did Catilina's, if he had never spoken but in jingling, vainglorious dogrel like this, if 'all his malice had been to murder words.' Better for me his verses, made only for a laughing-stock, than thou, inspired Philippic, of world-wide fame, who art rolled second on the list. A cruel end snatched away the wonder of Athens also, who bore the assembly with him on the current of his breath, curbing at will the passions of the crowded theatre. Sure, he was born under a boding horoscope, while the gods scowled and fate was froward, whom his blacksmith father, blear-eyed from soot of glowing iron, sent from safe trade to glory, from coal and tongs and sword-forging anvil and dingy Vulcan to the school of rhetoric.

115 QUINQUATRIBUS triatrus, quinquatrus, sextatrus, septimatrus, decimatrus originally denoted the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th days after the ides Varr. l. l. vi § 14. Fest. p. 254. Charis. p. 81 20 K. Serv. g. r 277. Gell. ii 21 § 7. The *q. maiores* in March, and *q. minores* in June, fell accordingly on the 19th of those months. In later times at all events the greater lasted 5 days, March 19—23. Pitiscus and Pauly s. v. Marquardt iv 447—8. v i 95. Preller 169n. Mythol. 260—2. Ovid and others derive the name from these five days f. iii 809—10. 815—6. 829—830 *fiunt sacra Minervæ | nomina quæ iunctis quinque diebus habent*. | . . *Pallada nunc pueri teneraque orate puellæ. | qui bene placarit Pallada, doctus erit. | nec vos turba fere censu fraudata, magistri, | spernite, discipulos attrahit ilia novos*. He adds that spinners, weavers, fullers [cf. Plin. xiv § 143], dyers, shoemakers, physicians [Varro's satire *quinquatrus* apparently represented a company of physicians keeping their holiday], sculptors, painters, poets, all did honour to their patroness on this fest. So fortunetellers and soothsayers looked for a gift at the *q.* Plaut. mil. 691—2. It was a general merrymaking Tac. an. xiv 4 at Balaë, 12; Suet. Aug. 71 spent by Augustus in gambling. Domitian, who professed to be under the special protection of Minerva, established prizes for orators and poets on her day, and also a college charged with the exhibition of beast-fights and stage-plays Suet. 4. Dio lxxvii 1 § 2 A. D. 82.

Above all it was a holiday in schools Hor. ep. ii 2 197—8 *puer ut festis quinquatribus olim, | exiguo gratoque fruaris tempore raptim*. Symm. ep. v 83 *oro iam venias, et praesentia tua honorem augeas festorum dierum. nempe Minervae tibi sollemne de scholis notum est, ut fere memores sumus etiam procedente aetate puerilium feriarum. ad eum diem concivium tibi paramus*. This school feast was in the middle ages christened in honour of pope Greg. i the great founder of schools, St Gregory's day, and is still or was lately here and there observed, being the only saint's day ever kept in the german evangelical church, Luther having a pleasant recollection of the days when he went about as a school-boy begging from door to door, and Melancthon having written a 'Gregory-song.' See J. K. Schauer in Niedner's Zeitschr. f. d. hist. Theol. 1852 146—62, where is an account of the boy-bishop, the school comedies etc. In some places the 12th, in others the 19th of March, in others Whit-tuesday, in Weimar 19 Aug. was kept as the feast. Where it was abolished, the teachers were sometimes recompensed for the loss of their Minerval.

116 **QUISQUIS ADHUC UNO PARCAM COLIT ASSE MINERVAM VII 217 n. 242 n.** a boy in a low form offering a very small present Gloss. *Minervale* ὀδῶακρος. *Minervalicium* οὐστιακόν. 'entrance-money.' Macr. i 12 § 7 'in March they paid to masters the fees which the year's end made due.' March having been originally the first month. Tertull. de idol. 10 schoolmasters must keep the feasts of idols, as their income depends upon them. What master will attend the *quinquatria* without a picture of the seven idols [Sol, Luna, etc. the gods of the week-days]? The *very first fee* of the new pupil he dedicates to the honour and name of *Minerva*, so that though he may not be an idolater, he may be said in words at least 'to eat of things offered to idols' . . . the *Minervalia* of *Minerva*, and the *Saturnalia* of Saturn. Hieron. in Eph. vi 4 (vii 666 Vallarsi) of bishops and priests, who teach their sons comedies, so that the offerings made to God by virgin or widow, the pauper's mite, are handed over to grammarians or rhetoricians: *hoc lalendarium strenum et Saturnalicium sportulum et Minervale munus grammaticus et orator aut in sumptus domesticos aut in templi stipes aut in sordida scorta convertit*.

PARCAM 'he worships a frugal Minerva.' 'a penny-Pallas' (Stapylton), he has not yet advanced to a high and costly school: from his A B C and horn-book he aspires to the pinnacle of fame.

117 **QUEM SEQUITUR CUSTOS ANGUSTAE VERNULA CAPSAE dig. xl 2 13 capsarius, id est qui portat libros**, where as in Suet. Ner. 36 he is distinguished from the *paedagogus*. [Lucian] amor. 44 of the boy well brought up: 'he rises early, and sets out from his father's house: attendants and tutors (παιδαγωγοί) follow him, an orderly chorus, bearing in their hands the grave instruments of virtue, no toothed comb to smooth the hair, nor mirrors, unpainted images of the forms presented to them, but either tablets of many leaves follow in his rear, or books that guard the virtues of ancient exploits.' Philostr. soph. ii 1 § 21 when M. Aurelius attended in Rome the lectures of the philosopher Sextus, one Lucius exclaimed 'Iuppiter! the Roman emperor in his old age, still goes to school with a tablet slung on his arm (δῆλτον ἐπαχάμενος cf. Hor. s. i 6 71—82 Teuffel), but my king Alexander died in his 32d year.' ib. 27 § 7 Hippodromos seeing at Smyrna 'a temple and tutors sitting by it, and foot-boys carrying burdens of books slung in wallets, understood that a famous teacher was giving lessons within.' Liban. or. iii 260 R. speaking of the scholars' prank of tossing in a blanket, 'it is played not on the slaves, by whom the books are carried

behind (ἔπειτα) their young masters, but against those who bear a respectable title (παύσα γαρ οἱ), whom the masters need to second their labours.' S. Aug. in ps. vi. 14 the Jews serve us, they are our *capsarii* as it were, *studentibus nobis codices portant*. Other *capsarii* kept bathers' clothes, or jewellers' goods.

CAPSAE whence *case*, *cash*, *chase*, *enchase*. Dig. xxxiii 10 3 § 2 *capsas et armaria, si librorum aut vestium aut armamentorum gratia parata sint*. Iul. Paull. sent. iii 6 76. *Figures* in Spon miscell. erud. antiq. 216. 229 seq. They were often of wood, especially beech, for lightness, and of cylindrical form; the rolls stood upright, with the titles projecting Becker Gallus r² 383-4. Catull. lxxviii 33. 36 *nam quod scriptorum non magna est copia apud me, | . . . huc una ex multis capsula me sequitur*. Cic. divin. in Cacc. § 51 *mihi quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capsas admisero?*

118-121 Quinail. decl. 268 p. 509 Barm. 'Why should I tell you how great service eloquence has rendered to the state? It has harmed itself. Let us look at the orators of either nation. *nonne* Demosthenem *illum oppressum veneno suo scimus? nonne* Ciceronem *in illis, in quibus toties placuerat, rostris poena suae expositum?*' Demosthenes took poison in the island of Kalauria 13 Pyanepsion B.C. 322, 7 days after the death of Hyperides, in order to escape Antipater. Cicero was murdered 7 Dec. B.C. 43 at Caieta by order of the triumvirs, whom he had irritated by his Philipics. Cf. Plut. Dem. 3 § 2. comp. Dem. c. Cic. 4. 5.

PERIT perfect. iii 174. vi 128. 295. 559 *magnus civis obit et formidatus* Othoni. ib. 563 *perit cui*. L. Müller de re metr. 399. Lachmann and Munro on Lucr. iii 1042. Madvig opusc. ii 225-6. Mommsen inser. r. Neap. 3368.

119 LETO DEDIT Luc. ix 730 *dati omnia leto*. Phaedr. i 22 9. iii 16 18. Vfl. vi 272. See Munro on Lucr. v 1007 and ind. s. v. *do*. Mühlmann i 505-6.

FONS 128 n.

120 INGENIO dat. cf. for the use of the abstract term M 44-5 *non praematuri cineres nec junus acerbum | luxuriae*.

INGENIO MANUS EST ET CERVIX CAESA Genius lost hand and head. M. Sen. suas. 6. 'deliberat Cicero an Antonium deprecetur.' contr. iii 17 'Popilius, the murderer of Cic., who had defended him, is accused of ingratitude' 'the most valuable parts of his body has preserved a fragment of Livy, with other contemporary evidence; for no theme was more popular for school declamations (Quintil. iii 8 § 46). The authorities are cited by Drumann vi 377-9 and given at length by Surin on Cic. de vita sua 829-6. Add Sen. ep. 83 § 25 drunk, maddened, ruined Antonius: it made him cruel, *cum capita principum civitatis conanti referrentur, eam inter adparatissimas epulas ora ac manus proscriptorum recognosceret*. See esp. Liv. ap. M. Sen. suas. 6 § 17 *prominenti ex lectica praecidentique immotam cervicem caput praecisum est. nec satis stolidae crudelitati militum fuit: manus quoque scripsisse aliquid in Antonium exprobrantes praeciderunt. ita relatum caput ad Antonium iussuque eius inter duas manus in rostris positum, . . . ubi eo ipso anno adversus Antonium quanta nulla umquam humana vox cum ammiratione eloquentiae audita fuerat: in Liv. pericli. etc.* on the other hand the right hand *above* is said to have been exposed with the head. Sen. ib. § 18 Aufidius Bassus makes Cic. give the word of command *incide cervicem*. Crematius Cordus ib. § 19 *praepropenti capiti orique eius inspersa sanie*, yet what moved most tears was *cisa ad caput eius deligata manus dextera*, divine eloquence *ministra*. Bruttedius Niger §§ 29-1 head between two hands. Cornelius Severus ib. § 26 (Meyer anthol. 124) 1-3.

16—20 *oraeque magnanimum spirantia pene virorum | in rostris iacere suis: sed enim abstulit omnis, tanquam sola foret, rapti Ciceronis imago. | . . . informes voltus sparsamque cruore nefandocanitiem sacrasque manus operumque ministras | tantorum pedibus victor protecta superbis | prouulcarit orans nec lubrica fata deosque | respexit. nullo luct hoc Antonius acer.* M. Sen. contr. 17 § 1 Porcius Latro speaking of Popillius *abscidit caput, amputavit manum.* §§ 2. 5. 7. 9 fin. 10 fin. 14 fin. App. b. c. iv 20 'then Laenas, though he had once won an action through Cicero's advocacy, drew his head from the litter, striking or rather sawing it three times; so unhandy was he. He likewise cut off the *hand*, wherewith Cicero wrote those orations against the tyranny of *Antonius*, which in imitation of Demosthenes he called *Philippics* [the same point in Plut. Cic. 48 § 2 *both hands*, Anton 20 § 1 the right hand]. . . . Laenas, finding Antonius seated in the forum, waved the *head and hand* while yet a long way off, by way of displaying them. Ant. overjoyed crowned the tribune, and gave him 250,000 Attic drachms over and above the promised reward, as having despatched the greatest and most rancorous of his enemies. Cicero's *head and hand long hung from the rostra*, where he used to speak. . . . It is said that Ant. set Cicero's head before the table at his meal, till he had glutted himself with the sight. Fulvia, another Herodias [Hieron. in Rufin. iii 42] spat upon the head, took it on her knees and stabbed the tongue with her hair pin DCass. XLVII 8 §§ 3—4.

MANUS

ET CERVIX VM. v 3 § 4 C. Popillius Laenas caput *Romanæ eloquentiæ et patris clarissimam dexteram per summum ac securum otium occupavit. . . . neque enim scelestum portanti onus succurrit illud se caput ferre, quod pro capite eius quondam peroraverat.* Plut. Cic. 49 § 1. Sen. de tranq. an. 16 § 1 Pompeius et Cicero [coguntur] *clientibus suis præbere cervicem.* Hands cut off M. Sen. contr. 27 p. 266 9 *qui patrem pulsaverit, manus ei præcendantur.* ib. §§ 2—4. 8. Sen. de ir. iii 18 § 1 Catilina carried out Sulla's orders for breaking the legs, plucking out the eyes, striking off the hands of the proscribed.

120—1 *Nec unquam sanguine caudicibus maduerunt rostra fusilli* cf. 18. Marius (DCass. pr. 102 §§ 8—9 pp. 141—2 Dind. Oros. v 19 p. 345) and Sulla (DCass. pr. 103 § 21 p. 153), the triumphs of B. C. 43 (id. XLVII 3 § 2), Claudius A. D. 42 (id. LX 16 § 1), Domitian A. D. 91 (id. LXXII 11 § 3), all exposed on the rostra the heads of those whom they had executed. cf. Luc. vii 395—6 *spectate cutinas | et caput hoc positum rostris.* [Sen.] Oct. 522—5 *exposita rostris capita caesorum patres videre maestis, flere nec licuit suos, | non genere dira tæbe polluto foro | stillante sanie per putres voltus gravi.* Exx. (1) P. Sulpicius, tribune and demagogue, slain by Sulla B. C. 88 Vell. ii 19 § 1. (2—5) the orator M. Antonius, C. and L. Julius Caesar, and Q. Lutatius Catulus, victims of Marius, B. C. 87 Cic. de or. iii § 10 words which might seem prophetic of his own fate *M. Antonii in eis ipsis rostris, in quibus ille rem publicam constantissime consul defenderat, . . . positum caput illud fuit, a quo erant multorum civium capita servata.* id. Tusc. v § 55. Liv. LXXX. VM. ix 2 § 2. App. b. c. i 73. (6—7) the consul Cn. Octavius (Cic. Tusc. v § 55. Liv. LXXX. App. b. c. i 71. Flor. ii 9=iii 21 § 14. Aug. civ. D. iii 27) and Q. Ancharius, in the same persecution App. b. c. i 73. (8) C. Marius the younger in his consulship B. C. 82, after committing suicide ib. i 94. For the special risk run by orators in revolutions see Cic. Brut. § 307.

121 CAUDICIBUS VII 113 n.

ROSTRA like Temple Bar and

London Bridge the most public place in the city, being in the middle of

one side of the forum, between it and the comitium Burn Rome and the Campagna 85-86. Rein in Pauly vi 552-3. B. C. 338 the consul C. Maenius, after a great naval victory which ended the Latin war, fixed the beaks of the captured ships round the orators' platform Plin. xxxiv § 20. Flor. ii 16-iv 6 § 5 *Romæ capita caesorum proponere in rostris hunc usitatum erat; verum sic quoque civitas lacrimis tenere non potuit, cum recisum Ciceronis caput in illis suis rostris videret* etc. *aliter ad videndum eum, quam solbat ad audiendum, concurreretur.* *Rostrum* used by Addison and others as *rostra*, has no ancient authority.

122 O FORTUNATAM NATAM ME CONSULE ROMAM!

extracted from a poem of Cicero's on his consulship B. C. 63, from which he quotes Calliope's address to himself in the third and last book ad Att. ii 3 § 3 B. C. 69. ad fam. i 9 § 23 (still unpublished B. C. 54) cf. Drumann v 601-2. Suringar de Romanis autobiographis 25 seq. Baizer and Kayser's Cic. xi 130-5, where the evidence and fragments, one of 78 verses, are collected. The first book was approved by Caesar B. C. 54 Cic. ad Qu. fr. ii 16 § 5. cf. 15 § 2. The verse was universally condemned, partly for its conceit Quintil. xi 1 § 24, where he is speaking of self-praise in *carminibus utinam pepercisset, quæ non desierunt carpere maligni*, 'colant arma togæ, concedat laurea laudi,' et 'o fortunatam' etc. Sen. brev. vit. 5 § 1 *quotiens illum ipsam consulatum suum non sine causa, sed sine fine laudatum detestatur!* partly and mainly for its tasteless assonance ib. ix 4 § 41 we must also avoid taking the last syllables of a preceding word as the first of the following word. The caution might seem superfluous; yet *Ciceroni in epistulis cecidit* 'res mihi invisae visae sunt, Brute,' et in *carmine* 'o fortunatam' etc. cf. Diomed. 466 1 K. also blamed in [Sall.] decl. in Cic. § 5, and defended in [Cic.] in Sall. contr. § 7 [in Cic. ed. B. and K. xi 148. 151]. On Cicero's poems see Cic. ed. B. and K. xi 89-138. Drumann v 220-1. 602. vi 681-4. Teuffel Gesch. d. röm. Liter. § 176. Cic. Phil. ii § 20 n. (Ant. had taunted him on this score). M. Sen. exc. contr. iii praef. § 8 *Ciceronem eloquentia sua in carminibus destituit.* Tac. dial. 21 Caesar and Brutus wrote poetry, not better than Cicero, *sed felicias, quia illos fecisse pauciores sciunt.* Mart. ii 89 3-4 *carmina quod scribis Musis et Apolline nullo, laudari debes: hoc Ciceronis habes.* Plut. Cic. 2 § 2 at one time he was regarded as the best of poets; but afterwards, while his oratorical fame survived, he was entirely thrown into the shade as a poet. ib. 40 § 1 he would write 50 verses in a night. schol. Bobb. on Cic. p. Sest. c. 58 p. 306 Or. The Jesuit A. Schott 'Cic. a column. vinl.' c. 10, Turnebus adv. vii 19, and others (see De La Monnoye in Menagiana. 1716, iii 188-90, also A. W. Ernesti in a feeble programme, Lips. 1785, have defended our verse. On the repetition of two syllables cf. Broutch. on Tibull. i 1 3, esp. Näge Rhein. Mus. 1829 339 seq. Cic. off. i § 61 *Beier piniore ore.* Brut. § 221 *acer acerbus.* de or. i § 2 *miles modestiaram.* Ter. eun. 236 *pauis amisque.* Cf. Munro Laer. ind. alliteration. Cic. Phil. ii § 25 l. 13 n. add Plaut. Trin. 297 *nil moror istos faeccos mores.* ib. 669 *mores hominum moros et murosos.* Ter. Andr. 218 *amentium haud amantium.* Varro in Gell. xii 11 § 3 a definition of a pleasant party, *si belli hominicali conlecti aut, si electus locus, si tempus lectum, si apparatus non neglectus.* Aen. x 735 *furto, fortibus.* Nep. v 1 § 2 *non magis amore quam more.* Bardili ib. xviii 13 § 3. Spald. on Quintil. ix 3 § 70 exx. of frigid jests as warnings 'amari iucundum est, si curetur, ne quid insit amari;' 'avium dulcedo ad avium ducit;' et apud Ovidium ludentem, 'cur ego

non dicam, Furia te furiam? id. iv pr. § 2 honorem... oneris. Jani art. poet. 423. Herzog on Caes. b. G. viii 48 p. 657. Plin. ep. i 5 § 8 *plane mane*. Fabri on Liv. xxii 30 § 4. A single syllable often recurs. Iuv. iii 92. v 58. vii 162. 168. x 1. xiv 30. xv 71. 74. Dryden imitates the assonance Fortune foretun'd the dying notes of Rome, | till I, thy consul sole, consol'd thy doom. So Gifford *How fortunate a natal day was thine, | in that proud consulate, o Rome, of mine!* Martignac *O Rome fortunée | sous mon consulat née*. For the thought cf. Cic. p. Flacc. § 103 *O nonne illuc Decembres, quae me consule fuistis! quem ego diem vere natalem huius urbis... appellare possum*. Iuv. viii 231—44.

123 ANTONI GLADIOS POTUIT CONTEMNERE from (cf. 125) Cic. Phil. ii § 118 contempsit *Catilinæ gladios, non pertimescam tuos*. The first Philippic was delivered before the senate 2 Sept. B. C. 44; 19 Sept., when Cic. was absent for fear of his life, Ant. replied in a bitter invective; the fierce second Philippic, which sealed its author's fate, was never spoken, but professes to be an answer delivered on the spot. I have collected the evidence in Cic. Phil. ii intr. pp. lii—lvi. cf. Drumann i 193—201. vi 344. Suringar 441 seq. 790 seq. Cic. in a letter to Cassius xii 2 § 1 (cf. Phil. iii § 33) anticipated that Ant. would begin the massacre with him. Two rhetoricians in M. Sen. suas. 6 §§ 5. 7 cite passages from the 2nd Philippic *huc tu saccenti putas Ciceronem posse subduci?* § 9 Albucius 'the chief cause of the proscription was Cic.;' of all the declaimers he (Alb.) alone ventured to say *non unum esse illi Antonium infestum*. § 17 Livy 'Cic. knew that he could not be rescued from Ant., any more than Cassius and Brutus from Caesar.' cf. anthol. lat. Niese 603. 607—613; and on Antonius' hatred of Cicero Nep. xxv 10 § 4.

123—4 POTUIT, SI SIC DIXISSET Madvig § 348 n. Zumpt § 518. Gernhard opusc. Lips. 1836 i art. 2. Haase on Reisig 518. Cic. Phil. ii § 99 n.

124 RIDENDA POEMATA Sen. de ir. iii 37 § 5 *Cicero, si derideres carmina eius, inimicus esset*.

125 CONSPICUAE DIVINA PHILIPPICA FAMAE in a speech for Lania Asinius Pollio wrote, but did not dare to repeat the calumny in his history, that Cic. was willing to abjure the Philippics, to answer them himself with the utmost pains and to recite the answers in full assembly M. Sen. suas. 6 § 15. It was a hackneyed topic, introduced into the schools by Pollio (ib. § 14. Quintil. iii 8 § 46), which is discussed in suas. 7 'Deliberat Cicero, an scripta sua conburat, promittente Antonio incolumitatem, si fecisset.' § 1 Q. Haterius says to Cic. *ne propter hoc quidem ingenium tuum amas, quod illud Antonius plus odit quam te? remittere ait se tibi ut viros, commentus quemadmodum eripiat etiam quod viceris*. § 7 Argentarius *ignoscentem illum tibi putas qui ingenio tuo irascitur?* § 10 Cestius 'tis a poor exchange: *dari vitam, eripi ingenium*. The 2nd Philippic is often quoted by Quintil. and the other rhetoricians. Vell. ii 64 §§ 3—4 *haec sunt tempora, quibus M. Tullius continuis actionibus aeternas Antoni memoriae inussit notas; sed hic fulgentissimo et caelesti ore, at tribunus Canutius continua rabie lacerabat Antonium. utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit; sed tribuni sanguine commissa proscriptio, Ciceronis velut satiato Antonio pacis finita* (i. e. ended, because on receiving Cicero's head, Ant. exclaimed that the proscription had done its work Plut. Cic. 49 § 1). Tac. dial. 37 not the definition of P. Quinctius or of Licinius Archias make Cic. a great orator: *Catilina et Milo et Verres et Antonius hanc illi famam circumdederunt*.

DIVINA very common in this application Mühlmann. Bonnell lex. Quintil.

125 VOLVERIS in the scroll.

A PRIMA PROXIMA 247 n. Ov. rem. am. 401 a prima proxima *sequis erit*. Cic. orat. § 217 proximus a *postremo*. Ov. ex Pont. II 8 37 a Caesare proxime Caesar. Quintil. I 7 § 16 proximum: ab *ultima litterarum*. Plin. ep. VII 20 § 6 *mihî primus quia te proximus*. See Hand Turs. I 42 (*prope ab*). 43—4 (*quartus, secundus, nonus, proximus, alter ab*).

ILLUM Demosthenem.

128 TORRENTEM 9 n. 119. Hor.

s. I 7 27—8. Heind. Lamb. Quintil. x 7 § 23.

PLENI MODERAN-

TEM FRENA THEATRI the assemblies of the people were held in theatres, as at Ephesus Wetst. on Acts XIX 29. Conybeare and Howson St Paul II¹ 77. Bernese. on Justin. XXII 2 § 10. Herald. advers. II 16. Tac. h. II 80. D'Orville on Chariton p. 374 Lips. Schömann de comit. 56—7. K. Fr. Hermann Priv. Alt. § 18 14. Thuc. VII 93 § 1. Frontin. strat. III 2 § 6. IV 7 § 22. VM. II 2 § 5 of ambassadors sent to Tarentum, *in theatrum, ut ad consulenda Græciæ, introducti, levationem . . . pergerant*. DS. XVI 84 § 3—85 § 1 B.C. 338 in the alarm before the battle of Chaeronea the people hurried to the *theatre* at day-break, without waiting for the usual summons. After the post had told the news, silence and fear reigned on the audience; none ventured to address the assembly, in reply to repeated invitations. Every eye was fastened on *Demosthenes*; he cheered the people, urging them to make an alliance with the Boeotians, whereby they doubled their forces and recovered from their despair. Ath. V 213¹ temples shut, gymnasia moss-grown, τὸ θέατρον ἀρεκκλήσιαστον, the courts without suits. Plut. Dion 43 § 1. Phoc. 34 § 2. Siden. c. XXIII 136—7 *qui Pandioniam movebat arte | orator caveam tumultuosus*.

MODERATEM FRENA Ov. m. VIII 796.

FRENA

VIII 88, very frequent in the metaphorical sense Mühlmann 564—5 *f. pudoris, f. licentiae inicere, voluptates tenere sub freno*. So Shaksp. 'to *bridle* passion,' 'the *bridle* of your will.' [Eur. Andr. 178 *δυνὶ ζευακκοῖν ἀρῆς τὴν ἡβίαν ἔχειν*. Lucian amores 37 *οὐδένος αὐτοῦ τῆς ἀδύνατος ἡνιοχεῖν δυνάμενος λογιζομένῳ*. Böttiger]. The familiarity of either metaphor *stare, f.* helped to disguise their incongruity when taken together. (Cf. Shaksp. *take up arms against a sea of troubles*. Hor. *quantum laborabis Charybdi | digne puer meliore flamma*.

THEATRI of Bacchus

Pollux VIII 133. Auson. lud. VII sap. 6—7. 10—1. Atticis quoque, | *quibus theatrum curiae praebebat vicem*. | . . . *una est Athenis atque in omni Graccia | ad consulendum publici sedes loci*.

129 DIS

ILLE ADVERSIS GENIUS FATIQUE SINISTRO according to the general belief of antiquity that suffering was a special mark of heaven's displeasure. Cf. Job's friends. Is. 9 2. Acts 28 4. Plaut. mil. 314 *quis magis dis inimicis natust quam tu atque iratis?* Liv. IX 1 § 11 *cum rerum humanarum maximum momentum sit, quam propitiis rem, quam adversis agant dis*. Pers. IV 27 *hunc dis iratis genioque sinistro*. Sen. de ben. IV 4 § 3 *quis tam duro fato et in poenam genitus? lud. de morte Claud. 11 § 3 dis iratis natum*. Hor. s. II 3 8 Lambin. 7 14. Phaedr. IV 19=20 15. Brisson. de famul. I 184. The 'frown of heaven' implies all the difficulties which beset D., from his guardian's injustice and the physical defects which he overcame, to his exile and death VM. VIII 7 E § 1 *proclutus est cum rerum natura et quidem victor abiit*.

130 PATER

ARDENTIS MASSAE FIDELIUS LIPUS as a blacksmith: so the elder Demosthenes appears in VM. III 4 E 2 (a rural enter). Lucian somn. 12. rhet. praec. 10. Siden. carm. II 187—8 *fabro progenitus, spreto cui patre poeta, eloquiis plus Ungui fuit*. XXIII 142—3. Martian. Capell. V § 429. On the mythical corruptions of Greek literary biography see n. on 28—53 p. 75. The biographers Plut. Dem. 4 § 2 setting Theopompus fr. 105 in

evidence that the father was a gentleman τῶν καλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν), Liban. p. 2 R (citing Aeschines adv. Ctes. § 171 p. 78 'his father was free; for one must not lie'), Zosimus (p. 146 R) testify that the father was called 'the cutler,' but explain that the sword-factory was only one source of his wealth; of the 14 talents which he left behind him, not a fourth part was invested in that business Arn. Schäfer Demosth. u. seine Zeit i 235—44. In the speeches against his fraudulent guardians the son makes honorable mention of him p. 833 26. 842 21; also de cor. 228 18. So the biographer of Sophokles contradicts the statements of Aristoxenos that he was a carpenter or smith, and of Istros, that he was a sword-cutler, allowing that he may have had slaves of those occupations. So Isokrates was satirised by Aristophanes and Strattis as a flutemaker, because he had slaves who made flutes [Plut.] vit. x or. 836^e. Philostr. soph. i 17 § 4. Schäfer p. 235 n. 2.

132 LUTEO VULCANO 'dingy Vulcan,' a humorous designation of a smith. cf. iv 133 n. 'Prometheus.'

AD RHETORICA MISIT the orator was far too young (being only 7 years of age Dem. 814 9) to have entered the school of rhetoric at his father's death. He complains (828 5) that his teachers were defrauded by Aphobos; Plut. Dem. 4 § 2 adds that he thereby lost the opportunity of a good education, and that his mother kept him back on the score of his weak health; but Aeschines (3 § 255 p. 90) ridicules his boyish indifference to hunting and games, in comparison with the art of rhetoric; and Dem. himself (312 21. 315 7) declares that he went in due course to school. His master in oratory was Isaeos (Plut. Dem. 5 § 3. Schäfer l. c. 252—8), whom he kept in his house for four years [Plut.] vit. x or. 844^b, in order to prepare himself for the charge of embezzlement against his guardians; a fee of 10,000 drachms recompensed Isaeos, on leaving his school for a single pupil ib. 839^e. Schäfer treats at length, ib. 272—308, of the later studies of Demosthenes, and the traces of his model Isaeos in his earlier speeches.

133—187 Spoils of wars, a corslet hung on stumps of trophies, a cheek-piece dangling from the battered casque, a chariot yoke short of its pole, a flagstaff from a prize galley, and a pensive prisoner carved high on the triumphal arch, these are ranked as more than human blessings. To this a Roman. Greek and barbarian captain has raised his soaring thoughts: toys like these have been the mainsprings of his hazard and his toil. So much fiercer is the thirst of renown than of virtue; for, hate her rewards, who woos bare virtue for herself? Yet their country was long ago sunk by the pride of a few, by their itch of applause and of an epitaph that might cleave to the stones that guard their ashes; stones to spring which there needs but the mischievous growth of the wild-fig tree, since tombs themselves have their appointed hour of doom. Lay Hannibal in the scale; how many pounds will you find in that greatest of commanders? yet this is he for whom Africa has not room.—Africa lashed by the Atlantic main to the west, stretching eastward to lukewarm Nile, and again southward to the Ethiopians and their tall elephants. Spain is added to his rule, he scales the Pyrenees: Nature reared a barrier of Alp and snow, he rends the rock and blasts the mountain with the steam of vinegar. Now Italy is won, yet still he pushes onward: 'Nothing,' he cries, 'is done, unless we storm the gates with our Carthaginian power, and I plant my colours in mid Subura.' O what a visage, o for a painter's canvas to do it justice, when the one-eyed general bestrode his Gaetulian elephant! What then is his end? O pride! why, vanquished in his turn, he posts into banishment, and sits there a mighty retainer, the marvel of a gaping crowd, in the lobby of a court, till his Bithynian majesty may

deign to wake. Not swords, nor volleys of stones, nor darts, shall quench that soul, which once embroiled the world, but that avenger of Canaë, the poisoned ring, making amends for floods of Roman blood. Go, madman, scour the stormy Alps, to become the wonder of school-boys, to furnish out a theme for a speech-day show. For Pella's youth one single globe is all too small; he chafes, poor soul, in the narrow bounds of the universe, as though pent in Gyara and tiny Seriphus; yet, let him once set foot in Babylon that city of brick, and a stone coffin will satisfy his every want: death and death alone betrays the nothingness of men's puny frames, what dwarfs our bodies are. Ships sailing across mount Athos, and other bold lies of Greek history, have long passed for truth, the sea paved by the same navy, a firm roadway for wheels; we believe that deep rivers failed and their streams were drained to the dregs as the Mede broke his fast, and whatever else Sostratus sings and strains himself to sing with rocking armpits. Yet in what plight did he return, after the flight from Salamis,—he who in barbarian fashion was wont to stem with the lash against the North-West and South-East, winds that had never brooked like outrage in their Aeolian dungeon,—he who had fettered earth-shaking Neptune's self—so far relenting, no doubt, that he did not sentence him to be branded to boot! Would any god accept service under such a lord!—But in what plight, I say, did he return? why with one poor bark, while the waves ran blood and the lumbered prow struggled through shoals of corpses. Such forfeit did glory—glory sought with prayers—wring from him.

A parallel passage, which Iuv. may have had in mind, is Manil. iv 37 *scilicet Hannibal e. g. 37* (Iuv. 155. 165) *quid referam Cannas adnotaque moenibus arma?* 41—2 (Iuv. 162. 165) *factiva morte.* 65—6 (Iu. 179. 185—6) *Xerxem, matius et ipso naufragium pelago.* Croesus, Marius, Pompeius, Priam are introduced later by Iuv.

133 *seq.* [Plat.] Ale. ii 142^a generals exiled and put to death, more traitly besieged by false accusers than they had ever been by an enemy, so that they regret their successful ambition, *ὥστε ἐνίοις αὐτῶν εὐχεσθαι ἀστρατηγέτους εἶναι μᾶλλον ἢ ἐστρατηγέναι.*

133 EXUVIAE from *exuō* cf. *ἐκθέω*, *sub-u-cultū*, *nudus* i.e. *ne-u-dus*, *inducit* (Curtius gr. Etymol. ii¹ 205—6) 'strippings,' used of the serpent's slough, the Nemean lion's skin etc., very frequently, as here, of spoils taken in war: *σάλλα* (from *σάλλω* to flay) and *spolia* are exact parallels. Tac. an. iii 72 *hostiles exuvias.* see Mühlmann.

123—4 *TRUNCIS ADFIXA TROPAEIS LORICA ET FRACTA DE CASSIDE BUC- CULA PENDENS* Tac. rh. ii 18 *in modum tropaeorum arma subscriptis victoriarum gentium nominibus imposuit.* ib. 22 *congeriem armorum struxit superbo cum titulo.* Gaius (Caligula Suet. 45) ordered a sudden attack of the Germans to be reported to him, on which he and his friends with some horsemen hurried into the nearest forest, *truncatisque arboribus et in modum tropaeorum adornatis*, returned to camp by torch-light, taunting with cowardice those who had not shared in his exploit. Trophies were borrowed by the Romans from Greece, and often appear on coins, always in the shape of the trunk of a tree with a cross bar hung with arms. See Aen. xi 5—11. CASSIDE Diez has a warning against the derivation of *cassque* from *cassis*.

BUCCULA = *παραπλάγις* gloss. p. 206 Valpy; the cheekpiece of the helmet. In low Latin = buckle. *Buccula* also = *δωρεά*; the boss of a shield, whence buckler.

135 CURTUM TEMONE IUGUM the yoke of a war chariot broken off at the pole, a part of the trophy.

135—6 *VICTAEQUE*

TRIREMIS APLUSTRE an ornament of boards, projecting above the stern of vessels, in the form of a bird's crest or wing, or a fish's tail. A staff with gay ribbons rose from it Sil. x 324 *lucroque aplustria velo*; which, floating in the wind, served as a weatherecock. It was carried in naval triumphs, like modern flags. cf. Luc. iii 586. On the two forms *aplustre* and *aplustrum* see G. J. Voss. de analog. ii 13. There is a cut of an *aplustre*, which appears on the column of Trajan and on coins, in Rich companion.

136 SUMMO TRISTIS CAPTIVOS IN ARCU Luc. viii 818 *extractos spoliis hostilibus arcus*. Prud. c. Symm. ii 556—61 *frustra igitur currus summo miramur in arcu | ... sub pedibusque ducum captivos poplite flecto | ad iuga depressos manibusque in terga retortis | et suspensa gravi telorum fragmina trunco*. There still exist in Rome 5 triumphal arches, (1) of Drusus; (2) of Titus, highly valuable for the artistic merit and the subject of its sculptures, which represent the golden candlestick, the table of show-bread etc. from the temple at Jerusalem; (3) of Septimius Severus; (4) of Gallienus; (5) of Constantine. See Burn Rome and the Campagna ind. s. v. *arch*. Pauly i² 1487—9. J. P. Bellorii veteres arcus Augustorum triumphis insigne. Rom. 1690 fol.

138. GRATUS as Alexander 168—72.

BARBARUS as Hannibal

147—167, and Xerxes 173—187.

INDUPERATOR iv 29.

An archaic form, found in Lucr., and afterwards in Optatianus, Prudent., Sidon., Portirius (L. Müller de re metr. 394. 469). Emilius has *indupero*, Lucr. *indupedio*, carn. de figuris orat. 66 (in Halm rhet. Lat. 66) *indupetro*. Exx. of the pronoun *endo* (ἔνδορ), *indo*, *indu* in Corssen Aussprache u. s. w. ii² 271—2. cf. Iuv. xv 157 *defendier*.

140 the only verse in Iuv. in which one anapaestic word is followed by three spondaic; two spondees follow an anapaest vi 458 (Ribbeck). With the thought cf. Pliny's argument against the ballot ep. iii 20 § 8 *quoque cuique eadem honestatis cura secreto quae palam? Multi famam, conscientiam pauci verentur*.

INDE from trophies and

triumphal arches and 'Westminster Abbey.'

FAMAE SITIS

iv 138 *alicuique famem*. cf. on the metaphor Obbar on Hor. ep. i 18 23. Wetst. on S. Matt. 5 6.

141—2 QUIS ENIM VIRTUTEM AM-
PLECTITUR IPSAM, PRAEMIA SI TOLLAS? Blomf. gloss. Aesch. P. V. 327. Quintil. xii 11 § 29 *more eorum, qui a se non virtutes, sed voluptatem, quae fit ex virtutibus, peti dicunt*. Ov. ex P. ii 3 11—14. 35—6 you can scarce find one in a thousand virtutem pretium qui putet esse sui. | *ipse decor, recte facti si praemia desint, | non movet et gratis puenitet esse probum*; | . . . *iudice te mercede caret per seque petenda est | eternis virtus incommutata bonis*. see more in Grang. and compare the arguments of philosophers on the *summum bonum*, whether virtue alone, or virtue accompanied by outward advantages. On the constr. *amplectitur, si tollas* cf. 205. 339 n. vii 50. xi 16. Ov. l. c. Ter. ad. 761—2 *si cupiat . . . , non potest*. Madvig § 348 b.

142 TAMEN yet the glory, which spurs men on to effort, is often the ruin of their country. There is an allusion to the civil wars of Rome. OLIM ever and anon, again and again, ποτέ, Germ. *sonst*. Serv. Aen. viii 391 *fere ut solet*. Hor. s. i 1 25—6 Heind. *ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi | doctores*. Hand Tursell. iv 368. Lambin. and Obbar on Hor. ep. i 10 42.

143 TITULI epitaph. vi 230 *titulo res digna sepulcri*. Luc. viii 815—6 of Pompeius' grave *surgit miserabile bustum | non ullis plenum titulis*. cf. ib. 805—14. Plin. ii § 154 of the earth *nullo magis sacra merito quam quo nos quoque sacros facit, etiam monumenta ac titulos gerens nomenque prorogans nostrum et memoriam*

extendens contra brevitatem aevi. See the funeral inscriptions in the great collections. Sen. de brev. vit. 20 § 1 (cited by Silvestri) *quosdam cum in consummationem dignitatis per mille indignitates erupissent, misera subito cogitatio laborasse ipsos in titulum sepulcri.* Hor. c. iv 8 13—5. s. ii 3 84—92.

144 SAXIS CINERUM CUSTODIBUS Priscian vii § 33, citing this v. hoc custos raro nisi figurate invenias.

144—5 AD QUAE DISCUTIENDA VALENT STERILIS MALA ROBORA FICI at this time (Sept. 1871) a wild fig-tree may be seen growing out of the wall of the senate-house court, Cambridge. Hor. epod. 5 17 schol. sepulcris caprificos erutas. Prop. v=iv 5 71—2 sit tumulus lenae curto cetus amphora collo, argeat hanc supra vis, caprificae, tua, Pers. i 25. Sen. n. q. ii 6 § 5. Mart. x 2 9 marmora Messallae indit caprificus. Isid. orig. xvii 7 § 18 has an absurd etymology caprificus appellata eo quod parietes, quibus innascitur, carpit: erumpit enim et prodit ex latebris quibus concepta est.

146 Cic. ad fam. iv 5 § 4 hem! nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit aut occisus est, quorum vita brevior esse debet, cum uno loco tot oppidum cadavera proiecta iacent? Prop. iv=iii 2 19—20. Mart. i 88 4—5. Auson. epigr. 35 9—10 monumenta fatiscunt, | mors etiam saxis nominibusque venit. Rutil. Namat. i 414 cernimus exemplis oppida posse mori.

147—8 EXPENDE HANNIBALEM, QUOT LIBRAS IN DUCE SUMMO INVENIES with the whole passage comp. Sen. n. q. iii pr. § 6 quemadmodum Hannibal Alpes superaverit scribunt, quemadmodum confirmatus Hispaniae cladibus bellum Italiae inopinatus intulerit, fractisque rebus et post Carthaginem pertinax reges pererraverit ducem promittens, exercitum petens, quemadmodum non deserit omnibus angulis bellum senex quaerere: adeo sine patria pati poterat, sine hoste non poterat. cf. Inv. 172—3. Ov. m. xii 615—6 iam cinis est et de tam magno restat Achille | nescio quid parvam quod non bene compleat urnam. Hamlet v 1 186—204.

DUCE SUMMO cf. comm. on Nep. xxiii 1 § 1.

148 CAPIT XI 171 n. 'has room for,' 'is large enough to satisfy.' Cic. p. imp. Cn. Pomp. § 66 quae civitas est . . . quae unius tribuni militum . . . spiritus capere possit? id. p. Mil. § 87. exx. in Barth on Stat. Ach. i 151. Burm. on Ov. tr. iii 4 30. Corte on Luc. i 111. Mützell on Curt. iii 4—11 § 12. Hofm. Peerlkamp Verg. vol. ii p. 209. Liv. xxxix 16 § 3. Flor. iv 2 § 14. Claud. in Ruf. ii 156. In Gr. χαρῆ Wetst. on Io. 21 25. Demosth. 118 8. 579 3.

MAURO cf. Maura unda in Hor. c. ii 6 3—4.

149 Markl. conj. Niloque amota tepente rursus etc. 'Africae fines describit quibus non contentus fuit Annibal; nempe, a Mauretania usque ad Aethiopiam: amota Nilo tepente, est, quae pertingit a Nilo ad Aethiopas. rursus est ex alia parte.'

NILO TEPENTI Prop. iii=ii 33 3 Nilo . . . tepente. 150 RURSUS AD MAMIL. iv 602 rursum usque ad Nilum directis fluctibus exit.

ELEPHANTOS XI 124—7. XII 104.

151 ADDITUR IMPERIIS HISPANIA Sil. i 190—242. Liv. xxi 30 § 2. The Carthaginians had held only a few factories in Spain till the S. and W. coasts of the peninsula were reduced by Hamilcar Barcae b.c. 236—228 and his son-in-law Hasdrubal 227—220, who thus opened out for Carthage a source of wealth, a school of arms, and a recruiting ground (Flor. i 22=ii 6 § 38). As a boy of thirteen Hannibal accompanied his father Hamilcar to Spain b.c. 236; in b.c. 220 he succeeded the murdered Hasdrubal as commander-in-chief there, having before commanded the cavalry; in 218 he crossed the Pyrenees with a combined army of Spaniards and Africans; in 207 his own brother Hasdrubal, who had brought a Spanish army to

his aid, lost his life in the battle of Sena. Polyb. iii 39 the Carthaginian dominion extended in Africa from the altars of Philaenos (the boundary of Kyrene) to the pillars of Hercules; and in Spain from thence to the Pyrenees. On the rapidity of Hannibal's march (*transiit*) cf. ib. 40 § 2. 41 § 6. Sil. i 643—5. On his *imperium* Liv. xxxv 42 § 12 *spe animoque complexum orbis terrarum imperium*.

152 *OPPOSUIT NATURA ALPEMQUE NIVEMQUE* Rutil. Namat. ii 33—6 God set the Apennines as a vanguard of Latium, a barrier scarce accessible by mountain-paths: *invidiam timuit natura paremque putavit* Arctois Alpes opposuisse *minis*. Cic. prov. cons. § 34 *Alpibus Italiani munierat antea natura non sine aliquo divino numine*. cf. Mamertin. genethl. Maxim. 2 fin. Naturally Hercules was regarded as the first to open the road Nep. xiiii 3 § 4 Bos. DS. iv 19 §§ 3—4. Liv. v 34 § 6. App. Syr. 10. Sil. iii 496—517. Amm. xv 10 § 9. The literature on the route of Hannibal is given in Pauly i² 796—7; Niebuhr and Mommsen hold that it was over the Little St Bernard: Mr Rob. Ellis has shewn reasons for believing that he crossed by the little mt. Cenis: much snow had already fallen Polyb. iii 54 § 1. 55 §§ 1—6 where is a lively picture of the obstacles overcome. Scipio ib. 61 § 5 could not believe that Hannibal would have the hardihood to essay a passage.

ALPEM the sing. also in Ov. Luc. Claud. Milton. NIVEMQUE Sen. ep. 51 § 5 *indomitum illum nivibus atque Alpibus virum*.

153 *DEDUCIT SCOPULOS ET MONTIUM RUMPIT ACETO* Plin. xxxvi § 2 Hannibal's passage of the Alps was regarded by our ancestors as a portent. Polyb. iii 47 § 6—48 complains of the falsehoods current on the subject; claiming credit for his own account as derived from the evidence of contemporaries and from personal survey of the ground. He says nothing of the vinegar. Liv. xxi 37 they set fire to a great pile of wood, and soften the rocks when red hot by pouring vinegar upon them; they then cut a way through them. cf. Plin. xxiii § 57 of vinegar *saxa rumpit infusum quae non ruperit ignis antecedens*. App. Hann. 1. Serv. on Aen. x 13 who quotes Iuv. Amm. xv 10 § 11. See Niebuhr's lectures.

154 *IAM TENET ITALIAM* after the battle of Cannae Polyb. iii 118 §§ 2—5. Liv. xxii 54 § 10.

155 *ACTUM NIHIL EST agere* 'to effect' is often used with *nulturnm*, *plus*, *plurimum*, *nonnihil*. Klotz i¹ 256 a. Freund. [Lucan ii 657 of Caesar *nil actum credens, dum quid superesset agendum*. J. E. S. and H. R. B.]. Aen. xi 227—8 *nil omnibus actum tantorum impensis operum*. Hor. s. i 9 15 *nil agis*. ii 3 103 *nil agit*. Ov. m. vi 685 *ubi blanditiis agitur nihil*. Liv. xxiv 61 § 6 *nihil actum esse . . . exilio Hannibalis, si absens quoque novas moliri res . . . posset*. Phaedr. ii 5 3 *multum agendo nil agens*. Plin. ep. i 9 § 8 a witticism of Atilius *satius est otiosum esse quam nihil agere*. Vfl. v 299. Stat. Th. xii 442. Justin. xxxviii 1 § 1 *nihil actum morte patris existimans, si adulescentes paternum regnum . . . occupassent*. See Ruhnkens on Rutil. Lup. ii 11 and on Ter. ad. v 8 12.

MILITE S. Aug. de gen. ad litt. v 26 *dicitur miles et multi intelleguntur*. so *eques*.

PORTAS VI 290—1. VM. iii 7 § 10 after the battle of Cannae, the site of the enemy's camp, *tum maxime Capenam portam armis Hannibale pulsante*, was sold for its full value. Frontin. strat. iii 18. At the same time both the Romans and Carthaginians expected the speedy capture of Rome Polyb. iii 118 §§ 4—5. Maharbal undertook in five days to dine on the Capitol Liv. xxii 51 § 2. VM. ix 5 E § 3. *Hannibal ad portas* was long a word of terror in Rome Cic. de fin. iv § 22. cf. Oros. iv 17. Sen. de ir. ii 2 § 5 *timor, qui Hannibale post Cannas*

moenia circumsidente lactoris percurrit animos. Plin. xxxiv § 32 three statues in Rome of Hannibal, the only enemy (!) who launched a spear within its walls. Hieron. ep. 123-11 Hannibal, *de Hispaniae finibus extra tempestas, cum vastasset Italiam, vidit urbem, nec ausus est obsidere toto orbe fugitivus, tandem Bithyniae mortem veneno repperit.*

156 FRANGIMUS ET PONO Ramshorn p. 959 takes *frangimus* as—'I break;' for *ex.* of a like sudden change from pl. to sing. see Kuhn *gr. Gr.* § 430 d. Hildebr. on Apul. i p. 11. Ov. tr. i 5 57 *docti multa nostra poetae.* id. m. v 494 *Bach Pisa mihi patria est et ab Elide ducimus ortus.* Spald. on Quintil. iii 6 § 21. Burm. ib. x 1 § 41 p. 889. Broukh. ad Tibull. iii 6 55. Here however the standard might be planted by the general in person, while the gates would be carried by a body of troops. For Hannibal's march on Rome, a diversion intended to raise the siege of Capua, B. C. 211 see vii 162 n. Polyb. ix 4 § 7-7 § 2. Liv. xxvii 7-11 § 3 he advanced himself to the temple of Hercules at the Colline gate and surveyed the city. cf. Plin. xv § 76). Prud. c. Symm. ii 738-40.

SUBURA v 106. xi 51 n. the Cheopside of Rome, at the back of the Argiletum between the converging points of the Quirinal and Esquiline Buri Rome and the Campagna 79-80.

157 QUALIS FACIES ET QUALI DIGNA TABELLA there were Hogarths in antiquity, as many extant remains prove Champfleury *hist. de la caricature antique.* Paris 1865. Hipponax was said by his lampoons to have driven the sculptors Bupalus and Athenis to commit suicide. Their offence was (Plin. xxxvi § 12) *Hipponacti notabilis foeditas voltus erat, quamobrem imaginem eius lasciviam iocorum hi proposuere ridentium circulis* (Calderinus).

158 CUM GAETULA DUCEM PORTAVERIT BELUA LUSCUM XII 103-8 of the elephant belua... *Tyrio parere solbant* Hannibali. In consequence of the battle of the Trebia, Dec. 218, Hannibal lost all his remaining elephants except one, mounted on which he crossed the Apennines and the flooded lowlands between the Sarchio and the Arno in the spring of 217; four days and three nights the troops waded through the waters, sleeping on the baggage and on the carcasses of the horses which fell. Here Hannibal lost one eye Polyb. iii 79. Liv. xxii 2. Sil. iv 749-62. Oros. iv 15.

GAETULA v 53 the Gaetuli dwelt N. of Mauretania and Libya, N. of the negro tribes.

DELUA see Forc.

LUSCUM 228.

Pers. i 128 *Iuseo qui possit dicere, Iusec!* So Philip, Antigonus and Sertorius were all one-eyed Plut. Sert. 1 § 2. Tac. h. iv 13 of Julius Civilis *Sertorium se aut Hannibalem ferens simili oris dehonesta iumento.* Comm. on Nep. xxiii 4 § 3. Iuno in a dream threatened Hannibal with the loss of the other eye Coelius Antipater in Cic. de div. i § 48.

159 VINCIUM B. C. 204 near Croton by the consul P. Sempronius Liv. xxix 36; and again B. C. 202 near Zama by P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus the elder Polyb. xv 5-19. Liv. xxx 29-35.

160 NEMPE 110 n.

IN EXILIUM PRAECEPTUM FUGIT Cic. p. Sest. § 142. VM. v 3 E § 1. Plut. Flamin. 9 § 7. Sen. n. q. iii pr. § 6. Liv. xxx 37 § 13 a rumour that Hannibal fled to Antiochus III 'the Great' immediately after Zama, and that the Carthaginians reply to Scipio's demand for the surrender was, *Hannibalem in Africa non esse.* But in fact he remained some years at Carthage, where he introduced constitutional and financial reforms. His political enemies denounced to the Romans his intrigues with Antiochus; and the Romans, in spite of Scipio's remonstrances (VM. iv 1 § 6 and Liv.) demanded that he should be given up; on which he escaped to Tyre, and then to Antiochus (Cic. de or. ii § 75. Liv. xxxiii

45-49. xxxiv 60-1 who dates his flight B.C. 195; but Nepos xxiii 7 B.C. 196). cf. Justin. xxxi 1 § 7-c. 8. App. Syr. 4. 9. Zonar. ix 18 fin.

161 CLIENS SEDET AD PRAETORIA REGIS, DONEC BITHYNO LIBEAT VIGILARE TYRANNO like the Roman clients, rising before dawn to dance attendance at the levees of the great 128 n. cf. Sil. xiii 886. 888-9 *Assyrio famulus regi . . . Prusiaceas delatus segniter oras altera servitia imbelli patietur in aëro.* SEDET a suppliant's

posture Stav. on Nep. iv 4 § 4. Stanl. on Aesch. Suppl. 232. Hermann gottesd. Alt. § 23 26. cf. Themistokles on the hearth of the Molossian king Admetos Thuc. i 136 § 3. PRAETORIA 175 n.

REGIS Lucian. dial. mort. 12 § 6. Prusias I, king of Bithynia B.C. 236-186, brother-in-law and ally of Philip of Macedon. After the defeat of Antiochus at Magnesia B.C. 190 he was required to surrender Hannibal (Polyb. xxi 14 § 7. xxii 26 § 11), which he would have done, if Hannibal had not escaped to Crete (Nep. xxiii 9. Justin. xxxii 4 §§ 2-8) and thence to Prusias (Nep. Iust. ii. cc. Strab. xii 563 fin. Zonar. ix 20); a legend carried him first to Artaxas king of Armenia, for whom (like a mythical foundry) he designed the new capital Artaxata Plut. Luc. 31 §§ 5-6. Strab. xi 528 fin. Prusias II the son, B.C. 186-148, employed Hannibal against Eumenes II, and was rebuked by him for superstitious deference to omens when opposed to military experience Cie. de div. ii § 52. VM. iii 7 E § 6 (Plut. de exil. p. 606 says that it was to Antiochus that the lesson was given). To Hannibal was ascribed the foundation of Prusa in Bithynia Plin. v § 148.

163 ANIMAE, QUAE RES HUMANAS MISCUIT OLIM so *miscere compulsiua, civitatem, omnia, plura.* See Fore. Gesner. A dream of Hannibal's quoted by Polyb. iii 48 § 7, is related by Silienus and Coelius Antipater in Cie. de div. i § 49. Liv. xxi 22 §§ 6-9. VM. i 7 E § 1. Sil. iii 170-214. Zon. viii 22. Mercury, or some god or hero, led him forth to war, forbidding to look back. Curiosity making him turn his head, he saw a gigantic monster, twined with snakes, crushing trees and buildings in its course, amid a destructive storm; this was the 'devastation of Italy'; he was to march right onward, taking no thought for what he left behind him. cf. Hannibal to Antiochus in Liv. xxxv 19 § 4 whereever I shall learn that there is strength and arms, thither I will go, *toto orbe terrarum quærens aliquos Romanis hostes.* Hannibal is commonly compared to some mighty force of nature, a conflagration or hurricane Hor. c. iv i 42-4. Many exx. of *res humanæ* in Mühlmann *humani* 1318 fin. = pl. *humana* ibid. 1319. The 'world' then known was indeed troubled by Hannibal: first the West and then the East were hurled by him against Rome; and he lived to see both subjugated.

164 NON...NON...NEC Hand Tursell. iv 123.

FINEM DABUNT Eum. in Scip. ap. Maer. vi 2 § 26 and Lucr. ii 119 *pausam dare* Mühlmann *finis* col. 324 cites Att. 293 *finem dare miseris* and other exx. from Verg. and Claud. and (s. v. *de* col. 513) *exitum dare* from Vopisc. Hannibal's death was dated B.C. 183 by Valerius Antias (Liv. xxxix 56 § 7) and Atticus (Nep. xxiii 13 § 1); by Polybius B.C. 182, and by Sulpicius Bitho B.C. 181 (ib.). In the same year died Philopoemen (also by poison) and P. Scipio (Fischer röm. Zeittafeln B.C. 183).

165-6 CANNARUM VINDEX ET TANTI SANGUINIS ULTOR ANULUS ii 155. vii 163. xi 200. B.C. 216 after the battle of Cannæ (*Cannæ*, Polyb. iii 107-118) Hannibal sent home three *modii* (VM. vii 2 E § 16. Plin. xxxiii § 20. Aug. civ. D. iii 19. Oros. iv 16. Eutr. iii 11. Liv. xxiii 12 § 1 mentions this report, but prefers another, reducing the amount to one *modius* or two *modii* (Flor. ii 6 § 18) of golden rings of equites' skin in

this great disaster (Flor. ib. § 15 *potens ultimum vulnus imperii*). Lucian dial. mort. 12 § 2 does not specify any number.

166 ANULUS when Prusias consented to deliver him up, Hannibal took poison, which he had upon him for the purpose Liv. xxxix 51 § 8 (a *'regius mos'* id. xxx 15 § 4). Varro in his *satura* on suicide ap. Non. 345 21 *quaerit ibidem ab Hannibale, cur biberit medicamentum: 'quia Romanis,' inquit, 'me Prusiades tradere volebat.'* Nep. xxiii 12 § 5. VM. ix 2 E § 2. Sil. xiii 885-893. App. Syr. 11. Solin. 42 § 3. Justin. xxxii 4 § 8. Plut. Flamin. 20. DChrys. 64 ii 243 30 D. Auson. idyl. 12 hist. 16. Zonar. ix 21. Eutr. iv 2=5. Sidon. e. ii 300-4. Oros. iv 20 p. 270. The ring occurs only in AV. vir. ill. 12 § 6. cf. Plin. xxxiii § 25 some, like Demosthenes, hide poisons under jewels, *anulosque mortis gratia habent*. So Vibulenus Agrippa A. D. 33 swallowed in the senate poison which he wore in a ring DCass. lxxii 21 § 4 Fabric. Kirchmann de anulis p. 255.

I DEMENS Sil. xi 96 i demens, i quo tendis.

I ET CURRE a formula of derision or remonstrance, used with or without *et* and *mane* 310 n. vi 306. xii 57. Jahn on Pers. iv 19. Mühlmann co col. 767. Schmid on Hor. ep. i 6 17. Wetst. on James 4 13. Savar. on Sidon. ep. i 3 init. M. Aurel. ix § 29 *ἔταγε νῦν καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον... μοι λέγε*. Iuv. ii 131 *vade ergo et cede*. Avian. fab. 40 9.

167 UT PUERIS PACEAS ET DECLAMATIO FIAS i 16 n. vii 160-3 n. *iuvēni, cuius mihi sexta | quaque die miserum dirus caput Annibal implet; | quidquid id est, de quo deliberat, an petat urbem!* a Cannis. Scholastic theses from the plans and history of Hannibal in Cic. de inv. i § 17. ii § 171. cf. de fin. v § 70. ad Heren. iii § 2. Quintil. iii 8 § 17. Emper. in Halm rhet. Lat. 571 27-31. Pers. i 29-30 *ten circulatorum centum dictata fuisse | pro nihilo pondus?* Hor. epod. 11 8 *fabula quanta fui*, where see Lambin. p. 373-4. Tibull. i 4 83 *ne turpis fabula fiam*. Ov. amor. iii 1 21. Obbar on Hor. ep. i 13 9. Mitford cites Stat. Ach. ii 273.

UT PUERIS PACEAS Schol.

DECLAMATIO Schol.

deliberativa, Hannibal utrum de Alpibus recederet.

168 VNUS PELLAEUS IUVENI NON SUFFICIT ORBIS xiv 311-4 anthol. ii 15 B. 702 M. epitaph of Alexander suffieit huic tumulus [Iuv. 172], *cui non suffecerat orbis: | res brevis ampla fuit, cui fuit ampla brevis s.* Anth. 934 31-4 R. Plut. Alex. 6 § 2 Philip to Alexander, after he had broken Bucephalos, 'son, seek a kingdom equal to thee, for Macedonia has not room for thee *Μακεδονία γάρ σε οὐ χωρεῖ.*' On the boundless ambition of Alexander see Arr. vii 1 § 4. VM. viii 14 E § 2 Alexander's lament, when taught that there were many worlds *heu me miserum, quod ne uno quidem adhuc sum potitus*. Ioan. Sarisb. polier. viii 5. Sen. ep. 119 §§ 7-8 *post Darcum et Indos pauper est Alexander. . . . Mundi claustra perrumpit . . . inventus est, qui concupisceret aliquid post omnia ille modo ignobilis anguli* [there is a like sarcasm in Pellaeo] *non sine controversia dominus tacto fine terrarum per suum rediturus orbem tristis est.* id. de ben. vii 2 § 5-3 § 1. cf. Haase's ind. Curt. ix 4-16 § 18 Mützell. For text and specimens of rhetorical exercises on this theme cf. Quintil. iii 8 § 16. M. Sen. contr. 22 § 19. suas. 1 § 2 POMPEIUS SILO *idem sunt termini et regni tui et mundi . . . osecus tempus est Alexandrum cum orbe et cum sole desinere. . . .* § 3 ALIBECUS SILO *Alexander orbi magnus est, Alexandro orbis angustus est. . . .* § 5 CESTIUS orbis illum suus non capit. . . § 14 TUSCUS ABELLIUS *testor ante orbem tibi tuum deesse quam mihi item.* cf. Hamlet v 1 232-233. When shortly before his death (Arr. vii

15 § 5) embassies arrived from Spain, Gaul, Italy (perhaps Rome itself), Seythia, Aethiopia, he seemed to himself and others lord of earth and sea. He formed a port at Babylon and designed expeditions on the Caspian and the Persian gulf (ib. 16) esp. against the Arabs (19-20). He designed to make of the Euphrates, what he had made of the Nile, and what some Euphrates valley railway may yet make of it, a high road for the commerce of East and West; Babylon was to be the capital of his universal empire Ritter *Erdkunde* x 21-34. 37-43. His admirals' discoveries remained the chief source of geographical knowledge for those parts till very recent times (Ritter).

PELLAEI IUVENI Claud. epist. i 16 *Pellaeum iuvenem regum flexere ruinae*. Symm. laud. in Gratian. § 6 *Pellaeum ducem*. Stat. s. iv 659-60 *P. regnator*. A common epithet of Alexander, also of Philip, who were both natives of Pella (Strab. xvi 752. Mel. ii 3 § 1 with Tzschucke) and also Alexandrian, see cxx. in lexx. Pella in Bottiaea, on an eminence by a lake formed by the river Lydias, 120 stadia from its mouth (Strab. vii fr. 20 p. 330), is mentioned Herod. vii 124 and called by Xenophon Hellen. v 2 § 13 the largest city of Macedonia. From the time of Philip it was the royal residence and so continued till the fall of the monarchy. See the description in Liv. xlii 46. The comparison of Alexander and Hannibal is a common-place Liv. xxxv 14 §§ 6-11. App. Syr. 10. Lucian dial. mort. 12. ver. hist. ii 9. Plut. Flamin. 21 § 3.

IUVENI Alexander's early death (in his 33rd year B.C. 323) is a constant theme of rhetoric Cic. Phil. v § 48. Tac. an. ii 73.

NON SUFFICIT ORBIS 32. vi 53 *unus Hiberinae vir sufficit?* Luc. v 355-6 *sperantes omnia dextas | exarmare datur, quibus hic non sufficit orbis*. ib. x 455-6 of Caesar *hic, cui Romani spatium non sufficit orbis, | parvae regna putat Tyriis cum Gadibus Indos* [cf. Iuv. x 1 n.]. Vell. ii 46 § 1 of Caesar *alterum paene imperio nostro ac suo quaerens orbem*.

169 AESTUAT INFELIX ANGUSTO LIMITE MUNDI met. from the sea surging in a narrow channel Luc. vi 63 *aestuat angusta rabies civilis harena*. Mifford cites the imitation of Oros. ii 23 p. 209 of Seleucus and Lysimachus *cum orbem terrarum . . . soli possiderent, et angustissimos senectutis ac vitae suae terminos non adspicientes angustos esse imperio suo totius mundi terminos arbitrabantur*.

170 UT GYARI CLAUSUS SCOPULIS PARVAQUE SERIPHIO on Gyarus and the banishment to islands see i 73 n. pp. 120-3 *brevibus Gyaris*. vi 563-4 of astrologers *sed qui paene perit, cui vis in Cyclada mitti | contigit et parva tandem caruisse Seripho*. Ov. m. v 242 *parvae . . . Seriphi*. ib. 251-2. Seriphos, now Serpho, one of the Kyklades, between Kythnos and Siphnos, 12 m. p. in circuit Plin. iv § 66. Its insignificance appears from the retort of Themistokles to the Seriphian (Plat. rep. i 329ⁿ. Cic. Cat. mai. § 8. Plut. Them. 18 § 5. apophth. 185^o. cf. the Seriphian's rejoinder to the Athenian, who derided his birthplace, Stob. fl. 39 29 'my country is a disgrace to me, you to your country'); its incommodity as a residence from Plut. de exil. 7 p. 602^a. Cic. d. n. i § 88. schol. Aristoph. Ach. 541-2. Aristid. i 637. 811 Pind. Hither (Tac. an. ii 85) Vistilia, a highborn matron, was banished for shameless prostitution A. D. 19; hither also B.C. 24 Cassius Severus the orator, who had already been banished to Crete for the caustic criticisms on the great, which he had continued to publish in exile ib. iv 21 *bonisque exutus, interdicto igni atque aqua, saxo Seripho consenuit*.

SCOPULIS Sen. epigr. 9 13-4 to his native city Corduba *ille tuus quondam magnus, tua gloria, civis infingar scopulo*. cf. 6 11 *qui taceo saxis telluris adhaerens*.

171—2 Shaksp. Hen. iv pt. 1 v 4 88—92 *ill-weaved ambition, how much art thou shrunk!* | *when that this body did contain a spirit,* | *a kingdom for it was too small a bound;* | *but now* two paces of the vilest earth | *is room enough.* cf. Pope o death, *all eloquent, you only prove* | *what dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love.*

171 CUM TAMEN A FIGULIS MUNIAM INTRAVERIT URBEM Alexander entered Babylon B. C. 323, in spite of the warnings of soothsayers (Arr. viii 16 § 5—18. 22 § 1. 24—28. Plut. 73 § 5. DS. xviii 112. 116 § 4) and there died in the same year, 11 June (Thirlwall c. 55. Droysen. M. Sen. smas. 4 *de lib rat* Alexander Magnus an Babyloniam intret, *cum denuntiatum esset illi responso auguris periculum.* Sen. de const. sap. 6 § 8 *non* Babylonios illi muros contuleris, *quos* Alexander intravit. On the walls of Babylon see Ritter xi 865—924. Layard's Nineveh ii 6 275—8. Hdt. i 178—183 with the commentators; a trench was dug, the clay from the trench formed into bricks and baked in kilns; then the face of the ditch and the wall were built of the bricks, cemented with bitumen and reeds. Aristoph. av. 552 with *schol.* *πεπραχίαν μεγάλην πλινθούς όπταίς όσπερ Βαβυλώνα.* Ov. m. iv 57—8 *dicitur altam* | *coctilibus maris cinasse Semiramis urbem*, where see the notes in Burn. Prop. iv=iii 11 21—2. Luc. vi 49—50 *fragili circumdata testa* | *moenia miratur r. fagi* *Babylonia Parthi.* Mart. ix 75 2—3. Strab. xvi 743. DS. ii 7 § 4. Curt. v 1=4 § 25. Vitruv. viii 3 § 8. Justin. i 2 § 7. Philo Hg. 5 § 1. All these authorities notice that these walls, which have served many centuries and many towns as quarries, were built of brick. See G. Rawlinson in Bible dict.

A FIGULIS MUNIAM URBEM this indirect designation of a person or thing or place is characteristic of Iuv. 10. 28—32. 50. 108—9. 179. 226. 257. 272. 276—81. 331. 342. i 10. 25. 33—6. 130. ii 28. iii 79—80. 116. v 45. 46. vi 7—8. 337—41. 615—7. 621—3. 661. vii 25. 64. 68. 205—6. viii 237. 245. 253. 262. 265. xi 61—2. xii 3. 4. 47. 70—3. xiii 43. 79. 80. 185—7. 199. xiv 35. 43. 81—2. 287. 312. xvi 6.

172 SARCOPHAGO CONTENTUS ERIT 147. anth. lat. 437 4 R. Mart. ix 43 7—8. Ov. m. xii 615—6 *iam cinis est, et de tom magno restat Achille, nescio quid, parvam quod non bene compleat urnam.* Plin. h. n. ii § 175. Stat. s. ii 7 93—5 *sic natum Nymphaei Tenantis* [of Hammon] | *post certus obitusque fulminatos* | *angusto Babylon premit sepulcro.* Menand. fr. inc. 176. Antonin. vi 24 Alexander and his muleteer come to the same state after death. *sarcophagus* 'carnivorous' 'flesh-eating,' is an epithet of *lapis, lapis Aelius*, a stone chosen for coffins as hastening decay; tombs each of one solid block of granite may still be seen at Assos (Conybeare and Howson St Paul ii 216); as subst. 'a stone coffin' Forcell. Dirksen manuale. Pauly. Salmas. exere. Plin. 847. Boissard in Gruter's thes. ed. Graev. Hoenes germ. *Sarg* (Diez) and Fr. *cercueil* (Littré pref. to Brachet Grammaire list. iii. iv. cf. Salmas. l. S. Aug. civ. D. xviii 5 *arca in qua mortuus ponitur, quod omnes iam sarcophagum vocant, σοός dicitur graece.*

FATETUR II 17 *qui vultu morbum incessuque fatetur, 'betrays.'*

173 QUANTULA SINT HOMINUM CORPUSCULA Gron. on Sen. q. n. vi 2 § 2. Lud. Schwabe de diminutivis, Gissae 1859, 19 *homellus*. Plant. rud. 155 *hai*, *homunculi* quanti estis! i. e. of how little worth. cf. capt. 51. Schwabe 23 *allus* (i. e. *unulus*), *tantulus*, *tantillus*, *quantillus*, *singuli*, *singulas*, and (mediae val) *quotulus*, *quisculus*. Iuv. has i 11 *pellicula*. 40 *unciola*. 160 etc. *labelum*. iii 28 *baecillum*. 95 *palliolam*. 97 *centriculus*. 192 *igniculus*. 149 *sordidulus*. 161 etc. *sarcinula*. 201 etc. *parculus*. 219 *forulus*. 226 *hortulus*. 253 etc. *ser-*

vulus. 262 *foculus*. iv 98 *fraterculus gigantis*. v 75 *improbulus*. 105 etc. *vernula*. 133 *homuncio*. vi 8 etc. *ocellus*. 36 *micnuscolum*. 57 etc. *agellus*. 105 *Sergiolus*. 151 etc. *quantulum*. 186 etc. *Gracculus*. 241 etc. *filiola*. *vetulus*. 334 etc. *asellus*. 390 etc. *filiolus*. 401 etc. *mamilla*. 425 *rubicundulus*. 469 *asella*. 479 etc. *flagellum*. 551 *catellus*. vii 46 *tipillum*. 119 *petisunculus*. 148 *nutricula*. 174 *summula*. viii 5 *auricula*. 110 *asdicula*. ix 5 *crustulum*. 127 *flosculus angustae miseracque brevissima vitae*. 141 etc. *vasculum*. x 64 *matella*. 81 *fofnacula*. *pullidulus*. 121 *pusillus*. 334 *plumculum*. 354 etc. *sacculum*. 355 *candidulus*. xi 66 *haedulus*. 79 *holuscolum*. 110 *lividulus*. 132 *tessella*. 133 etc. *cultellus*. 135 *rancidulus*. 143 *tirunculus*. 144 *ofella*. 153 etc. *casula*. 157 etc. *testiculus*. 203 *cuticula*. xii 60 etc. *reticulum*. 100 etc. *libellus*. xiii 40 *virguncula*. 152 *brattola*. 183 *quantuluscumque*. 213 *misellus*. xiv 9 *nicella*. 138 *sacculus*. 166 *glubula*. 196 *castellum*. xv 79 *particula*. See Roby's grammar i 319—330. The other diminutives in Iuv. are either proper names or such as have no primitive in use, or have a special sense wholly different from that of their primitives. e.g. *aranculus*, *loculi*: *buccula*, *pergula*, *sportula*: *osculum*; *patella*, *puella*, *tabella*, *umbella*: *ancilla*, *scintilla*.

173—84. The engineers of Xerxes. [Lys.] epitaph. §§ 27—9, setting at naught nature, and the laws of heaven and the opinions of men, making a road through the sea, a sea voyage through the land, were a stock argument in the rhetorical schools from their infancy Isokr. paneg. § 89 *ὁ πάρες ἀπ' Ἀλφειοῦ*. Arr. Epikt. iii 23 § 38. Even Cicero did not disdain the well-worn antitheses fin. ii § 112 *Xerxes, cum . . . Hellesponto iuncto, Athone perfosso, maria ambulavisset, terram navigasset*. M. Sen. suas. 2 (the three hundred at Thermopylae, deliberating whether they should hold their ground). § 3 *TRIARUS sed montes perforat, maria contegit*. § 18 *SENECA qui classibus suis maria subripuit, qui terras circumscripsit, dilatavit profundum, novam rerum naturae faciem imperat*. ib. *SENIANUS terram armis obsidet, caelum sagittis, maria vinculis*: *Lacones, nisi succurritis, mundus captus est*. cf. suas. 5 § 7 *BLANDUS*. A long passage in the Panathenaios (or. 13) of Aristid. pp. 207—12 Dind. contains all the points insisted on by Iuv. Philo de somn. ii 17 an important passage; *μεταστοιχειοῦν* 'to change the elements' is applied to Xerxes also in rhet. gr. i 628 2W. cf. ib. 340 8—28 the impiety of Xerxes, pretending to create a new world; his defeat and flight. 604 28. Ios. b. lud. ii 16 § 4 (v 182 26 B) 'that vainglorious Xerxes, who sailed across land and marched over the main, whom seas could not contain, who led an army broader than Europe, was chased by the Athenians a fugitive in one single vessel.' Parmenio in anth. ix 304 τὸν γαίης καὶ πόντου ἀμειφθεῖσαισι κελεύθοις | ναύτην ἠπείρου, περὶ πόρον πελάγους. Ael. v.h. ii 14 Periz. DChrys. 3 i 44 9—19 D. Lucian dial. mort. 20 § 2. Philostr. soph. ii 6 a commonplace of Varus, addressed to Xerxes in a loud voice: 'you come to the Hellespont and call for a horse; to Athos, and would take ship. Don't you know the roads, man? do you expect a little earth to last, cast on the Hellespont, when the mountains do not last?' Themist. or. 7 p. 96¹ 'Xerxes transformed μετεμόρφου land and sea.' Iulian. or. 1 p. 28^c ignominious end of the march and voyage of Xerxes, who dared to do violence to nature Zosim. i 2 § 3. Verg. eul. 31—3. Luc. ii 672—7. anth. Lat. R 239. 442. 461. Manil. iii 18—20. v 49. Flor. i 24=ii 8 § 2. Ampel. 13 § 4 *contabulato Hellesponto et forato Atho monte*. Justin. ii 10 §§ 23—4. 11 § 1. Arnob. i 5 *ut ille immanis Xerxes mare terris immitteret et gressibus maria trans-*

iret, *nostris nominis effectum est causa?* Sidon. c. ix 37—46, whose next example is *Alexander*, ib. ii 507—11. cf. the epithets applied to Xerxes: Gorgias in [Longin.] § 3 § 2 ὁ πρὸς Ἡρόδωτον Ζαῖς. Alkidamas in Aristot. rhet. iii 3 πρὸς Νέμεον. Themist. ii p. 143^a and 13 p. 166^b ἀλαζόν. Pompeius nicknamed Lucullus 'Xerxes togatus' Vell. ii 33 § 4 *ob infectas moles mari et receptum suffossis montibus in terras mare*. Plin. ix § 170. cf. Varr. r.r. iii 17. Plut. Luc. 39 § 3 ascribes the jest to the Stoic Tubero. Sall. C. 13 § 2 alludes to the same saying *quid ea memorem, quae nisi his, qui videre, nomini credibilia sunt, a privatis compluribus subvorsos montis, maria constructa [v.l. constrata] esset* DCass. lxx 17 and 18 A.D. 39 Gaius (Caligula) made a bridge, with taverns and an aqueduct, between Puteoli and Bauli, a distance of 3 m. p. 600 ft., 'wishing to ride across sea' (17 § 1); the number of vessels taken from the corn trade for the purpose was so large as to cause a famine in Italy; the emperor harangued the soldiers (§ 7) on their great feat, 'they had marched on foot across the sea.' § 9 'he made sea into land.' § 11 'he said that Neptune himself was afraid of him, and scoffed at Darius and Xerxes, as having bridged over a breadth of sea many times greater than they had.' ib. 26 § 6 Caligula called Neptune. cf. Suet. Cal. 32. ib. 19 most thought that the bridge was built to vie with Xerxes, who had won admiration by flooring the narrower Hellespont; but Suetonius' grandfather heard from courtiers the real motive: Thrasyllus the astrologer had declared to Tiberius that Gaius would no more reign than he would ride on horseback over the bay of Baiae. Sen. brev. vit. 18 § 5. So Nero, who designed a ship canal across the Corinthian Isthmus, had the examples of Darius and Xerxes before his mind [Lucian] Nero 2.

173 CREDITUR OLIM it has long been believed iv 96 n.

174 VELIFICATUS ATHOS Hdt. vii 21 § 3 preparations for the canal had been made for three years (because of the shipwreck of 300 Persian vessels there in the autumn of B.C. 493 Hdt. vi 44). vii 22—24. 73 § 1. 116—7. 122 § 1. Thuc. iv 109. Never was scepticism, ancient and modern (Bellori, Belon, Cousinry, Wieland Lucian ii 265 dial. mort. 20) more gratuitous than that which questions the existence of this canal. Acl. n.a. xiii 20 and [Skymnus] 647—9 speak of it as shewn in their days. Many other writers were content to believe Hdt. Caenall. 66 45—6 *cum Medi peperere novum mare cumque inventus | per medium classis barbara navit Athon*. Pl. iv § 37. Mel. ii 2 § 32. Claud. Ruf. i 335—6 *remige Medo | sollicitatus Athos*, where he imitates the rhythm of Iuv. Amm. xxii 8 § 2. Martian. Capell. vi § 655. Demetrios of Skepsis in Strab. vii fr. 35 held that the canal could never have been completed, so as to be navigable its whole length, owing to the difficulties of a part of the ground. But travellers, as Choiseul-Gouffier, Wulpole, Leake, have found remains of it, and licent. Wolfe, who surveyed it, says (quiny envelop. *Athos*. class. mus. i 84): 'The canal of Xerxes is still most distinctly to be traced across the isthmus, from the gulf of Monte Santo to the bay of Erso in the gulf of Contessa, with the exception of about 290 yds. in the middle, where the ground bears no appearance of ever having been touched . . . It is probable that the central part was afterwards filled up, in order to allow a more ready passage into and out of the peninsula . . . The distance across is 2500 yds., which agrees very well with the breadth of 12 stadia assigned by Hdt. The width of the canal appears to have been about 18 or 20 ft.; the level of the earth nowhere exceeds 15 ft. above the sea; the soil is a light clay.' cf. Grote, ed. 1862, iii 378—9 and Leake northern Greece iii 145 there cited. In modern times Athos or Holy Mount ἅγιον ὄρος, is

remarkable chiefly for having preserved the MSS. of Babrios and Hippolytos.

ET QUIDQUID 'and whatever else' 178 n. 212.

174—5 QUIDQUID GRAECIA MENDAX AUDET IN HISTORIA 246. XIV 240 *si Graecia vera*. xv 13—26. 117. cf. vi 16—7. and sat. III. Cic. de legg. i § 5 'in Herodotus, the father of history, and in Theopompus, are innumerable fables.' Liv. ix 18 § 6. VM. iv 7 § 3 *gentis ad fingendum paratae monstro similia mendacia*. Strab. i p. 43. xi p. 507—8 ranks Hdt. with Ktesias and Hellanikos, as fabulous historians, and says he would rather trust Homer, Hesiod and the tragedians. cf. Grosskurd's ind. DS. i 37 §§ 3—4 the early logographers. Hdt. etc. 69 § 7 and iii 11 § 1 Hdt. and other writers of Egyptian history. x 24 § 1 the marvellous with Hdt. bears the bell from the true. Ios. c. Ap. i 3 Hellanikos differs from Akusilaos; Ephoros proves that Hellanikos lies in most points, Timaeos proves the same of Ephoros, his successors of Ephoros, all of Hdt. ib. 14 Hdt. blamed by Manetho as having told many falsehoods on Egyptian history from ignorance. Gell. iii 10 § 11 Herodotus, *homo fabulator*. cf. ib. viii 4. Lucian philops. 2—4 Hdt. and Ktesias; poets and states; if legends were exploded, what would become of the verger and the cicerone? ver. hist. ii 31 Hdt. and Ktesias, with other liars, suffer the severest punishments in hell. cf. quom. hist. conser. 42. DChrys. 18 i 282 28D. the work of Hdt. more legendary than historical. id. 11 i 178 19 the Greeks readily believe whatever entertains them. [anon.] ib. ii 298 8 Hdt. The history of Alexander was known to be tainted with fable Curt. ix 5 = 21 § 15 Clitarchos [cf. Quintil. x 1 § 75] and Timagenes id. viii 10—35 § 12 *inde Graeci mentiendi traxere licentiam*. Lucian quom. hist. conser. 12 Aristobulos. Strab. x p. 70 writers of Indian history, Deimachos and Megasthenes. xi p. 508 historians of Alexander. ib. p. 505. xv pp. 685. 688. 698. 702. xvii p. 813. Sen. n. g. iv 3 § 1 historians generally. vii 16 §§ 1. 2 *ne magna molitume d trahendi est auctoritas Ephoro: historicus est. . . . haec in commune de tota natione [the whole profession], quae adprobati opus suum et fieri populare non putet posse, nisi illud mendacio adperserit*. Plin. iii §§ 42. 152. iv § 1 and xii 11 *Graeciae fabulositas*. v § 4 portentosa Graeciae mendacia. § 31. viii § 82 *mirum est quo procedat graeca credulitas! nullum tam inprudens mendacium est ut teste careat*. xxix § 112. Quintil. ii 4 § 19 *graecis historiis plerumque poeticae similis licentia est*. Censorin. 17 § 3 *poetae quidem multa incredibilia scripserunt, nec minus historici graeci; he speciefis Hdt. and Ephoros*. Maer. i 24 § 4 *Graeci sua omnia in inmensum tollunt*. Mamertin. grat. act. in Julian. S. Symm. in Valentin. sen. Aug. ii 17 p. 25 Nieb. Fulgent. myth. ii 8 *Graecia stupenda mendacio*. A treatise 'on the malignity of Hdt.' is printed with Plutarch. Aelius Harpokration wrote a treatise on the falsehoods of Hdt. Müller fragm. hist. gr. iv 412. See Chassang hist. du roman dans l'antiquité. Paris 1862, 10, 24—38. 71—117. 129—143. 162—178 etc. Thuc. i 21—3. H. Ulrici Charakteristik d. ant. Historiographie. Berl. 1833, 31—36 Hdt. 51—2 Theopompus and Ephoros. 60. On the legendary element in Roman history cf. G. C. Lewis credibility etc. and Schwegler. Vespase. Aurelian 2 charges Liv. Sall. Tac. and Trogus with falsehood. In the fragments of the gr. historians collected by Müller, and those of the lat. by Peter, everything known of the authors is collected.

175 CONSTRA-
TUM CLASSIBUS ISDEM MALE Hdt. vii 33—6. viii 107 § 2. 108 § 2. 109 § 1. 110 § 3. 111 § 1. Grote iii 370—7. Manil. i 772 *Persidos et victor, qui strarat classibus aequor*. Liv. xxxv 49 § 5 of Antiochus B. C. 192 *consternit maria classibus suis*, in a different sense. cf. Enn. an. 371 V.

fetters to be thrown into it Hdt. vii 35. 54 § 3. viii 109 § 3. Arr. vii 14 § 5. VM. iii 2 E § 3 *gravem illum et mari et terrae Xerxen, nec hominibus tantum terribilem sed Neptuno quoque conpedes et caelo tenebras minitantiem*. Sen. de const. sap. 4 § 2 'do you think that, when that doltish king darkened the day with a multitude of darts, any arrow reached the sun?' *aut dimissis in pontum catenis Neptunam potuisse contingi?* M. Sen. suas. 5 § 2 ARELLIUS FUSCUS *hoc ille numero ferox et in deos arma tulerat*. § 4 CESTIUS 'the trophies are the gods', the war was the gods', *illos Xerxes vinculis . . . persequebatur*. Eumen. paneg. Constantio 7 *Xerxes, ut audis, . . . pedicas iecit aureas in profundum*, Neptunum se dictitans adligare, *quia fluctibus ferociret: stulta ille iactantia et sacrilega vanitate*. Plut. fort. Alex. ii 12 when Alexander crossed into Asia there were to be seen *no fleets sailing through mountains, nor scourges, nor fetters, frantic and barbarian chastisements of the sea*. Grote hist. gr. c. 38 iii 372—3 gives analogous examples of impotent revenge, to justify his belief in the story, which Stanley on Aesch. Pers. 752, Vaiek. on Hdt. vii 35 § 1, Blomf. gloss. Pers. 728 and Curtius, all regard, apparently with justice, as a legend, expressing the Greek detestation of that blasphemous ἔξρις of X., which revolted against the bounds imposed on man by nature, *non tangenda rates transiliunt vada*. Cnut on the shore has been well contrasted with this anecdote of Xerxes; the didactic purpose in each case is patent, and the birth of the Greek story might, as Blomf. notes, have been aided by description of the bridge in the Persae 745—51 where Darius says of his son, hurrying blindly to his doom *ΕΛΛΗΣΠΟΝΤΟΝ ἱρὸν δούλον ὥς δεσμώμασιν ἤλπισε σχῆσαι μέοντα. Βόσπορον ῥόν τοῦ καὶ πόρον μετερρύθμιζε, καὶ πέδαις σφμηλάτοις περιβαλὼν πολλὰν κέλευθον ἤνυσεν πολλῷ στρατῷ. θνητὸς ὢν θεῶν δὲ πάντων φείτ', οὐκ εἰ βούληται καὶ Ἡοσιδῶρος κρατῆσειν*. DL. pr. § 9 they who wrote the history of the Magi condemn Hdt. for stating that X. hurled darts against the sun [Hdt. says this of Darius] and cast fetters into the sea; for sun and sea are gods in the tradition of the Magi. Themist. or. 19 p. 226^b 'Xerxes, who was so frantic as to scourge the sea and clap chains on the Hellespont.'

COMPEDIBUS as a slave xi 80 n.

ENNOSIGAEUM 'earth-shaker,' a Homeric name for Poseidon = σεισίχθων. *τινάκτωρ γαίης. κινήτηρ γῆς. ἐνοσίχθων. ἐνοσιδᾶς*. The opinion that earthquakes were caused by water forcing its way into hollows, was general in antiquity Welcker gr. Götterlehre i 627—8. my n. on Hom. Od. ix 283. Grote i 329 seq. Ukert ii 1 182. Aristot. meteor. ii 7—8. Sen. qu. n. vi 23 § 4. Gell. ii 28 § 1. Amm. xvii 7 § 12.

183 SANE in its proper concessive sense, 'no doubt,' 'I grant you.' The god might think himself lucky to have escaped a more degrading sentence.

STIGMATE DIGNUM xiv 24 n. as to a truant slave. Lightfoot and Wetst. on Gal. 6 17. Hdt. vii 35 'I have heard that he also sent *branders* to brand the Hellespont, giving them orders as they buffeted it, to utter barbarous and impious words: O bitter water, thy master [δεσπότης cf. Iuv. 184 *servire*] lays upon thee this punishment, because thou didst him wrong, having suffered no wrong at his hands. And king Xerxes will cross thee, whether thou wilt or no.' cf. the branding of the Thebans ib. 233. Plut. de coh. ira 5 p. 455 'Xerxes both *branded* and *scourged* the sea, and wrote a letter to the mountain: *Divine Athos, who soarest to heaven, Ἄθω δαυμόνι οὐρανομήκη, lay no large and impracticable stones in my works; else I will cut thee up and cast thee into the sea.*'

184 HUIC QUISQUAM VELLE SERVIRE DEORUM Schol. as Neptune was

Once more, the little blood still left in his frozen frame is thawed by fever only: on all hands ailments manifold muster for the assault; ask me their names, I will sooner dispatch the lists of matron Oppia's paramours, of patients murdered in a single autumn by Themison's drugs, of partners cosened by Basilus, orphan wards by Hirus, of gallants received in a day by the tall strumpet Maura, of boys corrupted by the school-master Hirus;—sooner will I rehearse the mansions now owned by him, under whose razor my strong beard rustled in my youth. One is feeble in the shoulder, one in loins, one in hips; another, blind of both eyes, envies those who still have one; this man's bloodless lips take food with others' fingers; as for himself, long inured to stretch his jaws at sight of supper, he 'gapes and gapes and that is all,' like the swallow's brood, to whom their mother flies with full beak, herself fasting. But worse still than all decay of limbs is memory's decay, which recalls neither his slaves' names nor the friend's features, with whom he supped but yesternight, nor those whom he begot and bred; for by an unnatural testament he disinherits his own flesh and blood; all his estate is devised to Phiale, in return for wanton services, learnt by many years' apprenticeship in the dungeon of the stews. Grant him still sound in mind, yet he must lead out his sons to burial, must gaze on his beloved wife's and his brother's pyre, on urns charged with sisters' dust. This forfeit is laid on all long livers; stroke on stroke lighting upon their home, they grow old amid 'griefs always green, a household still in tears,' in a standing livery of black. Nestor, if we put any faith in great Homer, was a pattern of long life second only to the crow: happy sure, who staved off death through three ages and already tells the sum of his years on the right hand, and has broached the new wine of so many seasons. But soft, stand a while, and hear him repining at fate's decrees, at the thread of days too lavishly spun, when, watching his bold son Antilochus' beard blazing in the funeral flame, he asks every comrade about him, why he lasts to these years, what he ever did to deserve so lingering an age? So Peleus murmured, while he mourned Achilles untimely snatched away, so Laertes, whom nature bids lament the storm-test Ulixes. While Troy was yet secure, Priam would have made his last progress to the shade of Assaracus in royal state. Hector and his other sons shouldering the hearse amid weeping daughters of Ilium, so that Cassandra might lead their wailing with beaten breast and Polyxena with her robe rent,—if only he had died before Paris began to build his daring keels. What then did Priam win by the long respite? He saw a general wreck, all Asia crumbling under fire and sword. Then doffing his diadem, he took arms, a tottering soldier ['a soldier half, and half a sacrifice'] and dropped down before the altar of high Iuppiter, like some decrepit steer, which disdained long since by the thankless plough, tamely yields to his master's knife a neck lean and pitiable. Yet that was at least a human death; his queen outlived him, but only to glare grimly and snarl with a true cur's grin ['survived a bitch and barked away her life']. I hasten now to Rome, passing Mithradates by, and Croesus, whom righteous Solon's eloquent voice charged to regard the closing evening of a long life. Banishment, jail, Minturnæ's fens, the bread of beggary in vanquished Carthage, —all these lapse of days brought upon Marius. What would nature ever have engendered on earth, or what Rome, happier than that her citizen, if only he had straightway breathed out his victorious soul, after heading the procession of prisoners and all the pageant of his wars, in the act of alighting from his Teutonic car? Campania in her forethought had sent

Impetrat (over) for which he had done wisely to pray; but many cities and their state prayers prevailed to save him; so his fortune and the city's struck off after his defeat the head thus reprieved. This torture Lentulus escaped, this punishment Cethegus, and fell unmangled; nay, Catiline on the battle-field lay with corpse entire.

On old age see Cic. Cat. mai. Stob. fl. cxvi *ψόγος γήρως*. cxv *ἐπαί-
ρες γήρας*. cxvii wisdom makes age serene and venerable. Jos. Langii
polyanthea Lugd. 1659 col. 2528-2541. esp. Minnerm. *Navvó* fr. 1-6 B.
Theodectes in Stob. lxxviii 26 age is like marriage [Iuv. 352], we are eager
to attain both, and having attained, repent. cf. Cic. Cat. mai. § 4 *senec-
tutem quam ut adipiscantur omnes optant, eandem accusant adeptam*.
Haase ind. Sen. *senectus. senex*. Hor. a. p. 169-74. Maximiani cl. 1
in Wernsdorf-Lemaire vii 195-228 enumerates at length the troubles
of age.

188 DA . . . DA Pers. ii 45-6. Aen. iii 85.

189 RECTO VULTU VI 401 recta facie. with look neither downcast nor
turned aside, but confronting the god, and looking him full in the face,
pointblank. Bentl. on Hor. c. i 3 18. cf. Pers. ii 6-23. Tert. de orat.
17 Christians pray with all modesty and humility *ne vultu quidem in
audaciam erecto* [v. l. recto].

PALLIDUS with anxious desire
Hor. s. ii 3 78 *ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore*. Pers. iv 47
riso si palles, inprobe, nummo. Prud. c. Symm. i 207 *pallere pre-
cantem*.

ORTAS on the prayer for old age, and the
repentance which follows when the prayer is granted, see Stob. fl. cxvi
5. 6. 8. 23. 27. Sen. ep. 101 §§ 10-15.

190 Antiphanes
in Stob. l. c. 14 calls age a workshop haunted by all human ills; ib. 15
an altar, to which all ills fly for refuge.

191 DEFORMEM
the same word 192. cf. 255-6 *luget lugere*. 359-361 *labores*. vi 208-
9 *amanti amantis*. 504-5 *breve brevior*.

192 DISSIMILEMQUE SUI CONS. ad Liv. 85. 87 *vidimus attonitum fraterna
morte Neronem* | . . . dissimilemque sui.

PRO CUTE
PELLEEM gloss. *cutis δέρμα ἀνθρώπων*. In the transformations in Ov. m.
cutis (our 'hide,' Germ. 'Haut') denotes the human skin, *pellis* (our
'fell,' 'pelt') the hide of beasts, but the words are interchanged as ib. iii
63-4 of a serpent *squamis defensus et atrae* | *duritia pellis validos
cute reppulit ictus*. Hor. epod. 17 21-2 *fugit iuventus et verecundus
color* | *reliquit ora pelle amicta lurida*. id. c. iv 10.

193 PENDENTISQUE GENAS Plin. h. n. xiv § 142 of the effects of drunken-
ness *hinc pallor et genae pendulae*. Ov. m. xv 231 *fluidos pendere
lacertos*. Sen. Hipp. 364 Gron. lapsae genae. On the last day of his
life Augustus (Suet. 99), calling for a mirror, ordered his hair to be
brushed *ac malas labantes corrigi*.

ASPICE 209. ii
166. v 89. vi 261. xii 61. xiii 76. xiv 275. on the sudden use of
the imper. cf. i 73 n. Lupus 19 gives exx. of *accipe, respice, audi* etc.

194 THABRACA on the coast of Numidia, near the mouth
of the river Tusca, which divides Numidia from its eastern neighbour
Zeugetana Plin. v § 22 *oppidum Tabraca civium Romanorum*. Mela i 7
§ 1 = i § 33. Mart. Capell. vi § 669. Here Gildo died A. D. 398 Claud. laud.
Stil. i 359. in Eutr. i 410. ii pr. 71. It was an episcopal see Aug. c. Donat.
vi § 61. Still known as Tabarca, a name also given to an island opposite.
On the Phoenician trade in African apes see Movers iii 93-4. Hdt. iv
194 speaks of the coast as swarming with apes. Posidonios in Strab. xvii
p. 827 on a voyage from Cadiz to Italy, observed in a wood reaching to
the beach apes, some in trees, some on the ground, some suckling their

young; and so he laughed to see some with hanging breasts, some *bald*, some ruptured, and suffering from other like affections. PS. xx 58 §§ 4—5. Ennius in Cic. d. n. i § 97 *simia quam similis, turpissima bestia nobis!* 196—7 ILLE ILLE 91 n. i 46 n.

197 MULTUM ROBUSTIOR the abl. of difference *multo* is more usual with the compar. Zumpt § 488 n. 2 has examples of *multum, quantum* etc. so used. Add Quintil. x 1 § 94 *multum tersior*. Luc. ii 225—6 *multum . . maior . . damno*, where, as here, *multo* is avoided because of the other abl. Oud. and Burm. ib. cf. Burm. on Phaedr. iii 10 5.

198—9 On the feebleness of age cf. Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 27 38. Plin. vii §§ 167—8 in telling up the years of life we must strike off the hours of sleep and infancy, and *senectae in poenam vivacis . . .* Nature has given no better boon to men than shortness of life. *hubescent sensus, membra torpent, praemortitur visus auditus incessus, dentes etiam ac ciborum instrumenta*. Plut. apophth. Cat. mai. 15 p. 199^a τῷ δὲ γῆρα πολλῶν αἰσχυρῶν παρόντων, ἥξιον μὴ προστιθέναι τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς κακίας αἰσχύρην. Lucian dial. mort. 6 § 2 pictures the *ὑπεργῆρα* as having three teeth in his head, dull of hearing, leaning on three slaves, with nose and eyes running, a living sepulchre. id. gall. 10.

199 MADIDUE INEASIA NASI vi 143—8 if the wife has three wrinkles *et se cutis arida laxet*, she is turned out of doors *iam gravis es nobis et saepe emungeris. exi | ocus et propera.* sicco venit altera naso. Hes. sc. 267 of Sorrow τῆς δ' ἐκ μὲν ῥινῶν μῦζαι ῥέον.

200 GINGIVA DENTUM a toothless, coughing, crane, and an *orbis*, courted for their decrepitude, are favourite butts of Mart. i 10. 19. ii 26. iii 93 2. v 39. viii 57.

201 GRAVIS UXORI NATISQUE Cic. Cat. mai. § 7. Caecilius ib. § 25 the saddest part of old age is *sentire ea aetate esse se odiosum alteri*. Minnerm. fr. 3=4 the fairest of men, when his bloom is past, οὐδὲ πατὴρ παῖσιν τίμος οὔτε φίλος.

sibi the *i* in *ibi* and *ubi* is only used long by Liv. in *ubique* and *ibidem*; in *mihī* it is long 7 times, in *tibi* 12 times, in *sibi* vi 608. vii 21. 171. xv 142; much oftener short (Lupus 15).

202 CAPTATORI v 98 n. xii 93—130 n. even the adventurer who preys on the dying, the *vulture* who scents carrion from afar, sometimes feels queazy at the sight of his quarry. Friedländer i^a 326—332. Arrian. Epikt. iv 1 § 148 'who can tolerate you, τῶν γράων ἐρῶντος καὶ τῶν γερόντων, and blowing the noses of the old ladies, and tending them in their sickness like a slave, while at the same time you pray for their death, and consult the physicians, whether they are already at death's door?' Lucian dial. mort. 5—9. e.g. 9 § 2 'what, had you lovers at your time of life, *with scarce four teeth in your head*?' "Yes, to be sure, and the first men in the city: and aged as I am, and *bald*, as you see, and *blear-eyed*, and *snivelling*, it was their greatest delight to pay me court; he was a happy man on whom I did but chance to look." Pfin. ep. ix 30. Sen. ep. 95 § 43 a man sits up by a friend's sick bed; we commend him.—But he does it to win a legacy. *vultur est, cadaver expectat*. Mart. vi 62. 63.

MOVEAT FASTIDIA Mart. xiii 17 1 *ne tibi pallentes moveant fastidia caules*. Hor. s. ii 4 78. Ov. Pont. i 10 7. Quintil. ii 4 § 29 (sing.).

cosso unknown; one of the name is courted, not courtier, in iii 184.

203 seq. on the decay of bodily appetites see *Iuncus* in Stob. fl. cxvi 49 (iv 84 29 M.) of the old man ἀσι- τὸς τε καὶ ἀποτος καὶ ἀνέραστος. Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 7. 39—66. Plat. rep. i p. 329.

203 VINI ATQUE CIBI Cic. ib. §§ 44—6.

204—9 on sexual decay cf. vi 325—6. Cic. ib. § 47. Minnermus

fr. 1. Hor. c. iv 13. Menand. in Stob. l. c. 9 nothing can be more
 pitiable than a grey haired lover, unless it be *ἔρεος γέρων ἐρῶν*. Eurip.
 ibid. 38. 204 NAM Cic. Brut. § 48. Quintil. x 1

204 NAM Cic. Brut. § 48. Quintil. x 1
 12-30 after saying that comparisons, digressions etc. are so numerous
 in them, that writers on rhetoric borrow examples from his poems nam
 quibus quibusque quibusque ut ait illis Priami rogantis Achillem pre-
 cibus rogant? When something has been affirmed of several particulars,
 one of which the same thing holds true still more evidently, often follows
 with nam: as here, 'as for the epilogue, I need not speak of that,—
 the same may be said of that as a matter of course,—for—' ib. § 83.
 sec 21 Spald. 27. Hecubæ on Prop. iv. iii 11 27. Hand Tursell.
 iv 17. 204—5 SI CONERIS, IACET on the constr. sec 339 n.

iv 17. 204—5 SI CONERIS, IACET on the constr. see 339 n.
205 vi 326 NOSTRIS LIRICA. From Lucil. ix ap. Non. *ramices*
p. 166 *quod deformis senex, arthriticus ac podagrosus | est, quod mancus*
miserque exilis ramice magno. Varr. ibid. *rapta a nescio quo muliere*
raptori ramices rupit. *ramex* is a diminutive form (Roby § 777) from
ramen, cf. 201-6; (1) *ramen* = wood for wattleing a fence; (2) the branching
air-vessels of the lungs (*rumpere ramices* in Plaut. etc.); (3) Celsus vii 18.
22, 24. Paulus Aegin. vi 63, 64, 66 with the commentary of Adams=
Celsus viii 18. *ramen*, *ramen*, varicose enlargement of veins of the *scrotum*,
testiculi or inguen. cf. ind. Plin., who names several specifics: perhaps
all the exx. cited for meaning (2) may be referred to (3).

from the exacted for meaning (2) may be referred to (3).
 NERVUS Schol. *penis*, add to lex. ix 34. Apul. m. ii 16 Hild. Tert.
 apol. 8. Arnob. v 18. Aug. de gen. ad litt. xii § 37 (very singular phe-
 nomenon, resembling those of mesmerism). Much information respecting
 the sexual disorders of Greeks and Romans is contained in the work of a
 physician J. L. Rosenbaum Geschichte der Lustseuche im Alterthume,
 Leipz. 1845; e.g. p. 417 *nervus*. Casaub. on Ath. i p. 5^d νεῦρον

206 vi 238. 325—6. Mart. xi 22. 29.
208 *intertextus* 238. the obscene arts, known as *irrumatio* and *fellatio* (see also pp. 219—250) were condemned by public opinion; the *graffiti* of Pompeii show that no imputation was more common; we may question the truth of much of the scandal against Tiberius in Suet. 44.

209 Mart. i 94. iii 75. 87. iv 50. vi 26. xi 25. 46.
SINE VIRIBUS Verg. g. iii 99.

ASPECT 193 n.

ASPIER 192 n. PARTIS the ear.

VI 76, 378—391, VIII 198, 220, 225, 230.

212 ET QUIBUS i. e. et quibus alijs 178 n. 'and other

players on harp and flute.' QUIBUS AURATA MOS EST FULGERE

LACEPEDIA Suet. Ner. 25. ad Heron. ix § 60 'as a harper, when he has

come before the public in rich attire, palla inaurata, indutus, cum

chlamyde nympha coloribus variis intexta et cum corona aurea magnis

fulgentibus gemmis illuminata citharam tenens sternatissimam aure et

chore distinctam if his own person and stature are of a piece with his

more distinctum, in his own person and stature are of a piece with his
office, and then when a kindest station is assumed, and there is a demand

There, and then, when positive expectation is aroused, and there is a dead

... he utters a harsh note, accompanied with angrily gestures, the

and with which it is placed on the stage is the greater in proportion to the great house which he had made, which is 63 ft. high. This is

the great hopes which he had awakened,' cf. the *tibicen* Princeps in

the seats of the 7 all set off down to his shoes; ib. 33-35 the separate seats

for equites [Iuv. ver. 213]. cf. Arion's costume Hdt. i 24 §§ 4—5. Lucian

adv. indoct. 8—10 a Tarentine Euangelos, who aspired to the Pythian

came, seated on a golden and jewelled throne, in a robe embroidered with gold.

and was flung out of the theatre for his incapacity; and the prize was

... to the Ellen Evanses, whose only ornament was his skill. Hor.

a. p. 214—5 *luxuriam addidit arti | tibicen traxitque vagus per pulpita restem.* cf. Marquardt v 2 183. These artists were highly paid *luc.* vi 380. vii 176 n. cf. the foppish attire of pleaders vii 124—140; of authors reciting their works *Pers.* i 15—18 Jahn. LACERNA iii 148 n.

213 MAGNI THEATRI the numbers of seats in the three theatres of Pompeius, Balbus, and Marcellus, are variously given, the highest number is 40,000 in the theatre of Pompeius (*Plin.*), the lowest 11,510 in that of Balbus, (*curiosum*, but the *notit.* gives 30,085) *Friedländer* i² 297.

QUA PARTE whether in the orchestra (iii 178) as a senator, or in the 14 rows behind the orchestra as an eque*s* *ib.* 154. *Hor. ep.* ii 1 185. 187. s. i 10 76. *Cic. Cat. mai.* § 48 *ut Turpione Ambirio magis delectatur qui in prima cavea spectat, delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultima, sic adolescentia voluptates propter intus magis fortasse lactatur, sed delectatur etiam senectus procul eas spectans tantum quantum sat est.* *ib.* § 50 after speaking of the intellectual pleasures of age *quae sunt igitur epularum aut ludorum aut scortorum voluptates cum his voluptatibus comparandae?* *Sen. de ben.* vii 12 §§ 3—4 *equestria omnium equitum Romanorum sunt, in illis tamen locus meus fit proprius, quem occupavi, etc.*

214. CORNICINES ATQUE TUBARUM CONCENTUS iii 34. *Hor. s.* i 6 43—4 *magna sonabit, | cornua quod rineatque tubas* at a funeral. Trumpeters were employed in the concerts *Sen. ep.* 84 § 10 *in commissionibus nostris plus cantorum est quam in theatris olim spectatorum fuit. cum omnes rias ardo cantantium implet et cavea aeneatoribus cincta est et ex pulpito omne tiliarum genus organorumque consonat, fit concentus ex dissonis.* EXAUDIET *Lucr.* iii 467—8 of one

in lethargy *unde neque exaudit voces nec noscere vultus | illorum potis est.*

216 QUEM DICAT VENISSE PUER it was the office of the *cubicularius* to announce callers *Marquardt* v 1 149. *Cic. ad Att.* vi 2 § 5. See the famous story *id. de or.* ii § 276 *Nasica* called on *Ennius*; the maid replied that he was 'not at home.' *Nasica* detected the conventional fib. A few days after *Ennius* called on *Nasica*, *cum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius et cum a ianua quaereret; Nasica* cried out *se domi non esse. Tum Ennius, 'quid, ego non cognosco,' inquit, 'vocem tuam?'* *Hic Nasica* 'homo es impudens, ego cum te quaererem, ancillae tuae credidi te domi non esse, tu mihi non credis ipsi?' *Maer.* i 7 § 1 *unus e famulatio, cui provincia erat admittere volentes dominum convenire, Evangelum adesse nuntiat.* QUOT NUNTIET

HORAS sundials and waterclocks were found in private houses (*Cic. ad fam.* xvi 18 § 3. *dig. xxxiii* 7 12 § 23), but more commonly slaves watched the public dials on temples or basilicae, and reported the time to their masters, much as the watchmen of the last generation cried the hours. *Plaut.* in *Gell.* iii 3 § 5. *Cic. Brut.* § 200 a judge yawning, chatting, mittingem ad horas. *Plin.* vii § 182 *Cn. Bibius Pampilius* died *cum a puero quaesisset horas.* cf. *ib.* §§ 212—5 on clocks of various kinds. *Sen. de brev. vit.* 12 § 6 *quos quando lavari debeant, quando nare, quando cenare, alias admonet, et usque eo nimio delicati animi languore solvantur, ut per se scire non possint, an esuriant.* *id. de morte Claud.* 2 § 3 *horam non possum certam tibi dicere: facilius inter philosophos quam inter horologia conveniet; tamen inter sextam et septimam erat.* *Mart.* viii 67 1 horas quinque puer nondum tibi nuntiat. word sent to a guest that the dinner hour is come *Ter. haut.* 169—171. *Sidon. ep.* ii 9 *nuntium per spatia clepsydrae horarum incrementa servantem.* *Suet. Dom.* 16 just before the murder of Domitian horas requirenti pro quinta, quam metuebat,

zoster, or *zosterium auriculata* var. Petron. 26 Trimalechio has *herologium in*
ludum, et *antiquorum habitus suberitum*, ut subinde sciat, quantum de
pignora. A letter from Theodotus to Boethius, requesting him to
construct a sundial and water clock for the king of the Burgundians
Classical ep. v. 4. Vitruvius, lib. 9 mentions clocks for measuring the vari-
ations of time. The poet also must be informed of the time of day Sen. fr.
adrian Ag. av. lib. ii. 40 affare hora. *T. i nuntiat.* Mart. x 48 l 1 to 1-is.
Apud v. 7. Plaut. Cist. iii. 351—62. Marquardt v 1 262. 2 370—381.
Hieronymus Epistolae ad Romam 1746. Sallier in mém. de l'acad. des inser.
t. 143. P. Wapler Algebrae archæol. math. circa solaria veterum, Berol.
1842. Plin. ep. iii 1 § 8 n. 217 GELIDO Acn. v 395—6. 218 FEBRE

the physician Hermocrates. viii 74. Auson. epigr. 73—5. Artemidor. i 51. anth. Pal. xi 112—126. 131 4. Molière le malade imaginaire, at the end; the candidate of medicine has three remedies, clysters, bleeding and purging, for all disorders; and swears to use none but those of the faculty, *malades doit-il crere et mori de suo malo*. He is then granted licence to bleed out and kill all the world over. The doctors wish their new brother a thousand years of life; *manget et bibat, et seignet et tuat!*

222 BASILUS one of the name, a pleader, in vii 145—7.

Here a fraudulent *socius* i. e. member of a partnership or trading company, *societas*, such as existed in Rome for buying and selling slaves or produce, building, banking, education (Dig. xvii 2 71), farming the revenues etc. Because of the sacredness of the relation, a partner convicted of *dolus* (in an *actio pro socio*) incurred *infamia* Rein in Pauly vi 1232—3. iv 151 B 3. Privatr.² 164. 721—3. Cic. p. Quinct. §§ 11—26. 52. 74. 76. 90. § 16 the tie of partnership is a brotherly tie, *fraterna necessitudo*. § 26 the breach of it is impious. p. Rose. com. § 16 if there are three private actions which touch reputation and almost life itself, they are *fiduciae*, *tutela*, *societatis*. *aeque enim perfidiosum et nefarium est, pupillum fraudare, qui in tutelam pervenit, et socium fallere, qui se in negotio coniunxit.* §§ 17. 22. 24—6. p. Caec. §§ 7. 8. ep. fam. ix 25 § 3. d. n. iii § 74 *iudicia... pro socio*. p. Flacc. § 43 *et furti et pro socio damnatus*. instit. iv 16 § 2. dig. iii 21. A guardian who had poisoned his ward, to whom he was heir, crucified by Galba Suet. 9.

222—3 CIRCUMSCRIPSERIT HIRROS PUPILLOS xiv 237. xv 135—6 n. *pupillum ad iura vocantem* | *circumscriptorem*. Cic. off. iii § 61 *circumscriptio adulescentium lege Plaetoria (erat vindicata)*. Sen. de ben. iv 27 § 5 *dementissime testabitur, qui tutorem filio reliquerit pupillorum spoliorem.*

223 EXOREEAT cf. vi 126 consumes, used like *roro*, of greedy passion.

the altar of Chastity in vi 307—8.

224 MAURA who hisses DISCIPULOS on the danger to the modesty of youth in schools see vii 239 n. Pliny ep. iv 13 § 4 hearing that the boys of his native town, Comum, went to school at Mediolanum, urged the fathers to set up a school in their own town (*ubi enim aut incundius morarentur, quam in patria, aut pudicius continerentur, quam sub oculis parentum?*). He offered to contribute $\frac{1}{2}$ of the expense, and asks Tacitus to recommend a master. Eunus, the lecherous Syrian, branded by Auson. epigr. 123—4. 126—8, was a schoolmaster. anth. Pal. xii 222 a master of gymnastics is charged with the same breach of trust as Hamillus here.

INCLINET
iii 112 n. ix 26. Mart. xi 43 5. HAMILLUS the Amillus of Mart. vii 62 is in character like this, but not in condition, being the son of a man of wealth, living with his father.

225 CITIUS

220 n. QUOT VILLAS xiv 86—95 n.

same verse i 25. cf. xiv 315 n.

MIHI BARBA CADITAT vi 105. One Cinnamus, a barber emancipated by his mistress and become an eques, exchanged his name for the more dignified Cinna Mart. vi 17. vii 64.

227 HIC HIC i 46 n. Obbar n. cr. on Hor. ep. i 6 53. COXA DEBILIS Sen. ep. 101 § 11

severely censures the prayer of Maccenas *debilem facito manu, | debilem pede, coxa, | tuber adstrue gibberum, | lubricos quate dentes: | vita dum superest, bene est. | hanc mihi, vel acuta | si sedeam cruce, sustine.*

227—8 AMBOS PERDIDIT ILLE OCULOS ET LUSCIS INVIDET 158 n. Grand. Galli dicunt 'Au royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont rois.' Wander deutsches Sprichwörterlexikon i 779 'Es ist besser cinaügg,

Einblinder auf die Erde (Blind) (Am. fr. port. sp. l.). 'Ein Einblinder ist dem Lande der Blinden eine Schatzkammer.' 'Ein Einblinder kann leicht einen Blinden übersehen.'

229 CIBUM ACCIPIUNT DIGITIS ALIENIS Plin. ep. iii 16 § 8 *serrulos aliquos, quorum e manu cibum capiat*. He has *cheragra* gout in the hand.

230 AD XIII 223 n. RIDICERE RICTUM Hor. s. i 10 7 *risu diducere rictum*. *ringo* is allied to *roma*, *ricor*, and germ. *Rachen* Corssen Aussprache i² 639.

231 PULLUS whence 'pullet,' allied to foal, filly, πῶλος.

231—2 PULLUS HIRUNDINIS AD QUEM ORE VOLAT PLENO MATER JEIUNA Hom. Il. ix 323—4 ὡς δ' ὄρνις ἀπ' ἡσὶ νεοσσόισι προφέρῃσιν ἰμάστακ' ἐπεὶ κε λάβῃσι, κακῶς δ' ἄρα οἱ πέλει αὐτῇ. Eust. ib. cites Achaëus χάσκειντα λιμῷ μόσχον ὡς χελιδόνος. Lucian Timon 21 Plutos says of those who hope to be enriched 'they await me gaping ὥσπερ τὴν χελιδόνα προσπετομένην τετραγύοτες οἱ νεοττοί.' Plut. de audiendi 48^a applies the simile to idle pupils, who expect as it were to be fed with a spoon, to have every difficulty smoothed. cf. id. 80^a Wyt. 494^d.

233 DE-MENTIA see the answer to this reproach in Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 21—6. 36—8. 49. 50. 67. [Plat.] Axioch. 367^b after saying that Nature impawns old men's sight and hearing, τῷ νῶ δις παῖδες οἱ γέροντες. M. Sen. contr. 12 1^a and 13^a (Seneca) (ib. 346. 367 fathers accused of dementia by their sons. Quintil. has *dementiae causa, d. actiones, d. iudicia, agit cum eo dementiae* Bonnell lex. Quintil. vii 4 § 10.

234 NOMINA SERVORUM Stanley cites Plin. vii § 90 nothing in man so frail or so capricious as memory: one man after a blow with a stone forgot the letters only; another after a fall from a lofty wall *matris et adfinium propinquorumque cepit oblivionem, alius aegrotus servorum etiam*, Messala Corvinus the orator could not recollect his own name. Add the mark of dementia [Quintil.] decl. 368 *non reddita salutantibus nomina, non discretos ab inimicis amicos*.

236 EDUXIT used in the sense of the compound *eduxi* (deare, cf. *disere, decare*) in Plaut. Ter. Cic. Verg. Prop. Liv. Tac. etc. Mühlmann has 36 exx.

236—7 CODICE SAEVO HEREDES VETAT ESSE SUOS the testator, who had sui heredes (i.e. children, begotten or adopted, in *potestate*; a wife in *manu*; a daughter-in-law in *manu filii*, when the son is in *potestate*; *postumi* who would be born, if born during the testator's life; grandchildren after the father's death (Gaius ii 136. 7. Ulp. xvi 14—5) must either make them his heirs, or disinherit them expressly (if a son or *postumus*, by name); if the son or *postumus* was not mentioned (*was praeteritus*), the will was wholly void; if daughters and grandchildren were passed over, they were entitled to share with the *sui heredes* in the will. *Sui heredes* (and also parents and husbands and sisters, disinherited or passed over, might bring a *querella inofficiosa* (i. e. to set aside), to show that the testator acted without sufficient cause, in order to obtain possession dei. xxviii 3 § 1. inst. ii 12. Inst. Justin. lxxviii 397. 822. 7. Such an unnatural will is called *testamentum inofficiosum, testamentum tabulae pistoris, t. iniquae* ib. 824. Here the testator either expressly disinherits, or passes over, his children (the *heredes vetati* and may have either a disinheritance). *Codicillus* (our *codicil*) is frequent in the sense of a less formal will Dirksen manuale; from it is derived 'coucher,' a register.

237—8 BONA TOTIA FERUNTUR AD PHIALEN like rewards for like services i 37—42. 55—7. *bona* *totia* *feruntur* *ad phialen* This was not entitled to inherit (Rein 130. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

238 PHIALEN *fellatricem*, the name of a nymph in

Ov. m. iii 172.

238-9 208 n. vi 51. 301. Hor. epod. 8

19. Mart. i 83. Arnob. ii 42. Minuc. Fel. 28 § 2. Bünem. on Lact. vi 23 § 11. comm. on Petron. 9.

239 STETERAT cf. iii 65 *prostituta prostituta*. xi 172-3 *nudum olido stans fornice mancipium*. Hor. s. i 2 31 *olente in fornice stantem*. Ov. amor. i 10 21. Sen. contr. 2 §§ 5. 7 (bis). 11. CAR-CEAE of the *cella*, from its darkness and foulness (*olens, olidus* f.).

FORNICIS iii 156. vi 121-32. Rosenbaum Lust-

seuche 97-116.

240 UT though viii 272. Vfl. iv 705.

several exx. of *ut* followed by *tamen* in Bonnell lex. Quintil. 926 β b.DUCENDA FUNERA i 146 n. [Ov.] cons. ad Liv. 27 *funera**pro sacris tibi sunt ducenda triumphis*.

241 FUNERA NATORUM

Cic. Cat. mai. § 12. Aen. vi 308 *impositique regis iuvencus ante ora parentum*.

It was usual to pray that any one dearly beloved might survive the peti-

tioner (Iuv. vi 567-S. Hor. c. iii 9 11-2. 15-6. Henzen inser. 7388.

DCass. LXXV 15 § 2), but most of all a son or daughter Eur. suppl. 174-5

Pors. Plaut. asin. i 1 1 Taubm. Ter. hant. 1030 Calp. Hor. epod. 5 101.

Ov. her. i 101 Burm. Rubnk. Verg. catal. 14 7-S. Vell. i 11 § 6. Luc. iii

747. Quintil. vi pr. §§ 4-13. Stat. s. iii 3 25-6 *felix. et nimium felix*,*plorataque nato umbra*. Mart. i 36 4. 93 2. 114 4. Plin. ep. i 12 § 11.

Not only the natural sorrow over 'fair flowers, no sooner blown but

blasted,' and the natural dread of bereavement, prompted such prayers,

but a feeling that the holy order of nature was reversed as by a curse,

when the child went before his father. Cic. d. n. ii § 72 derives *super-**stitio* from *superstes*: 'those who offered sacrifices and prayers that their

children might outlive them, were named superstitious.' id. Tusc. i § 85.

M. Sen. contr. 27 § 5 *mentro* 'As I hope to live and die free, as I hope

that my son's hands may close my eyes.' Sen. ad Marc. 1 § 2 you loved

your father not less than your children, excepting only *quod non optabas**superstitem: nec scio an et optaveris. permittit enim sibi quaedam**contra bonum morem magna pietas*. ib. 10 § 3 all our relations, *et**quos superstites lege nascendi optamus et quos praecedere ius-**tissimum ipsorum vetum est*. cf. ver. 259 n. and [Ov.] cons. ad Liviam.

242 URNAE vii 208.

243 DATA POENA 146 n.

dare here 'to assign,' but *dare poenas*=δοῦναι δίκην, to pay a pe-nalty Mühlmann *do* 485-6.

244-5 on the repetition of

9 n.

245 NIGRA VESTE iii 213 n. Varr. de vit. pop. R.

iii in Non. p. 549 *funere ipso ut pullis pallis amictae dugerent*. ib. 550*propinque adolescentulae etiam anthracinis* (coal-black attire) *procurae**amiculo nigello, capillo dimisso sequerentur luctum*. Tibull. iii 2 18. Prop.v=iv 7 28. DH. viii 62. VM. i 1 § 15. Tac. an. iii 2 *atrata plebes*.

Apul. met. ii 23. Serv. Aen. iii 64. Artemid. ii 3 a dream of black sig-

nifies recovery; for not the dead but the mourners wear such clothes.

cf. Kirehm. de fun. ii 17. Lips. exc. M ad Tac. an. ii 75. Marquardt v 1 361.

246 REX PYLIUS vi 326. xii 128. Cic. Cat. mai. § 31. in Hom. Il. i

247-252 Nestor has outlasted two γενεαί, and is reigning over the third.

cf. Od. iii 245. Reckoning three generations to the century (Hdt. ii 142

§ 2. so *saeculum* in Liv. ix 18 § 10), we obtain 70 or 80 as his age beforeTroy. Laevius in Gell. xix 7 § 13 *trisaeculisenex*. Tibull. iv 1 48-51.Hygin. f. 10. [Lucian] maerob. 3. Ov. m. xii 187-S takes *saeculum*for a century; for Nestor says *rici* | annos bis centum. *nunc tertia**vivitur aetas*. See Censor. 17. Fore. *saeculum*. Pitiscus *seculum*.

Marquardt iv 332-3. Müller Etrusker ii 331-7. Ideler Chronol. ii 82

-9. MAGNO SI QUIDQUAM CREDIS HOMERO 174 n. Homer

Beda by Morell Par. 1614, a very rare book; also, in part at least, in Schneider eolog. phys. i 477-89, with the notes ii 316-9). Beda de computo vel loquela digitorum (c. 1 of the treatise de temporum ratione vi 141 Giles), printed in Graev. thes. xi 1699, and with cuts by Wüstemann in Jahn's Jahrb. suppl. xv (1849). Rhabanus of Fulda de computo (in Baluz. mise. Par. 1678 i 10-12) c. 6 *quomodo [numeri] digitis significantur?* c. 76 pp. 70-1 is a method of calculating the epacts on the fingers. The most exhaustive treatise, in which oriental authorities are cited, is by Rüdiger in Jahresber. d. deutschen morgenl. Gesellsch. für 1845. Leipz. 1846, 118 seq. cf. E. H. Palmer Journ. of philol. ii 247-52, where he explains misunderstood passages of Firdausi and Hariri. More in Fabricius-Ernesti biblioth. lat. iii 384-5. Colv. on Apulapod. p. 579 Oud. Wouwer polymathia c. 7 (in Gronov. thes. gr. x). Counters were also used Iuv. ix 40-2.

251 ATTENDAS VI 66 of a spectator in a theatre.

LEGIBUS FATORUM Mart. v 37 15 *pessimorum lex amara factorum*. Luc. viii 568 *fatorum leges*.

252 STAMINE III 27.

253 ANTILOCHI BARBAM ARDENTEM Schol. lamenting Antilochus, slain at Troy by Memnon, when he was hastening to rescue his father: thence called φίλονπαῖρ Xen. cyn. i § 14. Nestor in Homer only alludes to his son's death Od. iii 111 there lies my dear son, ἄμα κρατερὸς καὶ ἀμύμων, . . . περὶ μὲν θέειν ταχὺς ἦδ' ἐ μαχητῆς [acris]. cf. iv 187-8. 199-202. Pind. Pyth. vi 28-42 the lament of Nestor Μεσσηνίου δὲ γέροντος | δουρπέϊσα φρήν πόσσε παῖδά ἐν. The filial sacrifice and burial of A. were celebrated in the Aethiopis of Arktinos Prohl. chrestom. Welcker ep. Cyclops ii 173 seq. 521. Soph. Phil. 424-5 grief of Nestor. Quint. Smyrn. ii 243-344 death of A. Tryphiod. 18. Tzet. posthom. 260-5. Philostr. im. ii 7. Prop. iii=ii 13c 45-50 whom Iuv. follows *nam quo tam dubia servetur spiritus hunc?* Nestoris est risus post tria saecula cinis. | cui si tam longae minuis- sent fata senectae | . . . Iliacis miles in aggeribus, | non ille Anti- lochi vidisset corpus humari, | diceret aut, 'o mors, cur mihi sera venis?' Hor. c. ii 9 13-5. Auson. epitaph. 7 4-5 *servato Antilochus Nestore patre abii*. | *non hic ordo fuit: sed iustius ille super- stes*. ib. 8 on Nestor. Dict. Cret. iv 6.

BARBAM he had never shaved off his beard, which was done in early manhood iii 186 n. vi 105. Marquardt v 2 199-201. Philostr. im. ii 7 § 1 of the dead A. ἡβάσκει μὲν ὑπῆνης πρόσω, κομᾷ δ' ἐν ἡλώσῃ κόμη.

253-4 AB OMNI, QUISQUIS ADIST SOCIUS the antecedent inserted in the relative clause iii 91 n. Ruddim. ii 18.

254 CUR HAEC IN TEMPORA DURET [OV.] cons. ad Liv. 194 *acuatque annos, ut diuturna, suos*.

255 SERV. AEN. ix 497 *quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumperē vitam*. 'hinc traxit illum colorem Iuv. *quod facinus*' etc.

ADMISERIT 340. VI 494. XIII 237. Stat. on Nep. xv 6 § 3.

256 PELEUS XIV 214. That Achilles was doomed to an early death, was well known to himself and to his mother Thetis Il. i 352. 416. ix 410-6 he had the choice between a short and glorious, and a long, inglorious life. xviii 440-1. 458. xix 408-23 his horse Xanthos warns him. xxiv 534-42 he pities his father's approaching bereavement. cf. Od. xi 494-503. To escape this doom Achilles had been sent by Thetis to Skyros Stat. Ach. i 25-39. 256-271. Pind. Pyth. iii 100-3. Quint. Smyrn. iii 450-8 lament of Aias over A. perhaps the tidings will be the death of Peleus, and better so than that he should waste his days with mourning etc. 483-9. vii 249.

257 ALIUS 171 n. i 10 n. Hom. Od. i 189-93.

bene habet: nunquam mater lugubria sumpsit: | venit in exequias tota caterva meas. Nep. xxi 2 § 3 of Philip of Macedon annos sexaginta natus decessit florente regno; neque in tam multis annis cuiusquam ex sua stirpe funus vidit.

FUNUS 'corpse' Serv.

Aen. ix 491. Prop. i 17 8 *hæcine parca meum funus harena teget?* Catull. 64 83. Eutr. vii 23 of Domitian funus eius cum ingenti dedecore per res-pillones exportatum et ignobiliter est sepultum. [Quintil.] decl. 12 § 26 utrum funeribus gravidum. VFl. vii 643 Burma. more in Mühlmann.

260 FRATRUM 50 sons in all Il. xxiv 495. Aen. ii 503. Heyne on Apollod. iii 12 5.

CERVICIBUS Luc. viii 732 *ut Romana suum gessent pia colla parentem.*

261 PRIMOS EDERE PLANCTUS Il. xxiv 723. 747. 761 ἤραξε (ἐξήραξε) γόοιο, said of Andromache, Hekabe, Helene, lamenting Hector: in each case the lamentation is taken up by others 746 ἐνὶ δὲ στενάζοντο γυναικες. 760 γόον δ' ἀνίστατο δαίμων. 776 ἐνὶ δ' ἔστανε δῆμος ἀπείρων. Heyne ad l. p. 744. So in Rome the professional mourners, *præficæ*, Fest. p. 223 M. dant ceteris modum plangendi. Ov. m. ii 340—3. Marquardt v 1 361 on the beating the breast and scratching the cheek to draw blood. Stanley on Aesch. ch. 22. 23. 262 Cass. (Aesch. Ag.) and Pol. (Eur. Hec.) both survived Priam; but they could not follow his corpse in solemn state.

SCISSA PALLA

Kirchmann fun. ii 17 lin. Fabersemestr. ii 10 init. Stat. s. v 1 20 *glare et scindere vestes.* Ov. m. ii 335 *laniata sinus.* xi 681—3. On the *palla* see Marquardt v 2 181—2. Ferrar. de re vest. i 3. 18.

264 AUDACES Il. v 65.

AEDIFICARE CARINAS Ov. her. 5 41—2. 16 105—110: *aedificæ*, strictly 'to make a house' is used, like *οικοδομεῖν*, for 'to build' generally.

265 LONGA DIES in this sense, 'period of time,' *dies* is fem. Plin. ep. viii 5 § 3 *dies longa et satietas doloris.*

QUID CONTULIT i 106 n.

265—6 OMNIA EVERSA ET FLAMMIS ASIAM FERROQUE CADENTEM Aen. ii 554—8 Heyne *hæc finis Priami, fatum hic cecitas illum | sorte tulit*, Troiam incensam et prolapsum *videntem* Pergamæ, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum | regnatorem Asiae. *iacet ingens litore truncus | avolsumque ueris caput et sine nomine corpus.* Manil. iv 63—5 (above p. 118). *evërta* is several times used in the Aen. of the destruction of Troy Priami regnorum eversor Achilles, *eversæ Troie cecidit, eversi Pergamæ, eversa in urbe.*

266 ASIAM Aen. iii 1—3 *postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem | immeritam visum superis, ceciditque superbum | Ilium et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troia.* From the time of Hdt. i 3. 4. the Trojan war was regarded as one stage in the long lasting feud between Europe and Asia.

267 MILES TREMULUS POSITA TULIT ARMA TIARA Aen. ii 509 *arma diu senior desueta trementibus aëro | circumbat nequiquam ueris et inutile ferrum | cingitur.* ib. 518—21. 544—6. Cic. p. Rose. Am. § 90.

TIARA vi 516 Phrygia vestitur bucca tiara. Aen. vii 246—8 *hoc Priami gestamen erat, cum iura vocatis | more daret populis, scerptrumque sacerque tiaras | Iliamque labor vestes.* The upright tiara or fez was reserved for kings Sen. ben. vi 31 § 12 *rectam capite tiaram gerens. id solis datum regibus.* DCass. xxxvi 52—35 § 3 makes it identical with *διὰδῆμα*. cf. Rich companion. Foreell. Curt. iii 3 = 8 § 19 *cidarim Persæ vocabant regum capitis insigne: hæc caerulea fasciâ albo distincta circumibat.* Amm. xviii 5 § 6. 8 § 5.

268 RUIT ANTE ARAM SUMMI IOVIS Aen. ii 501—2. 514—525. 550—3 *altaria ad ipsa trementem | trahit.* cf. Heyne exc. xi. Arktinos in his Ἰλίου πέρας made Priam take refuge at the altar of Ζεὺς ἐρκείος Welcker ep. Cyclus ii

522. Lecher of Lesbos, author of the 'little Iliad,' said that Priam was not slain on the hearth of Zeus *ἑκατος*, but at the doors of the house after he had been dragged from the altar Paus. x 27 § 2. Other authors follow Arktinos Eur. Tr. 17. 483. Hec. 23 with schol. ib. 21. 24. Quint. Smyrn. xii 222 (Priam wishes, 231—3, that he had died before Troy was in flames). Tryph. 400 prophecy of Cassandra. 635. Paus. ii 24 § 5=3. iv 17 § 4. 3 Neoptolemos atoned for his sacrilege, being himself slain at Delphi. Ov. Id. 282. On this altar Alexander sacrificed, in order to expiate the sacrifice of Neoptolemos Arr. i 11 § 8; it was shewn by the local cicerone Luc. ix 979 Oud. *Herceas, monstrator ait, non respicis aras?* DChrys. or. 11 ad fin. Priam king of *Asia*, wounded in extreme old age near the altar of Zeus, from whom he was descended [Verg. g. iii 35], was slain upon it. Diet. Cret. v 13. Markland conj. *Hercei Ioris*.

RUIT ANTE ARAM VM. v 6 E § 3 of Themistocles ante ipsam aram quasi quaedam pietatis clara victima concidit.

UT VETULUS BOS the monosyllabic fall from Aen. v 481 *sternitur exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos*. the simile from Od. iv 535 *ὥς τις τε κατέκτατο βοῦν ἐπὶ φάρυγ*. Ov. m. v 122 *procubuit terrae mactati more iuvenei*.

269—70 COLLUM PRAEBET 345 n.

270 AB used even with names of hideous things, when they are represented as feeling or acting *Hand Tursell*. i 27. Cic. p. Cluent. § 110 *locum . . . a tribunicia voce desertum*. Stat. s. iii 1 111 *inmenso non unquam exesus ab aevo*.

AB INGRATO IAM FASTIDITUS ARATRO it was only in exceptional cases that oxen from the plough were sacrificed K. Fr. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 26 20. Ael. v. h. v 14 Kuhn. Wetstein on Mark 11 2. Macrobian iii 5 § 5 *iniuges*. Verg. g. iv 540. Aen. vi 38. Sen. Oed. 300. Lexx. ἀνέρος. ἀνίημι. ἀφ' ἐρός. Valek. and Wess. on Hdt. ii 65. Yet L. is an ox. 12 says with Liv. 'they bring their sacrifices, the husbandman his ploughing ox.' So Ov. m. xv 120—142. Lasaulx Studien v 221. In Israel also the compromise between religion and avarice, *debauching of labour*. Lamp, torn, sick victims, was not unknown Mal. i 7. 8. 13.

271 UTCUMQUE 359 n. used, like *quicumque* and many other relatives, as indefinites without a verb in the silver age. 'at any rate,' 'however his end was, it was at least human.' Plin. ep. v 5 § 2 *sed hoc utcumque tolerabile; gravius illud*. ib. i 12 § 2. Tac. Agr. 39. Bonnell lex. Quintil. has 3 exx.

271—2 TORVA CANINO LATRAVIT RICTU, QUAE POST HUNC VIXERAT UXOR from Ov. m. xiii 517—22 where Hecuba says *quo me servas, annosa senectus! | quo, di crudeles, nisi quo nova funera cernam, | vivacem differtis animum? quis posse putaret | felicem Priamum post diruta Pergama dici? | felix morte sua est, nec te, mea nata [Polyxena], peremptam | aspexit, et vitam pariter regnumque reliquit*. cf. 462—4. 481—575. 512 *torvos sustollit ad aethera vultus*. 568—70 *rieturque in verba parato | latravit conata loqui. locus extat, et ex re | nomen habet*. i. e. Strab. xiii p. 595 *Κυνὸς σῆμα*. Ov. m. xiii 620. Eur. Hec. 1265 Pors. DChrys. or. 11 i 369 R. 33 ii 29. Quint. Smyrn. xiv 343—53. anth. Pal. xi 212. Tryph. 401—2. Plaut. Men. 713—8 do you know why Hecuba was called a dog? 'No.' Because she did what you are doing now. *omnia mala ingerēbat, quemquem aspexerat: | itaque adeo iure coepta appellarist Canis*. anth. Lat. 105 R. Cic. Tusc. iii § 63. Hygin. f. 111 Muncker. 243. Sext. Emp. adv. gramm. i 12 § 264. Aus. epit. 25.

TORVA Mart. ii 41 13—4 *vultus induc tu magis severos | quam coniunx Priami*.

272 QUAE POST HUNC VIXERAT UXOR Sen. ep. 47 § 12 (and Maer. i 11 § 7) 'at ego,' inquis, 'nullum habeo dominum.' *bona aetas est: forsitan habebis. nescis, qua aetate Hecuba servire coeperit, qua Croesus?* Sen. Agam. 705 9 *tot illa regum mater et regum Phrygum, fecunda in ignes Hecuba fatorum noras | experta leges* [Liv. ver. 251] *induit vultus feros | circa ruinas rabida latravit suas.* Troiae superstes Hectori Priamo sibi. anth. Lat. 1246 11-2 *M an felix aegrae potius subducta senectae?* | *sic Hecuba floruit Penthesilea minus.* [Liban.] ep. lat. 16 p. 739^W *Liberrimus quisque urgente fortuna serenus fieri potest. servivit Hecuba, servivit Croesus.* 'The fate of Hekabe,' τὰ τῆς Ἑκάβης, proverbial Plut. comp. Thes. et Rom. 6 § 9. Pelop. 29 § 4. anth. app. 102 71.

273 REGEM PONTI VI 661. xiv 252-5 n. There is a brilliant account of Mithradates vi Eupator (cir. B. C. 130-128, the year of Cicero's consulship) in Mommsen's history. If he shared with Priam etc. the sorrow of losing wife, brother, sister, and children before his death, the fault was his own, for many of them died by his orders (App. Mithr. 112). Gigantic of stature, hardy and fleet of foot, restless in enterprise, he fought in the thickest of the fight in his old age, could speak all the 21 tongues spoken by his subjects, and was the one formidable obstacle to Roman power in the east before the Parthian wars. To Pontus he added at different times Skythia, Kappadokia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Bithynia, Lykia, Pamphylia, Bospores, Kolchis, pushed his frontiers to Caucasus, and gained a footing in Greece proper, where his forces held out at Athens against Sulla, B. C. 86, one of the most memorable of sieges. In his three wars with the Romans he encountered Q. Oppius, L. Cassius, M. Aquilius, Sulla, Fimbria, Murena, Cotta, Fabius, Triarius, Lucullus, Pompeius; and formed an alliance with Sertorius. From his last battle with the Romans at Nikopolis B. C. 66 he fled with only three attendants, and had a price set upon his head by Tigranes. Even after this (Plut. Pomp. 41 § 2. App. Mithr. 101. 109) he formed a plan for the invasion of Italy. His son Pharnakes, whom he designed for his successor, formed a plot against his life; being deserted by every one, he took poison, but in vain (Liv. xiv 252 n.); and fell by the hand of a faithful Gaul App. 111. Pauly vi 100-12. DCass. xxxvi 11 he planned the invasion of Italy, choosing rather to die with his kingdom than to survive ingloriously. Cic. acad. ii § 3 Lucullus called M. the greatest king since Alexander; cf. p. Mur. § 32. App. 112 '57 years a king, he waged war 40 years with Rome, was master of the sea from Kilikia to the Ionian gulph.' ib. 119.

274 CROESUM the beautiful story of the interview of Croesus with Solon was questioned on chronological grounds in antiquity (Plut. Sol. 27 § 1; Grauert, Grote book ii c. 11 fin., Curtius, have shewn that, as reported by Hdt., it cannot have taken place; though the two may have met at another time; the travels of Solon lasted from B. C. 593-583; Croesus came to the throne B. C. 560; however DL. i §§ 50. 62 and Snid. speak of later travels; Solon died in Kypros. Duncker Gesch. d. Alterth. i² 596-7 accepts the story in the main, and dates the interview B. C. 560 or 559. M. Sen. contr. 9 § 7 p. 119 29 *ille Croesus, inter reges opulentissimus, memento, post terga vincitis manibus deductus est.* The story of Croesus, like that of Polykrates, well illustrates the Greek belief in divine Nemesis (ver. 42 n.). After his accession to the throne of Lydia, he added largely to his dominions by conquest (Hdt. i 26-8): many Greeks famed for wisdom came to Sardis, and among them Solon (29). When Solon had seen all the royal treasures, Croesus asked, who was the happiest man that he knew. He

reginalt Teller of Athens, for he had begotten good sons, who had also children; and when he died fighting for his country, they *all survived* (30). Next to Teller Solon ranked Kleobis and Biton of Argos, who died the night after they had drawn their mother, a priestess, to the temple (31). Croesus being angry with his guest for not naming him as the happiest of men, Solon reckons up the days in a life of 70 years, each day exposed to its own accidents: and shows that happiness does not increase in proportion to wealth: 'in every thing we must have regard to the end, how it will fall out at last: for God has shown prosperity to many, whom afterwards he has plucked up by the roots' (32). Croesus dismisses Solon, thinking him very simple, blind to present prosperity, while he insists on keeping the end in view (33). Vengeance begins to fall on Croesus for his pride: he dreams that his son Atys is killed by the thrust of a spear (34-35-36). The dream is fulfilled, and Croesus spends two years in mourning (35-36 § 1). Fearing the growing power of Persia, he consults the oracle, which declares, that by crossing the Halys he will ruin a mighty empire (36-36 § 1). He invades Kappadokia (39-41. 73. 75): after an indecisive encounter returning to Sardis, he is besieged by Cyrus, who takes him prisoner, and orders him to be burnt. On the pyre, remembering Solon's lesson, he calls thrice, Solon, Solon, Solon. Cyrus, equating the meaning of the cry, hears the tale; fearing divine vengeance, and remembering that his own fortune is as uncertain as his guest's, he orders this fire to be quenched; which the bystanders cannot do, when Apollo, moved by the prayers of Croesus, sends a heavy shower (46-47). On the proverbial wealth of Croesus see Pape-Benseler *Κροῖσος*.

274—5 CROESUM QUEM VOX IUSTI FACUNDA SOLONIS RESPICERE
 ἡ δὲ μέγιστος νόμος ὅτι ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ὈΛΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΜΑΧΗΣ (Hdt. i 86 § 3) μηδὲνα
 εἶναι τῶν ξυώντων ὀλβιον (cf. c. 33 Solon *ὅς τὰ παρεόντα ἀγαθὰ μερεῖς τὴν
 τελευτήν παντός χρημάτων ὁρᾶν ἐκέλευε*) is very frequently cited, esp. in
 tragedy, cf. *Antig.* it is the key-note D.L. i § 50 τὰ θρονοῦσεν. Soph. Trach.
 1—3. Oed. r. 1528—30 Erf. Eur. Andr. 100—2 Barnes. El. 952—6. Tr. 510.
 Iph. A. 161—2. Aristot. eth. N. i 10=11 § 3. Cic. fin. ii § 87 Dav. iii § 76.
 Ov. m. iii 135—7. Sen. de tranq. an. 11 § 12 *rex es: non ad Croesum
 te mittam, qui rogam suum et escendit iussus et extingui vidit, factus
 non regno tantum, sed etiam morti suae superstes*. Ios. b. I.
 v 11=29 § 3 applies the saying to Antiochos, Epiphanes of Commagene,
 who aided Titus at the siege of Jerusalem; Arr. vii 16 § 7 to Alexander,
 who was *felix opportunitate mortis*. Hence the proverb *paroeimiogr.* i
 315 n. τέλος ὕρα βίον. ii 187 *Λυδὸς ἀποθνήσκει σοφὸς ἀνὴρ*, said of
 Croesus. ib. 665 *τέρμα δ' ὁρᾶν βύτοιοι, Σόλων ἱερὰς ἐν Ἀθήναις*. Meurs.
 Solon c. 26. cf. ecclus. 11 28. Plin. vii § 132 *alius de alio iudicat dies,
 et tamen supremus de omnibus, ideoque nullis credendum est*. Charon
 in Lucian contemplot. 10 takes Solon's maxim as a compliment to him and
 his ferry-boat. cf. 'all's well that ends well.' 'Ende gut, alles gut.'
 'Finis coronat opus.' and many other proverbs Wander s. v. *Ende*.

276—282 from Vell. ii 19 B.C. 88 Sulla returned to Rome, occupied
 it by force of arms, and drove out from the city twelve ringleaders of
 revolution, among whom were Marius with his son and P. Sulpicius,
ac lege lata exules fecit; . . . Marius after his sixth consulship and his
 70th year, naked and overwhelmed with mire, eyes only and nose rising
 above the water, was driven forth from a bed of reeds hard by the swamp
 of Minturnae, where he had concealed himself when flying from the pursuit
 of Sulla's cavalry. A halter being thrown over his neck, he was led to
 the prison of the *Marturum ian.* by order of the *duumvir*. A public

slave, a German by nation, was sent with a sword to dispatch him; it chanced that this slave had been taken by him when imperator in the *Cimbriæ war*; no sooner did he recognise Marius, than uttering a loud shriek expressing indignation at so great a man's calamity, he threw away his sword and fled from the prison. Then his countrymen, taught by an enemy to compassionate one who was but lately the chief man in the state, furnished him with provisions and clothing and put him on board a ship; but he, coming up with his son near Aenaria, bent his course to Africa, and supported a *life of destitution in a hut of the ruins of Carthage*; while Marius beholding Carthage, Carthage gazing on Marius, might each comfort the other.' *Mamil. iv 45—8 et Cimbrium in Mario, Mariumque in carcere victum; | qui consul toties exsulque et in exsule consul | adiacuit Libycis compar iactura ruinis. | eque erepidinibus* [Iuv. v 8n.] *cepit Carthaginis orbem. Flor. ii 9=iii 21 § 6 initium et causa belli inexplēbilis honorum Marii fames. § 8 Marium servilis fuga accecit. § 10 rediit ab Africa Marius clade minor; siquid in carcer extenu, fuit exilium horripuerant dignitatem. Luc. ii 69—138, e.g. 69—75 post Teutonicos* [Iuv. 282] *victor Libycosque triumphos exul limosa Marius caput abdidit ulva. stagna avidi texere soli laxaeque paludes | depositum, Fortuna, tuum; mox vincula ferri | excedere senem longusque in carcere* [Iuv. 276] *paedor. | consul et eversa felix moriturus in urbe | poenas ante dabat scelerum. 79 the Gaul (or German) viderat immensam tenebroso in carcere lucem. 90—3 nuda triumphati iacuit per regna Iugurthae | et Poenos pressit cineres* [Iuv. 277:] *solacia fati | Carthago Mariusque tulit, pariterque iacentes | ignovere deis. 130—3 septimus haec sequitur repetitis fascibus cinis* [B.C. 86]. *Ille per alto Mario molus, omnia passo, | quae peior fortuna potest, atque omnibus uso, | quae melior, mensoque homini quid fatis pararent.* The exile Ovid draws the same lesson from the fate of Marius *Pont. iv 3 45. 47 ille Iugurthino clarus Cimbroque triumpho, | . . . in caeno latuit Marius cannaeque palustri. ib. 37—8 the reverses of Croesus* [Iuv. 274—5], and 41—4 of *Pompeius* [Iuv. 283—8].

276 EXILIUM on the flight of Marius see *Plut. Mar. 35 § 6—e. 40. 41 § 1. 45 § 5. 43 §§ 2—3* on his return B.C. 87 Cinna entered Rome, but Marius lingered at the gates, feigning unwillingness to enter while still under the decree of banishment (cf. 42 § 3); if his presence were required, the decree must be formally rescinded; when three or four tribes only had voted, he threw off the mask. *ib. 41 § 4* from his flight to his return, a period of more than 70 days, he suffered his beard to grow, and refused the proconsular uniform sent him by Cinna, passing through Italy in tatters and unkempt. cf. *App. b.c. i 60. 67. Plut. Sull. 10. Luc. ii 227 exulibus Mariis.*

CARCER he was committed to the house of Fannia in Minturnæ *VM. i 5 § 5. ii 10 § 6. viii 2 § 3. Plut. 38. 39* the Gaul who was sent to kill him saw his eyes glaring in the dark cellar, and heard a loud voice 'Man, darest thou kill Gaius Marius?' on which he ran out crying: 'I cannot kill Gaius Marius.' cf. *App. b.c. i 61. Luc. ii 73. 79* and *Oros. v 19* also speak of a *carcer*.

MINTURNARUMQUE PALUDES Cicero often speaks of his fellow-townsmen *fin. ii § 105. p. Sest. § 59. p. Plane. § 26. in Pis. § 43 C. Marius, quem Italia servata ab illo demersum in Minturnensium paludibus, Africa devicta ab eodem expulsum et naufragum vidit. p. red. ad Quir. §§ 19. 29. Oros. v 19 p. 343 H Marius fugiens, cum persequentium instantia circumsaepus esset, in Minturnensium paludibus sese abdidit, a quibus infelice lato obsitus ignominiæque protractus, turpi*

interea postulat Minturnas deductus contrususque in carcerem, percussorem ad se missum solo vultu exterruit. Hor. ep. i 5 4—5 *palustris Minturnæ*. To the malaria arising from the swamp Ovid alludes in. xv 716 *Minturnæque graves*.

MINTURNARUM a Roman colony of Latium on the via Appia, lying on the right bank of the Liris Garigliano, about 3 miles from the sea Strab. v p. 233; there are still some remains of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct, substructions of a temple, walls and towers. Cluver. Ital. iii 10 pp. 1074—9 gives the authorities in full; see also E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr.

277 MENDICATUS VICTA CARTHAGINE PANIS Luc. viii 268 an Libycae Marium potuere ruinae | erigere in fascēs? anth. Lat. 415 36—8 *o superi, quis fuit ille dies, | quo Marium vidit supra Carthago iacentem!* | *tertia par illis nulla ruina fuit*; ib. 33—5 hope moved Marius to trust himself to the marsh, *turpi se credere limo*, and to make for the shores of conquered Libya. 39—40 hope carried the exile Pompeius to the boy king [Iuv. 283—8]. 43 hope remained to Priam after Hector's loss [Iuv. 258—72]. Plut. Flam. 21 § 7 (§ 6 he speaks of the reverses of Mithradates [Iuv. 273], and c. 20—1 of those of Hannibal [Iuv. 147—67]) 'the Romans, who mocked the fortunes of Marius a vagabond and a beggar, ἀλωμένου καὶ πτωχεύοντος, in Africa, presently adored him at Rome σφαττόμενοι καὶ μαστιγούμενοι.' § 8 Solon's maxim, id. Mar. 41 5—7 Marius reached Africa, Sextilius the praetor warned him not to land; otherwise he must carry out the decree of the senate and treat him as an enemy of the Romans. Marius replied 'tell him that you have seen C. Marius sitting an exile amid the ruins of Carthage.' M. Sen. contr. 17 § 6 p. 198 CAPITO *Minturnensis palus exulem Marium non hausit; Cimber etiam in capto vidit imperantem; praetor iter a conspectu exulis flexit: qui in crepidine* [Iuv. v 8n.] *viderat Marium, in sella figuravit.* ib. 1 § 3 p. 57 *quis crederet iacentem supra crepidinem Marium fuisse consulē aut futurum?* § 5 p. ASPRENAS *quid referam Marium sexto consulatu Carthagini mendicantem, septimo Romae imperantem?* Stanley compares the legendary date *obolus Bclisario*.

278 For the trochaic caesura in the third foot Lupus compares ii 146. iv 120. vi 192. viii 100. 267. xi 133. xiv 137. 242. xv 64. 116. HINC from long life 275.

278—9 QUID BEATIUS more universal than *quem beatiorem*; so *nihil* than *nemo, οὐδὲν* than *οὐδὲς* vi 459. Hor. s. i 3 18—9 *nil fuit unquam | sic impar sibi.* Ruddim. ii 103. Ramshorn 956. Spartian. Sev. 21 §§ 5—6 *quid Marco felicius fuisset, si Commodum non reliquisset heredem? quid Severo Septimio, si Bassianum nec genuisset?* Cic. parad. 2 § 16 *C. vero Marium vidimus, qui mihi secundis rebus unus ex fortunatis hominibus, adversis unus ex summis viris videbatur, quo beatius esse mortali nihili possit.* For the thought cf. VM. iv 9 § 14 *ille Marius, . . . cui post exilium consul creari proscriptoque facere proscriptionem contigit. quid huius condicione inconstantius aut mutabilius? quem si inter miseros posueris, miserrimus, inter felices felicissimus reperietur.* Stat. Th. vi 513—7 of Polynices. Plut. Mar. 23 § 1 fortune, or the envy of the gods, or necessity, leaves no great success unalloyed, but diversifies human life with a mixture of good and ill.

280 at the triumphal procession (see 36—46n.); those of Marius over Iugurtha (Plut. 12), and over the Cimbri and Teutones ib. 28 § 9. Hor. c. i 37 30—2 *saevīs Liburnis scilicet invēdens | privata deduci superbo | non possit mollior triumpho.* Prop. ii 1 33 Vulp. Flor. i 38—iii 3 § 10 Teutonibus. At. 201 the Teutoni, *insigne spectaculum triumphi fuit.* quippe vir

proceritatis eximiae super tropaea sua eminebat.

ANIMAM of the 13 cxx. of hiatus in Iuv. 8 are in this place (Lupus) III 70. VI 274. 468. VIII 105. XII 110 (?). XIV 49. XV 126.

MAM AS WE say op. *decus, gloria, triumphus.*

281 POMPA

ANIMAM OPI-

282 CUM DE

TEUTONICO VELLEIT DESCENDERE CURRU VIII 249—53. The terror of Rome before these northern hordes, whose time was not yet fully come, was great Flor. I 38=III 3 § 5 *actum erat, ni Marius illi saeculo contigisset.* On the very day of the victory at the Randii campi it was announced at Rome, as tradition told, by Castor and Pollux §§ 19—21 *hunc tam laetum tamque felicem liberatae Italiae adsertique imperii nuntium . . . populus Romanus accepit . . . per ipsos, si credere fas est, deos.* cf. Plut. 17 for many other portents. This first German immigration (for the women and children marched with the fighting men or rode in wagons) of the Cimbri was at the outset entirely successful; they defeated the consuls 1) Carbo B.C. 113 at Noreia in Carinthia, 2) Silanus B.C. 109 in southern Gaul, 3) Maximus Oct. B.C. 105 with a legatus and proconsul, commanding three armies, in a series of battles at Orange; in these days 80,000 Roman soldiers were slain. Sall. Iug. 114 § 1 *quo metu Italia omnis contremuerat.* § 4 at that time *spes atque opes civitatis in illo [Marius] sitae.* Plut. 11 § 1. 16 § 1 compares the invaders to a cloud and a thunderbolt falling on Gaul and Italy; 11 § 10 to fire, for their speed and violence; 24 § 4 to giants, rending hills, uprooting trees; 26 § 3 to a surging sea. Marius, who had ended the Iugurthine war B.C. 106, was consul 5 years in succession B.C. 104—100, during which he reformed the army, destroyed the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae Aic B.C. 102 (Plut. 11—24. Liv. perioch. LXVIII) and the Cimbri on the campi Randii, near Verceilae 30 July B.C. 101 (Plut. 24—7. Liv. ib.). He had put off the triumph for the victory at Aix (Plut. 24 § 1. Liv. ib.), and now accepted only one triumph, though two were offered Liv. ib. Plut. 28 §§ 8—9. After the battle of Aix he reserved the choicest arms and spoils for his triumph, offering all else as a burnt sacrifice ib. 22 § 1. cf. the inscription seen by Poggio on the basis of the statue of Marius at Arezzo Orell. 543. corp. inser. Lat. I p. 290 he waged war as consul with Iugurtha, took him prisoner ET • TRIUMPHANS • IN • SECVNDO • CONSVLATV • ANTE • CVRRVM • SVVM • DVCI • IVSSIT • • • IIII • COS • TEVTONORVM • EXERCITVM • DELEVIT • • V • COS • CIMBROS • FVDIT • EX • ILLIS • ET • TEVTONIS • ITERVM • TRIVMPHAVIT • • • • POST • LXX • ANNVM • PATRIA • PER • ARMA • CIVILIA • EXPVL-SVS • ARMIS • RESITITVS • VII • COS • FACTVS • EST • DE • MANVBUS • CIMBRIC • ET • TEVTON • AEDEM • HONORI • ET • VIRTVTI • VICTOR • FECIT. In return for their great deliverance the people named Marius the third founder of the city, and poured libations to him as to their gods at feasts Plut. 27 § 8. From the history of Marius Aug. civ. D. II 23 § 1 draws the inference *posse homines, sicut fuit Marius, salute viribus opibus honoribus dignitate longaeuitate cumulari et perfui dis iratis.* ibid. § 2 *omitto quod Marius a miserantibus Minturnensibus Maricae deae in luco eius commendatus est, ut ei omnia prosperaret; et ex summa desperatione reversus incolumis, in urbem duxit crudellem crudelis exercitum.*

283—8 from Cic., whom Vell. and Sen. also follow, Tusc. I § 86 [cf. § 85, the source of Iuv. 258—72] Pompeius struck with a dangerous disease at Neapolis, recovered. The Neapolitans, ay, and they of Puteoli too, put on crowns for joy: *volgo ex oppidis publice gratulabantur: ineptum sane negotium et graeculum, sed tamen fortunatum.* Had he then died, would he have been taken from goods or ills? *certe a*

miseris. For he would not have fought with his father-in-law Caesar, could not have taken up arms unprepared, would not have fled from Italy, non exercitu amisso nudus in servorum ferrum et manus incidisset, . . . non fortunæ omnes a victoribus possiderentur, qui, si mortem tum obisset, in amplissimis fortunis occidisset, is propagatione vitæ quot, quantas, quam incredibilis hausit fortunas! Vell. ii 48 § 2 if Pompeius two years before the outbreak of war, when he had finished his theatre and the adjoining works, gravissima temptatus valetudine decessisset in Campania, quo quidem tempore universa Italia vota pro salute eius, primi omnium civium, suscepit, defuisset fortunæ destruendi eius locus et quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, inlibatam detulisset ad inferos. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 §§ 4—5 cogita quantum boni opportuna mors habeat, quam multis diutius vixisse nocuerit. Si Cn. Pompeium, decus istud firmamentumque imperii, Neapoli valetudo abstulisset, indubitati populi Romani princeps excesserat: at nunc exigui temporis adiectio fastigio illum suo depulit. . . . vidit Aegyptium carnificem et . . . (1) *et villas et opus ab illi præstitit*: next follows the fate of Cicero (Iuv. 120—6). Liv. ix 17 § 6 *quid nisi longa vita* . . . Magnum modo Pompeium vertenti præbuit fortunæ? App. b. c. ii 28 *syntomon* On sickness of P. Plut. Pomp. 57 it was on the motion of Praxagoras that the Neapolitans *called sacrifices for the recovery of P.* Their example followed the example, and so the thing went the round of Italy, *interceptum et small* keeping a festival for many days. Crowds streamed out to meet P., streets, villages, and harbours were thronged with revellers and sacrificers. Many received him with garlands on head and torches in hand, threw flowers upon him and escorted him in procession. The blind self-confidence considered by this progress was one main cause of the war. Brutus who asked with what forces he could check Caesar's march on Rome, P. replied: 'Wherever I stamp my foot in Italy, forces, horse and foot, will start up.' Flor. ii 13=iv 2 § 8 *causa tantæ calamitatis eadem quæ omnium, nimia felicitas*. cf. § 20. §§ 51—2 *felicem utcumque in malis Pompeium, si eadem ipsum quao exercitum eius fortuna traxisset, superstes dignitatis suæ vixit, ut cum maiore dedecore . . . imperio vilissimi regis, consiliis spadonum et, ne quid malis deesset, Septimii desertoris sui gladio trucidatus, sub oculis uxoris suæ liberorumque moreretur*. Plin. h. n. v § 58 the Nile rose but five cubits this year, the lowest recorded number, *veluti necem Magni prodigio quodam flumine avercante*. ib. vii §§ 95—99 is a summary of the exploits of Pompeius, 'rivalling the lustre not of Alexander only, but Alaric of Heracles and father Liber,' including the *temple of Minerva*, built from the spoils of his victories, and the 'preface' of his eastern triumph. Ov. f. v 1 185—90 has a like passage about Mæcenas: how well had it been for him if he had died in defence of Iuppiter's throne: *exiit, ut occidit et damnatus crimine regni, hoc illi titulum longa senecta dabat*.

284 *propeque vota stabant*: votæ, vows formally voted by the local senates or assemblies. Cic. Att. viii 16 § 1 b. c. 49 the *municipia* treat Caesar as a god; *nec simulant, ut cum de illo aegrotu vota faciebant*. ib. ix 5 § 1 *illa . . . de materiam decessu municipiorum*. DCass. xli 6 §§ 3—4 all the cities of Italy, so to say, voted *autem ad hoc opusque dicitur*, a distinction afterwards ascribed to the emperors (as to Gaius Suet. Cal. 14) *propeque vota stabant*, but to no other man.

285 *FORTUNA IPSIUS* Luc. viii 21—2 *poenas longi*

Fortuna favoris | exigit a misero. 27—31 *longius aerum | destruit ingentes animos, et vita superstes | imperio; nisi summa dies cum fine bonorum | affuit et celeri praevertit tristia leto, | dedecori est fortuna prior.* The fortune of Pompeius was no less celebrated than that of Sulla Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. §§ 47—9. Petron. 123 239—244. Luc. viii 728—9 *non pretiosa petit cumulado ture sepulchra | Pompeius, Fortuna, tuus.* i 134 of P. *nec reparare novas vires, multumque priori | credere fortunae; stat magni nominis umbra.* ii 725—36 e.g. *lassata triumphos | destituit Fortuna tuos.* viii 700—7, e.g. *felix nullo turbante deorum, | et nullo parcente miser; semel impulit illum | dilata Fortuna manu.* The 'fortune of Caesar' was also proverbial. *Heinr. cites Dorville on Char. v 6 p. 484.*

FORTUNA URBS on coins Rasche iii 1162—3. *FORTUNA POPULI ROMANI.* Eckhel ii 455. iii 141 ΤΥΧΗ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ. Luc. viii 685. Loh. Agl. 595.

286 *SERVATUM VICTO CAUT ABSTULIT PACEM.* in Suet. Caes. 84 *non servasse ut essent qui me perderent?* After escaping from the battle of Pharsalus (9 Aug. 706 = 6 June 48), Pompeius fled to Egypt, but was put to death before he could land, on the day before his 59th birthday, being the anniversary of his triumph (b. c. 61) over Mithradates, 28 Sept. 706 = 24 July 48 Fischer *röm. Zeittaf.* The advisers of Ptolemy Dionysos (Cleopatra's brother, a boy of 13), the eunuch Pothinos, the general-in-chief Achilles, and the Chian sophist Theodotos, resolved to kill P.; Plut. Pomp. 77 § 3 'a dead man,' said the sophist with a smile, 'does not bite,' ib. 78—80 Achilles, with the tribune Septimius and the centurion Salvius, put off in a small boat to receive P.; who on passing from his vessel quoted Sophokles, 'he who goes to a tyrant, is his slave;' in the boat he conned over the Greek speech which he intended to address to the young king. As he rose to leave the boat, he was stabbed, his head cut off and the body flung naked out of the boat, to feast the eyes of the curious. When all had gazed their fill, a faithful freedman Philippos (with Servius Corvus a former quaestor of P. Luc. viii 714 seq. AV. vir. ill. 77) gathered fragments of a fishing boat, enough at a pinch to furnish a pyre for a corpse naked and not entire (*νεκρῷ γυμνῷ καὶ οὐδὲ ὄλω* Iuv. 288 *cadavere toto*). The head was presented to Caesar when he arrived a few days later (cf. Plut. Caes. 48 § 2). The 'remains' were sent to Cornelia and buried by her in her husband's Alban estate. See on the head of P. Luc. viii 662 690, who describes the embalming. ix 136—144. 1009—92. The tragical end of such unprecedented greatness powerfully impressed the Roman imagination. Prop. iii = iv 11 34—5 *tatiens nostro Memphi cruenta malo, | tres abi Pompeio detrahit harena triumphos.* Petron. 120 63 *Libya iacet aequore Magnus.* Sen de ir. ii 2 § 3, where he also speaks of the end of Cicero (Iuv. 120—6). id. ep. 4 § 7. Vell. ii 53 § 4 *hic post tres consulatus et totidem triumphos demitumque terrarum orbem sanctissimi ac praestantissimi viri in id evecti, super quod ascendi non potest, . . . vitae fuit exitus, in tantum in illo viro a se discordante fortuna, ut cui modo ad victoriam terra defuerat, deesset ad sepulturam.* Luc. viii 711—821. 833—71. the tomb was shewn to sight-seers by the local guides 821 *monstratum.* 869 *monstrantibus.* ix 1—4. 52—4. App. b.c. ii 84 Pothinos and his men sent the head of P. to Caesar, in hope of reward; the body 'some one' buried on the sand, and erected a cheap tomb over it; Hadrian extemporised an epitaph (cf. DCass. LXIX 11 § 1 A.D. 122. anth. Pal. ix 402. Spartian Hadr. 14 § 4) τῷ ναοῖς βριθοντι πόση σπάνις ἐπλετο τύμβου. Hadrian also brought to light the tomb, then buried in sand, and restored the brazen statues which

the friends of P. had erected. DCass. XLII 5 where the contrast between the greatness of P. and his fall is drawn out at length,—victorious from a stripling in Europe, Asia, Africa, he had pacified the whole Mediterranean, and now met his death there; the former admiral of 1000 sail in a little boat; on the very day of his triumph over Mithradates and the pirates, the day of his greatest glory, he suffered the most grievous shame. VM. v 1 § 10 *quam praeclarum tributae humanitatis specimen Cn. Pompeius, quam miserabile desideratae idem evasit exemplum! nam qui Tigranis tempora insigni regio texerat, eius caput tribus caesonis triumphalibus spoliatum, in suo modo terrarum orbe nusquam sepulturae locum habuit, sed abscisum a corpore inops rogi aeternum Aegyptiae perfidiae munus portatum est, etiam ipsi victori miserabile, ut enim id Caesar aspexit, oblitus hostis soceri cultum induit, . . . caput autem plurimis pretiosissimis odoribus cremandum curavit. Alexander Severus Lamprid. 62 § 3 cited the same exx. of great men dying a violent or early death as Iuv. does here, *Alexander, Pompeius, Caesar, Demosthenes, Tullius*. Sen. de tranq. 16 § 1 *Pompeius et Cicero [cognuntur] clientibus suis praebere cervicem*. brev. vit. 13 §§ 6—7. VM. i 8 § 9. A very familiar commonplace on the tombs of P. and his two sons, in Africa, Europe, Asia (Iuv. 108 n.). anth. Lat. 400—4. 413—4. 451—6 R e.g. 402 (borrowed from Mart. v 74. cf. Sen. ep. 71 § 9) *Pompeius totum victor lustraverat orbem; | at rursus toto victor in orbe iacet. | membra pater Libyco posuit male tecta sepulcro; | filius Hispana est rix adpertus humo. | Sexte, Asiam sortite tenes, divisa ruina est: | uno non potuit tanta iacere solo*. cf. 406. 415 39—40. 438. 815. The site of the tomb was Ostracine Solin. 34 § 1, near mt. Casius and Pelusium Pl. v § 68. Strab. 760. 769. The flight of Pompeius was a topic of *suasoriae* in the schools Quintil. iii 8 § 33 (cf. Empor. in rhet. Lat. 571 4 H) *Pompeius deliberabat, Parthos an Africam an Aegyptum peteret*. §§ 55—7 *an pro Caesare fuerit occidi Pompeium? etc.* vii 2 § 6 *quomodo laturus sit Caesar, si Ptolemaeus Pompeium occiderit?**

286—8 HOC CRUCIATU LENTULUS, HAC POENA CARUIT CECIDITQUE CETHEGUS INTEGER VIII 231—241 n. these accomplices of Catilina, P. Lentulus Sura (consul b.c. 71, ejected from the senate for immorality 70, praetor again 63) and C. Cethegus undertook to murder the consul Cicero and the senate, and to set fire to Rome, while Catilina marched with an army from Etruria Sall. 32 § 2. Plut. Cic. 18. App. b.c. ii 3. The backwardness of Lentulus destroyed the chances of the conspiracy (Sall. 58 § 4 *seccordia atque ignavia Lentuli*. Cic. Brut. § 235. DCass. xxxvii 32 § 3); he was killed in the confusion, trying to obtain so-called Sibylline verses and a favourable omen. Cicero said that three Cornelii should be lords of Rome, i.e. as he supposed, Cinna, Sulla and himself Cic. Catil. iii §§ 9. 11. iv §§ 2. 12. Sall. 47 § 2. App. ii 4. Quintil. v 10 § 30. Plut. 17 § 4. Flor. ii 12 = iv 1 § 8. On the night of the famous 5 Dec. 63 (Cic. p. Flacc. § 102 *omnibus transire*. 54 fin. 12) Lentulus and Cethegus were strangled by the 'Tullianae' or underground dungeons beneath the Capitol (Burn Rome and the Campagna xxiii. 81) by order of the senate Sall. 55. Vell. ii 34 § 4. Plut. Cic. 22 § 2. App. ii 6 fin. DCass. xxxvii 36 § 3. 39 § 2. This illegal execution was continually cast in Cicero's teeth, as b.c. 43 by Calpurnius ib. xlvii 20 § 5, where is a play on *Tullius* and *Tullianum*. The mother of Antonius after his father's death married Lentulus, a connexion from which Plut. Ant. 2 § 1 derives the feud between Ant. and Cic. Ant. asserted that the body of Lentulus was not given up to his friends (Cic. Phil. ii § 17), or not until his wife begged it of Terentia;

but none of the bodies were refused interment Plut. l.c. Pauly II 682—3. Drumann II 529—33.

CECIDIT Gebhard on Nep. IV 1 § 2.

CETHEGUS II 27 *si . . . Clodius accuset moechos*, Catilina Cethegum. VIII 231 n. He was one of the young (Sall. 52 § 33) rakes, who joined in the democratic plot as a means of cancelling all debts. Having undertaken to dispatch Cicero and knowing well the value of time, he constantly complained of the sloth of Lentulus; for even among conspirators the hierarchy of office was respected; if a consular joined the movement, he must take precedence Sall. 43 §§ 2—4 e.g. *natura ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat; maximum bonum in celeritate putabat*. Cic. Catil. III § 10. 16 I foresaw *remoto Catilina non mihi esse P. Lentuli somnum . . . nec C. Cethegi furiosam temeritatem pertimescendam*. IV § 11 *aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis*. Luc. II 541—3 *nec magis hoc bellum est, quam cum Catilina paravit | arsuras in tecta faces, sociusque furoris | Lentulus exsertique manus vesana Cethegi*.

288 INTEGER

Apul. VII 24 *moriturus equidem nihilominus, sed moriturus integer*. Here 'entire' (i.e. 'beheaded'); generally (s. *sauvius* Mühlmann col. 1201—2).

IACUIT CATILINA CADAVERE TOTO XIV 41. Corn. Sev. ap. Sen. suas. 6 § 26 31—5 (first compared by Bartho after speaking of Cicero's mutilation (Iuv. 120 n.) *hoc nec in Emathio mitis victoria Perse, | nec te, dire Syphax, non fecit in hoste Philippo. | inque triumphato ludibria cuncta Iugurtha | ajuerant, nostraeque cadens ferus Hannibal irae* membra tamen Stygias tulit inviolata sub umbras. The restless energy and great capacity of L. Sergius Catilina is attested by his enemy Cic. p. Cacl. §§ 12—4. Catil. III §§ 16—7. Having been one of the most blood-thirsty agents of Sulla (Sen. de ir. III 18 §§ 1—2) he threw himself into the democratic movement with characteristic ardour, declaring that, there being two parties in the state, the one (the aristocracy) feeble, with a weak head (Cicero), the other strong, but without a head; so long as he lived, it should never want a head Cic. p. Mur. § 51; and indeed, beside the plunder of the capitalists, the renewal of the days of C. Marius the democratic captain, and the exaltation of Marius' nephew Caesar against Pompeius, were the chief aims of the conspirators. Catilina joined battle early in B.C. 62 with the troops of the proconsul C. Antonius, led by the capable veteran M. Petreius, at Pistoria in Etruria; during the engagement he discharged the duties of a brave soldier and consummate commander, and when all was lost, charged into the thick of the enemy, and fell fighting Sall. 60—1. DCass. XXXVII 39—40, who contradicts Iuv. 40 § 2 'Antonius sent his head to the city, in order that, being assured of his death, they might be relieved from fear.' Cic. p. Sest. §§ 8—12. Flor. II 12=IV 1 § 12 *Catilina* was found far from his own lines, among corpses of the enemy, *pulcherrima morte, si pro patria sic concidisset*. Ben Jonson in his *Catiline* has worked up the evidence with a master's hand.

CADAVERE TOTO Luc. VIII 697—9 *litora Pompeium feriunt, truncusque radosis | huc illuc iactatur aquis: adeone molesta | totum cura fuit socero servare cadaver? 707—10 e.g. nullaque manente figura, | una nota est Magno capitis iactura revulsi. 736 lucrum corpus, 752 truncum, 773 trunci cineres, IX 53 truncus, X 379—80 tumulusque c. pulvere parvo adspice, Pompeii non omnia membra tegentem*.

289 345 With low whisper, at sight of Venus' temple, the eager mother craves beauty for her boys, for her girls aloud, even to a very daintiness of desire. 'Yet why rebuke?' she asks; 'Latona's self takes pride in her fair Diana.' Yet Lueretia's fate forbids the wish for features

like Lucretia's: Virginia would fain take Rutila's hump, giving Rutila in exchange her own faultless shape. Still greater dangers await the beau: a leeching man keeps his parents on the rack with fear: so seldom is beauty meted with chastity. [chaste is no epithet to suit with fair']. Through the plain hone, taking after the ancient Sabines, may have learned how from one to son spotless manners, though boon Nature may have done her part, dealing with liberal hand chaste affections, and a lust flushed with modest blood (for what more can Nature bestow on a son, Nature mightier than every keeper and every safeguard?) still the will beayed youth may never be man: for the seducer's lavish hardihood is told to truth, the very parents to their children's sin: such trust have they in the power of gifts. No tyrant ever in his cruel fortress unrequited a much-dug striping, no Nero ever ravished a lad bandy-legged or wren-throated, galled at once and hump-backed. Go to now, and rejoice in your spruce youth, whom greater perils await: he will turn soldiers general in the city and will fear vengeance, such as a wrathful Lucius may take, nor will be a buckler gallant than Mars that he should soon be conquered. Sometimes however that indignation takes more than any law has allowed to indignation: one stabs the paramour to death, another draws blood with the lash; some lechers also are clystered with the mugilis.—But your Endymion, I say, will prove the seducer of a wretched dame whom he loves: presently,—when Servilia comes in company, and of one whom he beathes; he will strip her of all her bravery; for what sacrifice will not any matron, be she Oppia or immemorial Catulla, make to her lusts? woman's whole character has its root there. But what harm does beauty to the chaste? nay, what good had Hippolytus of his temperate resolve, or what Bellerophon? For Atalanta and Cretan Phaedra alike reddened as scorned by this youth, both took fire, both died, for rage: when shame goads hate, then it is that a woman is most ruthless. Choose what advice you think best for him whom Caesar's wife is bent on wedding in her husband's lifetime. The fairest at once and best of a patrician house is hurried off, to be slain poor soul by Messalina's eyes: long since she is seated in state, the diamond wedding-veil is ready, the coverlet of Tyrian purple is spread on the marriage-bed for all to see; the million sesterces of dowry will be bestowed in ancient form, witnesses will come to set their seal to the contract, the auspex to declare it blessed of heaven. You thought this a secret, entrusted to a few; she will not marry but in due form of law. Say, Silius, what is your choice. Refuse, and you are a dead man before the laws are lit: commit the crime, and a little respite will be granted, till the news, stale to the city and to all subjects, may reach the ears of Claudius. He will be the last to learn the stain on his home; meanwhile do you, if a few days' life is worth the price, obey the behest of Messalina: in either case, whichever event you think better and easier, this fair white neck must be offered to the headsman's sword.

289—97 on the fond prayers of parents see Sen. ep. 94 §§ 53—4 *nullo ad aures nostras vox impune perfertur: nocent qui optant* — *illorum amor male docet bene optando. mittit enim nos ad longinqua bona et incerta et errantia, cum possimus felicitatem domi promovere. non licet, inquam, ire recta via. trahunt in prævum parentes.* ib. 60 § 1 *etiamnum optas, quod tibi optavit nutrix tua aut paedagogus aut mater? nondum intellegis, quantum mali optaverint? o quam inimica nobis sunt vota nostrorum! eo quidem inimiciora quo cessere felicius. iam*

non admiror, si omnia nos a prima pueritia mala sequuntur: inter execrationes parentum crevimus. Hor. ep. i 46—8 to Tibullus *di tibi formam, di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi.* | *quid roveat dulci nutricula maius alumno?*

289—90 FORMAM OPTAT PVERIS MODICO MURMURE VI 539 *lacrimae meditataque murmura* of the votary of Osiris. Sen. ep. 10 § 5 (cf. Macr. i 7 § 6) *cerum est quod apud Athenodorum inveni: 'tunc scito esse te omnibus cupiditatibus solutum, cum eo perveneris, ut nihil deum roges, nisi quod rogare possis palam.'* *nunc enim quanta dementia est hominum!* turpissima vota dis insusurrant: si quis admoverit aurem, conticescent, et quod scire hominem nolunt, deo narrant. *vide ergo, ne hoc praecipi salubriter possit: 'sic vive cum hominibus, tamquam deus videat: sic loquere cum deo, tamquam homines audiant.'* id. ben. ii 1 § 4 *vota homines parcius facerent, si palam facienda essent: adeo etiam deos, quibus honestissime supplicamus, tacite malumus et intra nosmetipsos precari.* ib. vi 38 §§ 2—5 esp. *quam multa sunt vota, quae etiam sibi fateri pudet! quam pauca, quae facere coram teste possimus!* Tibull. ii 1 85 Broukh. Hor. ep. i 16 59—60 Obbar. Luc. v 104—5 *haud illie tacito mala vota susurro | concipiunt.* Pers. ii 3—75 Cas. Mart. i 39 5—6 *siquis erit recti custos, mirator honesti, | et nihil arcano qui roget ore deos.* Gataker on Anton. iii 4. Cf. the Pythagorean rule Clem. Al. str. iv 26 § 173 *ἀντὶ φωνῆς ἐκχεῖται:* so Justinian novell. 137 6 orders the prayers in the administration of the sacraments to be uttered *μετὰ φωνῆς*. 'with a loud voice,' as our rubrics enjoin. cf. Beveridge on art. 24.

290 ANXIA MATER Prop. iii=ii 22 42 *tutus et geminos anxia mater alit.* 291 USQUE AD DELICIAS VOTORUM IV 4. VI 47. 260. XIII 140—1 *ten - o delicias*—extra communia *censes ponendum?* *delicias* and *delicatus* connote something foppish, fantastic, whimsical, capricious, vain, fine, exquisite, fastidious, nice, choice, gozert; in style (Bonnell lex. Quintil.) affected and far-fetched; *deliciae* 'a pet,' fondled with a doting love. Here the fond mother does not limit her prayers to plain, solid benefits to satisfy her children's wants, but asks heaven for something out of the common way, to content her vanity, to indulge her to the top of her fancy: she will pray e.g. for any charm that happens to be in fashion Sen. ben. iv 5 § 1 *unde illa quoque luxuriam instruens copia? neque enim necessitatibus tantummodo nostris provisum est: usque in delicias amamur.* Plin. ii § 157 of the earth *quas non ad delicias quasque non ad contumelias servit homini? . . . aquis, ferro, igne, lapide, fruge, omnibus cruciatur horis, multoque plus ut deliciis quam ut alimentis famuletur nostris.* Ambr. de paenit. i § 42 *deliciosus . . . et fastidii plenus.* cf. ind. Plin. Dryden 'they must be finished pieces.'

292 PULCHRA GAUDET LATONAE DIANA HOM. Od. vi 102—8 as Artemis strides down the hill *γέγνηε δὲ τε φέρῃα Ἀητώ*, she towers above all her nymphs by the head and shoulders, and is conspicuous among all, though all are fair. Aen. i 498—502 as on the banks of Eurotas or ridges of Cynthus Diana leads the dance, encompassed by a thousand Oreads, but she outtops them all: *Latonae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus.*

293 LUCRETIA LIV. i 57 § 10 B.C. 510 Sex. Tarquinius was seized with a guilty passion for Lucretia: *cum forma, tum spectata castitas incitat.* The story is admirably told ib. 57—8 and by Ov. f. ii 721—852: authorities in Schwegler i 776 n. 5. Tertullian (exhort. cast. 13. monog. 17. ad mart. 4) applauds her suicide; so Hieron. adv. Iovin. i 49 fin.; Aug. civ.

10:19 *exhibition* it is favorite topic in the schools, for he gives specimens of declamation: '*mirabile dictu; duo fuerunt, et adulterium unus admisit.*' '*si adulterata, cur laudata? si pudica, cur occisa?*'). She is the model of a Roman matron (M. Sen. exc. contr. vi 8 § 3 p. 409 4 *quodsi atque matres viri captivas, terra* Lucretiam); and of homely chastity id. contr. 5 § 3 p. 89 15 *refer nunc Verginiam, refer Lucretiam: plures tamen Sabinae sunt.* VM. vi 1 § 1 *dux Romanae pudicitiae* Lucretia.

294 VERGINIA her story B. C. 449 is told by Liv. III 44—51 and 44 § 1—3 an attempt on female honour the cause of the downfall of the dynasty of the kings. App. Claudius was smitten with a passion for the daughter of L. Verginius, a man exemplary in peace and war and in the government of his home. He had betrothed his daughter to L. Icilius: *hanc virginem adultam, forma excellentem Appius, amore amens, pretio ac spe pellicere adortus, postquam omnia pudore saepta animadverterat, ad crudelem superbamque vim animum convertit.* 48 § 7 after Verginius had stabbed his daughter Icilius Numitoriusque *crasque corpus sublatum ostendant populo; scelus Appii, puellae infelicem formam, necessitatem patris deplorant.* 50 § 8 Verginius says, *jiliam, quia non ultra pudica victura fuerit, miseram, sed honestam mortem occubuisse.* DH xi 28—40 calls V. (28) '*fairest of all Roman maidens.*' 12 V. before Appius in sordid attire with downcast looks still '*enchanted all men's eyes, so superhuman a grace and charin was in her.*' 39 '*pity for the maiden who had suffered δεινὰ καὶ περὰ δεινῶν διὰ τὸ ἀτυχὲς κάλλος.*' Cf. 41. authorities for Verginia's fate in Schwegler III 120. 2. Over and above its poetical and moral and historical interest the story is of importance as a case in the law of *vindictae in libertatem*, and as an instance of the early betrothals and marriages Friedländer i⁴ 407—72) customary in Rome Schwegler 52—65. Oros. III 13 *pius paricida.* GIBBUM 309. VI 108—9 *mediisque in naribus ingens | gibbus*: the word denotes any swelling or hump.

295—7 FILIUS CORPORIS EGREGII MISEROS PARENTES SEMPER HABET 221 n. VII 218 n. 239 n. Cic. p. Cael. § 6 *quod obiectum est de pudicitia, . . . id nunquam tam acerbe feret M. Caelius, ut eum paeniteat non deformem esse natum; sunt enim ista maledicta pervulgata in omnes, quorum in adolescentia forma et species fuit liberalis.* §§ 8. 9 *quoad aetas M. Caelii dare potuit isti suspitioni locum, fuit primum ipsius pudore, deinde etiam patris diligentia disciplinae munita: qui ut huic virilem togam dedit, . . . nemo hunc M. Caelium in illo aetatis flore vidit nisi aut cum patre aut mecum aut in M. Crassi castissima domo.* §§ 10. 11. Plin. ep. III 16 § 3 *jilius decessit eximia pulchritudine, pari verecundia.* VII 24 § 3 *conspicuous forma omnes sermones malignorum et puer et juvenis evasit.* [Quintil.] decl. 292.

297—8 RARA EST ADEO CONCORDIA FORMAE ATQUE PUDICITIAE [Ov.] her. 15=16 288 *lis est cum forma magna pudicitiae.* Ov. amor. III 4 41—2. f. II 161. Petron. 94 *raram fecit mixturam cum sapientia forma.* Sen. ben. III 16 § 3 *argumentum est deformitatis pudicitia.*

299 9 *SABINA* MORE HORREDOUS MORI S. CRABDIP LIT DOMUS VI 10. VIII 116. XI 152—5. Vell. II 11 § 1 *C. Marius . . . natus agresti loco, hirtus atque horridus vitaeque sanetus.* Plin. ep. III 3 § 5 *vir est emendatus et gravis, paulo etiam horridior et durior, ut in hac licentia temporum.* More in Mühlmann.

299 VETERES IMITATA SABINOS III 85. 169 n. VI 163—4 *intactior omni | crinibus effusis bellum dirigente Sabina.* Ov. amor. I 8 39—40. II 4 15 *aspera si visa est rigi-*

dasque imitata Sabinas. III 8 61. m. xiv 797. Cic. p. Ligar. § 32. comm. on Aen. viii 638. Hor. c. iii 6 38—44. epod. 2 39—41. ep. ii 1 25. Colum. i pr. § 19. Liv. i § 4 'the rugged and stern discipline of the ancient *Sabines*, a race formerly surpassed in *purity of manners* by no other.' Strab. v p. 228. Schwegler i 243 n. 1. As a hardy race they gave out that they were a colony of Sparta ib. 251—2; the resemblance of national character was often remarked.

300—2 VULSUMQUE MODESTO SANGUINE FERVENTEM TRIBUAT NATURA. QUID ENIM PUERO CONFERRE POTEST PLUS? XI 154. DL. vi § 51 Diogenes the Cynic, seeing a boy blush, said, 'take heart of grace: such is the colour of virtue.' Sen. ep. 11 § 1 *verecundiam, bonum in adulescente signum*.

301 NATURA II 139. XIV 321. XV 132.

303 CUSTODE VII 218 n.

CUSTODE ET CURA NATURA POTENTIOR OMNI OV. m. ix 750—1.

758 *non te custodia caro | arcet ab amplexu, nec cauti cura mariti, | . . . at non vult natura potentior omnibus istis*. Cic. p. Rab. Post. § 4 though he had never seen his father *natura ipsa daret, quae plurimum valet, . . . in paternae vitae similitudinem deductus est*. 304 VIRO

often used in a pregnant sense, of one who is a man indeed (Fabri on Liv. xxii 14 § 11), who has not forfeited or tarnished his manhood e.g. by unnatural compliances Rosenbaum Lustseuche 116—140. Meier in Ersch u. Gruber 3 sect. ix 149—189. Petron. 81 *quem tanquam puellam conduxit etiam qui virum putavit, quid ille alter? qui . . . die togae virilis togam sumpsit; qui ne vir esset, a matre persuasus est, qui opus muliebri in ergastulo fecit*. Cic. in Clod. 1 § 6 p. 90 Beier was well content with the verdict *non videri virum venisse, quo iste venisset*, in the sense (schol.) that Clodius was no *vir*. Apul. physiogn. in Val. Rose anecd. i 111 25 *alius sternutamento subito virum se non esse confessus est*. M. Sen. contr. i pr. § 9 p. 49 *quis aequalium vestrorum, quid dicam satis ingeniosus, satis studiosus, immo quis satis vir est? emolliti enervaeque quod nati sunt inviti manent, expugnatores alienae pudicitiae, neglegentes suae*. Tac. xi 2. Suet. Vesp. 13. [Quintil.] decl. 3 § 3 *nec pudet accusatorem apud C. Marium . . . obicere militi quod vir sit*. DCass. LXIII 22 § 4 of Nero τὸν ἄνδρα ἐκείνον, εἶγε ἀνὴρ ὁ Σπύρον γεγαμηκός, ὁ Πυθαγόρα γεγαμημένος. See the lexx.

305 IM-

PROBITAS effrontery iv 106 n. Munro on Luer. iii 1026 n. Caes. b. c. ii 31 § 4 improbos) (*pudentes*. Phaedr. i 22 9. iv 8 1. Luc. v 277 i. rota. Cort. v 180 (also vi 29. Iustin. xxii 7 § 4) i. spes. VFl. vi 702 Burni. Freinsh. ind. Flor. Duker on Flor. iii 10 § 17 i. classen. Sen. Med. 340 of the Argo. Plin. ep. vii 30 § 5.

TEMPTARE Hor. c. iii

4 70—1 *integrae | temptator Orion Dianae*.

306 IN MUNE-

RIUS fiducia Stat. Th. v 167 of the doe in *volueri tenuis fiducia cursu*. Claud. bell. Gild. 436 in *solis longe fiducia telis* (Mühlmann).

307 SAeva IN ARCE TYRANNUS a demagogue, if allowed a body-guard, Thirlwall i² 460 'with its aid made the first step to absolute power by seizing the citadel: an act which might be considered a formal assumption of the tyranny, and as declaring a resolution to maintain it by force.' Hence the familiar phrase *arcem occupari* = 'assumed the tyranny' Fortunatian. art. rhet. i 6 p. 86 4 H. M. Sen. contr. 27 § 2 p. 267 1. Compare the enterprises of Kylon (Thuc. i 126 §§ 4—5 schol.), of Phalaris (Polyaen. v 1 § 1), of Peisistratos (Phaedr. i 2 5 *arcem tyrannus occupat Pisistratus*), Dionysios the younger (Nep. 20 3 § 3 of Timoleon *arcem Syracensis, quam munierat Dionysius ad urbem obsidendam, a fundamentis disiecit; cetera tyrannidis propugnacula demolitus est*. VM. vi 2 E § 2. Iustin. xxi 2 §§ 9—10 *eclat iure regnaret, arcem occupat*

atque ad iaculandam arcem, coniuges principum ad stuprum rapi iubebat, virgines ante nuptias abducebat stupratasque pueros reddebat. Polyæn. v 2 §§ 3—4. Plut. Timol. 13 §§ 2—4 e.g. *οὐκ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τῆς τυραννείας*. 22 §§ 1, 2), Klearchos of Herakleia (1—40, xvi 4 § 11). Hence the outcry against Valerius Publicola (Liv. ii 7, 6—12. Serv. Aen. iv 410 who explains *regium enim fuit habitare in arcebus propter tutelam*. Schweigler ii 49 n. 4), and Manlius Capitolinus (Liv. lxi 1. Liv. vi 19 § 1 the senate discusses *de secessione in domum publicanum plebis, forte etiam in arce positam, et imminenti mole libertati*. 20 § 13 a law *nequis patricius in arce aut Capitolio habitaret*. Schwegler iii 258 n. 3. 259 n. 1. 287. 290. 299). Lucr. v 1108—9 *condere coeperunt urbes arcemque locare | praesidium reges ipsi sibi per-fugiumque*. Contrast Liv. iii 45 § 8 *duas arces libertatis tuendae*. v 37 § 10. Phil. Cat. min. 33 § 3 (cf. Crass. 11 § 2) when Illyricum and Gaul, with four legions, was assigned to Caesar for five years, Cato warned his countrymen that they were installing *the tyrant in the citadel* by their own votes. Geographers noted such strongholds Plin. iv § 47 *Bizye arx regum Thraciae*. v § 50 *Memphis quondam arx Aegypti regum*. iii § 82 *Tiberi principis arce nobiles Capreae*. Plin. pan. 47 § 4 *magno quidem animo parens tuus [Nerva] hanc ante vos principes aeterni publicorum aedium nomine inscripserat*, where the *arx* is that of Domitian. Liv. iv 115 n. cf. the definitions of the grammarians Poll. ix § 40 *τάχα δὲ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ βασιλείον ἂν τις εἴποι καὶ τυραννείον*. Aseon. Cic. divin. in Cacc. § 18 *arx interdum sedes tyranni, id est regis, dicitur*. In the *Imperial exercises* on tyrannicide (Liv. 113 n.) the citadel continually occurs Quintil. vii 1 § 22. M. Sen. contr. 27 §§ 1. 2. 17. [Quintil.] decl. 274 p. 529 Burm. *hominem occidere non licet, tyrannum licet: expugnare domum fas non est, arcem expugnabit optimus quisque*. ib. 288 *primus tyrannus: . . . occupavit tamen arcem alter*. ib. 267 pp. 503—4. 271 p. 520. 282 *tyrannus cum in arcem duci iussisset cuiusdam sororem*. 329 p. 669. 345 p. 728. Calpurn. decl. 13 fin. Lucian. tyrannic. 7 fin. 9. 16. 19. cf. Stob. fl. xlix 8. 14. Luc. iv 800 Cort. (and from him Freund s.v.). Sen. clem. i 19 § 6. Tac. xiv 31 Ern. xv 69. Prud. cath. 5 89 *arcis iustitium triste tyrannicae*. Tertull. apol. 4 Herald and Ochler *rim profitemini et iniquam ex arce dominationem*. Polyb. in Suid. ἀκρόπολις. geopon. xi 2 fin. Strab. xvi p. 761 of the Jewish temple: ‘they observed a certain decorum with respect to their *citadel*, not detesting it as a *stronghold of tyranny*, οὐχ ὡς τυραννείον βδελυγτομένων, but exalting and reverencing it as a *sanctuary*.’ DChrys. 1 p. 65 R a version of the ‘Choice of Herakles.’ Hermes shews him a mountain with two peaks, the one called ‘the royal peak,’ sacred to king Zeus, the other *τυραννική*, named after *Tyrannos*. Theophr. vi 21 p. 256 *καταμαρτύρον ἐξ ἀκροπόλεως τὴν τυραννίδα*. Suet. in Galb. viii. v 160 L 18. 161 *adhibere* whether *tyrannicide* means 1. 1 ‘to expel from the *citadel*,’ or 1. 6 ‘to mount the *citadel*, to fight with the guards, to slay a tyrant.’ The word is often used allegorically Phil. leg. alleg. ii 23 i p. 83 M if you do not make war on the affections, ‘gaining immunity and authority they will climb to the *citadel of the soul*, and, in *tyrant* fashion, will storm and ravage the soul.’ id. de agric. 11 i p. 307 ‘the *tyrant* and natural enemy of cities is a man, of body and soul and of all that concerns both, the most embruted mind, τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἐπιτεταχικῶς ἐκάστω.’ Arr. Epict. iv 1 § 86—8 ‘how is the *citadel* overthrown? Not by sword, or by fire, but by rules of reason. For if we shall have demolished that *citadel* which is in the city, shall we have demolished that of fever also? that of fair women? in a word, the *citadel*

within us, and have we cast out our inward tyrants? . . . With this we must begin, hence we must demolish the *citadel*, cast out the *tyrants*.' cf. Iuv. 20 n. p. 72.

CASTRAVIT VI 366—378. Winer Realwörterb. *Verschönten*. Rein Criminalr.² 422—4. Hdt. viii 105. Slaves (and a Nero regarded all mankind as his slaves) were treated as chattels, and mutilated with as little scruple as the inferior animals. Paulus Aegin. vi 68 with Adams' n. 'the purpose of our art being to restore those parts which are in a preternatural state to their natural, the operation of castration professes just the reverse: but since we are sometimes compelled against our will [as Heliodorus was Iuv. vi 373] by persons of high rank to perform the operation, we shall briefly describe the mode of doing it.' M. Sen. contr. 33 § 17 p. 322 28 principes . . . viri contra naturam divitias suas exercent: castratorum greges habent, exoletos suos, ut ad longiorem patientiam impudicitiae idonei sint, amputant et, quia ipsos pudet viros esse, id agunt ut quam paucissimi sint. *his nemo succurrit delicatis et formosis debilibus*. Fortanatian. art. rhet. i 15 p. 93 27 H the theme of a controversia '*tyrannidis tempore speciosum filium pater amico commendavit*, vocavit ad se patrem eius tyrannus et tormentis expressit, ubi esset filius: satellites misit ad amicum, *amicus puerum occidit, tyrannus re cognita se nocavit: amicum mater pueri caedis accusat; adest ei pater*.' hic enim dicit puerum maiore a se pudoris iniuria liberatum, a parallel to Verrius's death. Nep. 21 2 § 2 of the elder Dionysius *id quod in tyranno non facile reperitur, minime libidinosus*. DCass. lix 28 § 9 τὴ γυναικας [= *hymanitas*] τὴ ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ παλατίῳ ἀποδειχθέντα, καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας τὰς τῶν πρώτων τοῖς τε παῖδας τοῖς τῶν σεμνοτάτων, οἷς ἐς αὐτὰ καθίζον ἰβρίζον, ἐκαρτελοῦντες ἐπ' αὐτοῖς πάντας ἀπλῶς τοῖς μὲν ἐδελοντάς τοῖς δὲ καὶ ἀκοντάς, ὅπως μὴ καὶ δυσχεραίνειν τι νομισθῇσι. LXII 28 § 3 of Nero παῖδα ἀπελευθεροῦν ἔναι καὶ Σπέρων ἀνάμαζεν, ἐκτευνῶν, because of his likeness to Sabina. cf. LXII 13 § 1. LXVII 2 § 3 καίπερ καὶ αὐτὸς Ἐπαύρου τινὸς εἰκοσίχρον ὄντων, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὁ Τίτος ἰσχυρῶς περὶ τοῖς ἐκτομίας ἐσπουδάζει, ἀπηγόρευσε ἐπὶ ἐκείνῳ ἰβρίν μηδὲνα ἐπὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀρχῇ ἐκτέμνεσθαι. cf. Suet. Dom. 7. Stat. s. iv 3 13—5. Brisson. aut. iur. ii 21. Quintil. x 12 §§ 17—3. Protection was required even from the cradle Mart. ix 8 3. 5—8 iam cunae lenonis erant. . .

[*innocentia dabant infantis corpora puellas, non tulit Ausonius tanta monstra pater*, *idem qui teneris nuper succurrit ephelis*, *ne faceret steriles sacra libido viros*. DCass. LXVIII 2 § 4 Nerva repeats the prohibition. Sen. fr. 34 in Aug. civ. D. vi 19 § 2 cruel self mutilations of fanatics, as the Galli: no tyrant ever so cruel, as false gods: *tacterrimi et in fabulis traditae crudelitatis tyranni laceraverunt aliquorum membra, neminem sua lacerare iusserunt*. in regiae libidinis voluptatem castrati sunt quidam, sed nemo sibi, ne vir esset, iubente domino manus intulit. Philostr. soph. ii 4 § 3 a controversia of Antiochos of Aegae: a tyrant having abdicated on the score of weak health, a eunuch, made such by him, slew him and is accused of murder. The accusers rely on the compact under which the tyrant had abdicated: the assassin replies: 'with whom did he make this agreement? with children, women, youths, old men, men; but I have no name in the treaty.' Io. Chrys. hom. 37 = 38 in Matth. p. 423^b τὸ γὰρ γυναῖκας διασπᾶν καὶ παῖδας ἰβρίζειν νέους . . . τῶν τὰς ἀκροπόλεις κατειληφόντων ἐστὶ.

308 PRAETEXTATUM I 78 n.

hence our 'rape,' 'ravish.'

RAPUIT 332. VII 168 n.

NERO Suet. 28.

LORIPEDEM II 23 loripedem rectus derideat, Aethiopem albus.

III. v. 46 among the fabulous races of Africa himantopedes lori-
pedes quidam quibus serpendo ingredi natura est.

303 *speciosus* Cic. in Vatini, § 4 *Idem infuso collo, tumidis cervicibus*.
cf. Gesner and Foreell.

UTERO used of males, both
man and beast, by Verg. Luc. Plin. Cels. Therefore the ingenious conj.
of C. Vales. *itero* is needless. GIBBO 294 n. 310 I NUNC ET

166 n. Prop. III=II 29 22 i nunc et noctes discere manere domi! Mart.
spect. 23 6. 1 42 6. VFl. III 169 'i nunc', ait, 'Herculis armis!' Aen. IX
631 i, verbis virtutem include superbis! Sidon. ep. 1 3 pr. Sav. i nunc
et . . . more.

310—1 IUVENIS SPECIE LAETARE TUI, QUEM
MAIORA EXPECTANT DISCRIMINA 295—6 n. Capitolin. Maximin. 28 § 3
infamabant eum ob nimiam pulchritudinem . . . maxime sena-
tores, qui speciem illam velut divinitus lapsam incorruptam
occulerant. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 21 § 3 *adulescens rarissimae*
formae in tam magna feminarum turba viros corrumpentium nullius se
quod possidet, et eam peritiam usque ad temptandum [Iuv. 305] perve-
nisset improbitas [Iuv. ib.], erubuit [Iuv. 301] quasi peccasset, quod
placuerat. Tac. vi 49 Sex. Papinius committed suicide: *causa ad*
matrem referebatur, quae pridem repudiata adsentationibus atque luxu per-
pulisset iuvenem ad ea quorum effugium non nisi morte inveniret: the
mother was banished for ten years, *donec minor filius lubricum iuven-*
tiae exiret. The adulterer in Lucian Peregr. 9, who, on entrance into
marriage, is taken in the act of adultery, is beaten with many stripes,
and at last comes only to hanging from the roof *μαρτυρία τῆς περὶν βε-*
βαρῆς, i.e. person of beauty, nature's own handiwork, the ideal (κα-
τα) of Prokulture. [Quintil.] decl. 18 argument '*speciosum filium, infa-*
mum, in secretis incestum cum matre committeret, pater in secreta parte
domus torsit et occidit in tormentis.' § 9 '*speciosus,*' inquit, '*fuit.*'
non magis hoc facinus in matre est, quam crimen in filio. '*speciosus*
fuit:' *ut hoc obici possit, ut debeat, adice, et adulter, et raptor, in illa*
matris maritali dolore [Iuv. 315] pater percussus, in illa virgine
publica subelamatus invidia: quamquam haec quoque intra notos de-
currunt inventutis excursus.

IUVENIS XIV 23 n.

311 MAIORA greater than those named 304—8; see
316—7. 339—45.

311—2 ADULTER PUBLICUS Hor.
c. II 8 7—8 *iuvenumque prodixit* publica cura. M. Sen. contr. 12 § 6
p. 152 1 *misit in domum nostram publicum puerum* (i.e. not, as in the
other exx. 'stale,' 'common to all bidders,' but 'everybody's and nobody's
child'). Sen. ep. 88 § 37 among idle school questions, *an Sappho pub-*
lica fuerit. cf. Lys. de caede Erat. § 16 p. 93 he has corrupted not only
your wife, but many others, *ταύτην γὰρ τέχνην ἔχει.* Anaxandrid. in
Stob. II. LXVIII 1 δὲλ' *ἐλαβεν ὥραιαν τισ' οὐδὲν γίγνεται* | *μᾶλλον τι*
τοῦ γήματος ἢ τῶν γειτόνων.

312—3 MARITI
EXIGERE IRATIST ['possibly the original reading: when the *st*, as so often
happened, was omitted, then *debet* or *debent* would be a natural addition,
and P would omit *exigere* for the metre.' H.A.J.M.] P has *mariti irati*
debet, Rigault and Jahn *maritis iratis d.*, many MSS. *mariti exigere irati*
debent, which exhibits the progress of interpolation. The *exigit autem*
of 314 refers to our *exigere*.

IRATI Paul. sent. II 26 § 7 *inventa*
in adulterio uxore maritus ita demum adulterum iratus occidere
potest, si eum domi suae deprehendat.

313—4 NEC
ERIT FELICIOR ASTRO MARTIS. UT IN LAQUEOS NUMQUAM INCIDAT i.e. nec erit
cuius astrum felicius etc. 247 n. 'nor will he be more fortunate than Mars,
whom Vulcan ensnared in the arms of his wife Venus.' The story was

sung by Demodokos the minstrel at the court of Alkinoos Hom. Od. viii 266—369; esp. the comments of the gods 329, 332 *οὐκ ἀρετῇ καὶ ἐργα...* τὸ καὶ μοιχείᾳ ἐφέλκεται. In Hom. Il. v 363 Ares gives Aphrodite his chariot; complains to Zeus (ib. 883) on her behalf against Diomedes; she takes him by the hand (xxi 416), when he is wounded by Athene. In Hes. theog. 939 el. 945 they are man and wife. cf. VFl. ii 298 *Mavortia coniux*. Stat. s. i 2 53. schol. Aristoph. av. 835. Ov. a. a. ii 561—590 *fabula narratur toto notissima caelo*. | *Mulciberis capti Marsque Venusque dolis*. etc. 578 *disponit laqueos*. 581 *impliciti laqueis*. id. amor. i 9 39—40. tr. ii 377—8. m. iv 171—189 *adulterium Veneris cum Marte*. cf. Iuv. vi 59. xvi 5. comm. on Hyg. f. 148. Fulgent. myth. ii 10. VFl. ii 98—109. Verg. g. iv 345—6. Stat. s. i 2 59—60. Th. iii 273—6. vii 62. Philostr. Ap. vii 26 § 5. Nonn. v 578—585. Wernsdorf-Lemaire p. 1. m. iii 324—343 or anth. lat. 253 R. *Repsiani concubitus Martis et Veneris* e.g. 143—6 *crimini exemplum si iam de numine habemus*. | *quid speret mortalis amor? quo vota ferenda? | quod numen poscat, quo sit securus adulter?* | *Cypris amat, nec tuta tamen*. anth. ib. 202. 272. 749. Nikolaos in *Wala riat*. gr. i 384 speech of Zeus on seeing Ares *δευζαίτης*. In art Ares and Aphrodite are often grouped together, as on the chest of Kypselos Paus. v 18 § 5. cf. Xen. Ephos. i 8. The scene was represented on the stage Cypri. al. Donat. 8 p. 10 17 *exprobrum in pudicam Venerem, adulterum Martem*. Arnob. iv 25 'who has related that Mars *deus p. nialibus i. altit alienis, lausis in laqueis involutum? non commentarii vestri, non scaenae?*' esp. Lucian de salt. 63 where a dancer acts in dumb-show each character in turn. Claud. Magnes 22—39 a description of a Venus of leadstone attracting a Mars of iron. The comic and satirical writers did not overlook so obvious a subject of banter Lucian de or. dial. 12 § 2. 15 § 3. 17. 20 § 2. gallus 3. philopatr. 6—7; see generally on the adulteries of the gods id. Prom. 16—7. neeyom. 3. Philosophers from very early times took exception to the gross anthropomorphism of such teaching e.g. Xenophanes fr. 7 Homer and Hesiod ascribed to the gods all lawless deeds which are among men a shame and reproach, κλέπτειν μοιχεύειν τε καὶ ἀλλήλους ἀπατεύειν. Plat. Rep. iii 390^e expressly condemns, as injurious to morals, the hearing 'Ἀρεὶς τε καὶ Ἀφροδίτης ἐπὶ Ἠφαίστῳ δεσμέν.' Aristot. pol. ii 9 1269^b 28 sees in the legend an allegory of the chivalrous gallantry of warlike races: cf. Plat. Polipil. 19 § 2 Harmonia rightly called child of Ares and Aphrodite, for states live in concord when strength is wedded to sweetness. [Plut.] vit. Hom. 101. 2 gives a physical interpretation: Aphrodite is the *φιλία* 'attraction,' Ares the *ρῆκος* 'repulsion,' of Empedokles; Helios detects them, Hephaistos binds them, Poseidon looses them; i.e. the warm, dry element, and its opposite, the cold and moist, by turns combine and dissolve all things. Harmonia is their daughter, for a due combination of high and low notes produces harmony. Athen. i. p. 14^c cf. schol. and Eust. Hom. Od. viii 267; regards Demodokos as curing the voluptuous Phaeakians by a homoeopathic remedy. Many other attempts to escape the difficulty in Eust. and schol. ib. 266—369. The most tasteless of all makes of the loves of Ares and Aphrodite a conjunction of their planets [Lucian] de astrol. 22. The Christian fathers follow in the steps of the philosophers. [Iust. mart. or. ad gent. 3 'Let *Hephaestus* put away *jealousy*, and not be envious because, elderly as he was and lame, he had been hated, and *Ares*, as young and fair, loved.' id. de monarch. 6 calls Ares and Aphrodite *τοὺς τῆς μοιχείας ἀρχηγούς*. Tatian apol. 34. Athenag. 21 bids Homer 'be

silent,' σὺ δὲ μοι . . . τὴν μοιχείαν αὐτοῦ διδῶν καὶ τὰ δεσμὰ. Clem. Al. protrept. 2 § 33. Firm. Matern. 9. 13. Minuc. Fel. Oct. 23 § 7. Arnob. v 41. Lact. epit. 8. inst. i 10. Aug. de util. ieiun. § 9 Vulcanus et Mars inimici sunt, et iustam causam habet Vulcanus . . . odit enim miser uxoris adulterium; nec tamen audet cultores suos a Martis templo prohibere . . . Eunt de templo Martis ad templum Vulcani: magna indignitas! nec tamen ne sibi irascatur maritus, quod ad eum venit de templo Martis adulteri. habent cor, sciunt lapidem sentire non posse. id. civ. D. iii 3. Greg. Naz. or. 4 116. 5 32. Athanas. or. c. Graec. 12 i p. 13 Ben. Prud. perist. 10 183-5 of the pagan heaven incesta fervent; furta moechorum calant; | fallit maritus, odit uxor paelicem, | deos catenae conligant adulteros. cf. 212-3. UT IN LAQUEOS NUMQUAM INCIDAT VULCAT. Avid. Cass. 2 ipse sponte . . . fatales laqueos incidere.

314-6 EXIGIT ILLE DOLOR PLUS QUAM LEX ULLA DOLORI CONCESSIT dolor is technical in this use Aen. ix 137. Ov. m. i 736-7 Iuppiter to Iuno numquam tibi causa doloris | haec erit. Phaedr. iii 10 16. 28. [Quintil.] decl. 277 p. 535 Burm. hoc ius scriptum est mariti dolori, i.e. p. 536 adultera dimissa non redit in manum mariti. nec hoc tantum in lege est, ut adulterae supplicium differri non possit: sed illud etiam, ut non tantum adulterae pereant, nam lex, cum occidere mihi adulterum cum adultera permittat, manifeste illud ostendit, non posse eos diversis temporibus occidi. ib. 279 p. 542 of a boy husband puto nondum habebat mariti dolorem. ad vulnera adulteri et caedem et tristissimum occidendi hominis ministerium, magno quodam impetu et, ut sic dixerim, furore opus est. ib. 18 § 9 (ver. 310 n.). Paul. sent. ii 26 § 5 maritum, qui uxorem deprehensam cum adultero occidit, quia hoc impatientia iusti doloris admisit, lenius puniri placuit. dig. xxix 5 3 § 3 if the husband, having taken his wife in adultery, slay her, because he is forgiven, we must say that the slaves not of the husband only, but of the wife, must be set free, si iustum dolorem exsequenti domino non restiterunt. ib. xlviii 5 2 § 8 the husband to be preferred to the father of the guilty wife as accuser: nam et propensiore ira et maiore dolore executurum cum accusationem credendum est. ib. 39=38 § 8 bis. cod. ix 9 § 4 si legis auctoritate cessante inconsulto dolore adulterum interemit, quamvis homicidium perpetratum sit, tamen, quia et uxor et dolor iustus factum eius relevat, potest in exilium dari. ib. 15 vindictam . . . quam maritali dolore percussus reposcis. ib. 30=29 verus dolor. anth. lat. 253 R 160 of Vulcan viz sufficit ira dolori. 164-6 multum dolor addidit arti. | quam cito cuncta gerunt ars numen flamma maritus | ira dolor!

315-6 PLUS QUAM LEX ULLA DOLORI CONCESSIT Hor. s. ii 7 46-71. In Athens (and according to Lys. de caede Eratosth. § 2 cl. Xen. Hier. 3 § 3 in other Greek states) the man who detected another in unlawful commerce with his wife, could, under the law, exact the same, might avenge himself (Lys. ib. §§ 25-31. Dem. in Aristocr. §§ 53-6 p. 637. Polyb. ii 56 § 15. Plut. Sol. 23 § 2. Paus. ix 36 § 8) by slaying the offender. Sometimes the adulterer was fettered until he paid a sum for the payment of a fine; he might avoid all this by urgent detention, ἀδελφὸν ἀρπάζειν ὡς μοιχόν, but if he did it, his adversary was a lord to take vengeance upon him at his pleasure, ὡς ἐπὶ γράμμι. Dem. in Neaer. § 66 p. 1367). Such vengeance sometimes took the form of παρακλήσις and παρανόθευσις (corresponding to the Roman vengeance with the *ingilis*, and intended no doubt to brand the culprit as a public Aristoph. nub. 1083 cf. Acl. v. h. xii 12.

Hor. s. i 2 45, see schol. and comm. on Aristoph. Plut. 168. ran. 516. Lysistr. 89. 151. eccles. 724. Lucian. Peregr. 9. Suid. μοιχός ad fin. παρατίλλεται. ὁ Λακιάδας. Küster ib. ῥαφανίς. comm. on Hesych. Λακιάδας. ῥαφανιδωθήναι. στελεάν. paroem. gr. i 467 L. Taylor lect. Iys. xi pp. 301—8. Meier u. Schömann att. Proc. 327—332. Becker Charikl. iii² 320—6. Pauly i² 194—5. The sanctity of Roman marriage was guarded in the earliest times by the *patria potestas*; the husband who surprised his wife in the act of adultery, might slay her on the spot (Cat. in Gell. x 23 § 5), and kill (Calp. Placc. decl. 11. schol. Crug. Hor. s. i 7 61. Sen. de ira i 21 § 3 sub gladium mariti venit uxor morte contempta, ex. of libidinis inquit animi), flog or mutilate (Plaut. Cure. 25—38. mil. 1395—1426. Poen. iv 2 40. Ter. eun. 957. Mart. ii 60. 83. iii 85. 92. cf. Deiphobus in Aen. vi 494—501. the threats of Progne in Ov. m. vi 612—8) the paramour. If the father or husband killed one of the guilty parties, he was required to kill both schol. Crug. Hor. s. ii 7 61. M. Sen. contr. 4 p. 83. 24 p. 243. Quintil. v 10 § 104. vii 1 §§ 6—8. decl. 284. 291. 335. 347. 379. In order to check the growing laxity of manners (Hor. c. iii 6 17—32) Augustus ordained the *lex Iulia de adulteriis coercendis* B.C. 17 Hor. c. iv 5 21—4. Ov. f. ii 139: Plut. apophth. Aug. 9 p. 207. Iuv. ii 37. Brisson ad leg. Iul. in op. min. ed. Trekel 178—226. dig. XLVIII 5. cod. Theod. ix 7. cod. ix 9. inst. ix 18. Paul. ii 26. collat. iv. The guilty wife forfeited half her *dos* and a third of her estate; marriage with her was counted *lesus niam*: the adulterer forfeited half his estate; the two were relegated to different islands Paul. ib. § 14. Tac. an. ii 85. Plin. ep. vi 31 §§ 4—6. Private revenge was restricted: the father, adoptive or natural, might kill the daughter still under *patria potestas*, or given by him in *manum viri*, in his own or his son-in-law's house; but he must be called in by the son-in-law, and kill at once (*in continenti, proprio iure*) both the criminals Quintil. iii 11 § 7. v 10 § 104. collat. iv 2 §§ 2—6. cc. 8. 9. 12 §§ 1—2. Paul. ib. §§ 1—2. dig. ib. 21—24 (=20—23). 33=32. The husband was no longer allowed to kill the wife at all, nor the adulterer unless he were a freedman, slave, gladiator or bestiaris, pandar, actor, stage-dancer or singer, who had been condemned in a public trial collat. iv 3. 10. 12. Paul. ib. §§ 4—7. dig. ib. 23=22 § 4. 25=24. 39=38 § 9. 43=42. cod. ix 9 4. See Rein Criminalr. 835—856, who gives all the known exx. of trials for adultery. id. in Pauly i² 195—7. Rudorff röm. Rechtsgesch. i 87—9. Quintil. iii 6 §§ 17. 27 case in which what may legally be done in one way is charged to have been in another: adulteris caesus vel fame necatus. cf. § 52. v 10 § 39 occidisti adulterum, quod lex permittit; sed quia in lupanari, caedes est. vii 1 §§ 7—8. Fortunatian. i 6 in rhet. lat. p. 85 24 H. ib. 9 p. 88 l. 11.

316—7 SEAT ILLI CRUENTIS VERBERIBUS Hor. s. i 2 37—46 *audire est operae pretium, procedere recte, qui moechos non vultis, ut omni parte laborant, atque illis multo corrupta dolore voluptas | atque haec parte cadat dura inter saepe pericla. | hic se praecipitem tecto dedit: ille flagellis | ad mortem caesus: . . . quin etiam illud | accidit, ut cuidam testis caudamque salacem | demeterent ferro. iure omnes: Gallus negabat. Acon. vit. Sall. ap. Acon. ib. 41 says that Hor. alludes to Sallust, who, when detected by Milo in adultery with his wife Fausta, Sulla's daughter, was by him caesus flagellis. cf. Varr. in Gell. xvii 18. VM. vi 1 § 13 ut eos quoque, qui in vindicanda pudicitia dolore suo pro publica lege usi sunt, strictim percurram. Sempronius Musca C. Gellium deprehensum in adulterio flagellis cecidit, C. Memmius L. Octavius similiter deprehensum pernis contudit, Carbo Attienus a Vibieno, item*

321—3 Iuv. lashes the follies, vices and crimes of women i 22—3. 37—44. 55—7. 69—72. ii 68—9. iii 45. vi. viii 128—130. x 220. 223—4. xi 186—9. xiii 191—2. xiv 25—30.

322 OPPID

220. CATULLA ii 49. Mart. viii 53.

323 DETERIOR Mart. ii 34 6 *o mater, qua nec Pontia deterior.*

TOTOS HABET ILLIC FEMINA MORES ad Heren. iv § 23 *maiores nostri, si quam unius peccati mulierem damnabant, simplici iudicio multorum malefactorum convictam putabant. 'quo pacto?' quoniam, quam impudicam indicarant, ea veneficii quoque damnata existimabatur... viros ad unum quodque maleficium singulae cupiditates impellant: mulieres ad omnia maleficia cupiditas una ducit.* DH. ii 25. Quintil. v 11 § 39. M. Sen. contr. 18 § 6 p. 205 12. Tac. an. iv 3 *neque femina amissa pudicitia alia abnuerit.* Mart. xi 104 16.

324 CASTO QUID FORMA NOCET? Ov. iii. ii 572 *forma mihi nocuit.*

QUID PROFUIT IB. 589 *quid tamen hoci prodest?*

325 HIPPOLYTO. BELLEROPHONTI the Joseph, as Ph. and Sth. are the Potiphar's wife, of Greece. paroem. gr. i 257 Leutsch *Ἰππολύτου μιμήσομαι, ἐπὶ τῶν σωφρονεῖν βουλομένων.* ib. 20 n. ii 76 n. and on B. ib. i 54. ii 751. cf. Tenes (Bayle s. v. Muret. v. l. i 12). Serv. Aen. iii 209 *Phineus... Cleobulam... habuit uxorem et ex ea duos filios, quibus superinduxit novercam; quos noverca ad patrem tanquam stupri adfectatores detulit: ob quam rem eos Phineus caecavit.* Apul. x 2—12.

HIPPOLYTO Ov. f. v 309—310 Hippolyte infelix, *velles coluisse Dion n., cura consternatis diriperetis equis.* Mart. viii 46 2. Auson. id. 15 21—5 *iudicium perdidit Hippolytum non felix cura pudoris.* cf. Hofmann lex. Pauly s. v. Virbius. In tragedy Sophocles treated the subject in his *Phaëdra* (fr. 600—20 Dind.) which Welcker identifies with his *Theseus* fr. 333 a. 333 b. The Hipp. of Eurip., which won the prize B.C. 428, and is therefore called *στεφανίας*, i.e. the lost *Ἰ. καλυπτόμενος* (Poll. ix 50. schol. Theokr. ii 10) 'the veiled H.', in which *Phaëdra* had unblushingly declared her passion, and which failed to gain the prize; it is this first *Phaëdra* (for so it is often called) that drew forth the wrath of Aristoph. thesm. 153. 497. 546—550. ran. 849—50. 1013—52 where Ph. is coupled with Sthenoboea, as corrupting the morals of the spectators. cf. Bode hell. Dichtk. iii 1 482; see the fragments 431—50 Dind. In the existing play the two goddesses, Artemis and Aphrodite, are as deeply interested as the human actors; the choice of Hippolytos between the two is well compared by Welcker (kl. Schriften ii 472—4) to the 'Choice of Hercules' Iuv. 361 n. See on both plays Welcker gr. Trag. 736—49. Sen. Hippolytus (or Phaëdra). Ov. m. xv 497 seq. Paus. i 22 § 1 his tomb was shewn at Athens; a curse was said to have occasioned his death; no barbarian who has but learnt the Greek language is ignorant of Phaëdra's passion, and her nurse's bold attempt to gratify her. § 2 a tomb of H. is also at Troezen; where is a myrtle, with the leaves perforated, not by nature, but by Phaëdra with her hair-pin in an access of passion. ii 31 § 6=4 Pausanias saw at Troezen a temple of Artemis built by H. ib. 32 § 10 and also the tree in which the reins were entangled, when H. was thrown out of his car. ib. § 1 virgins before marriage offered their hair to H., whose tomb was known, but not exhibited; the Troezenians would not admit that he had been torn asunder by horses, but identified him with the constellation *auriga*. § 3 stadium of H. and the temple of Aphrodite the watcher (*κατασκοπία*) above, on the spot where Ph. used to watch the athletic feats of Hipp. cf. ix 16 § 4.

GRAVE IN-1. ILLUMINOR Phaedra's threat Eur. Hipp. 730 1 τῆς νότον δὲ τῆσδὲ μοι | κοινῇ μετασχὼν σωφρονεῖν μαθήσεται. 994—9. 1002—8 (passages of an Orphic cast). ib. 102 ἀγρός. 79—87. 102—113. 115—1. 1364 9 35 ὁ σευκός ἐγὼ καὶ θοσιπύρῳ ὅδ' ὁ σωφροσύνη πάντας ὑπερχῶν | πύπτερος Ἰδαίου στείχω κατὰ γῆς ὀλέσας βίοντα, | μόχθοις δ' ἄλ- λως τῆς εὐσεβίας | εἰς ἀνθρώπους ἐπόνησα. Sen. Hipp. 229—32. 236. 483—579.

BELLEROPHONTI accused by Sth. (in Hom. Antea) wife of his host Proetus II. vi 150—211. Soph. treated the subject in his Iobates, Eur. in his Sth. Hor. c. iii 743 ut *Proetus mulier perſida credulum* 'falsis impulerit criminibus nimis casto Bellerophonti maturare necem refert. The 'labours' of Bellerophon (Chimæra, Solymi, Amazons) are nearly as famous as those of Hercules Pauly i² 2338.

326 NEMPE 110 n.

HAC Haupt conj. Jahn² *hac* P. & *Hac* would grammatically refer to Sth., but ver. 327 requires that it should denote Phaedra. [Markland *hac* ex hac voce videtur patere credibile aliquid, in quo nomen Phædræ positum fuerit: aliter enim nemo scire potest vocem *hac* ad Phædrum referri, ut debet.] *hac* *repulsa* (p. v. Haupt. Jahn². *repulsa* PS) — *castæ formæ repulsa*, the chaste beauty of H. and K. was a rebuff to Ph. and Sth. *Sthenobaea* is subject to *erubuit*. Kiær cites iv 60—1. vi 248—50. vii 20—1. 63—5. x 41—2. 287—8.

CEU not used (Ribbeck) for the explicative *ut*, but rightly (in comparison) as vi 573. vii 237. ix 2. x 231. *tamquam* really is often used as Ribbeck takes *cei* here sat. iii 222 n. add Tac. xvi 8 pr. *Silannum increpuit, tamquam disponderet imperii curas*. Plin. ep. iv 22 § 2. Eutr. i 13 (12). cf. Tursellinus c. 261. Dräger *synt. Tac.* p. 69. So *quæ* Plin. ep. i 16 § 5 and often in Gellius. Kiær (who strangely takes *repulsa* as partic. and omits *hac* altogether) rightly interprets 'as if she had not slighted, which she had not been, though Ribbeck says 'das erlittene fastidium ... ein sehr reelles ist.' It was not from *disrespect* that Hipp. turned a deaf ear to Phædra's suit. She who had done the wrong, is indignant *as if* she had suffered wrong: he must sin to please her, or he affronts her. She treats incest as a compliment due to her, its refusal as scorn and disdain. An exact parallel in iii 278—301, where the drunken buck summons the man whom he has assaulted.

327 CRESSA Phædra, daughter of Minos, king of Krete. See Racine. Sen. Hipp. 85—91. 113—128 Phædra's *passio* is her passion the inheritance of her mother Pasiphaë, e.g. 127—8 *nulla Minois levi | defuncta amore est. iungitur semper nefas*. cf. 143—52. 170. 176—7 *natura totiens legibus cedit suis, | quotiens excanduit cressa*? 684—5. Pasiphaë is named Eur. Hipp. 358 cf. 716. Ov. her. iv 53. in. xv 500.

EXCANDUIT *excandescere* does not, as Ribbeck thinks, mean 'erblassen,' see lexx. 'Her pride, fired at the cold refusal—burns.'

328 SE CONCUSSERE Flor. i 35=iii 1 pr. *non leviter se Numidia concussit*.

MULLER etc. 321 n.

329 Aen. v 56 *duri magno sed amore dolores | polluto, notumque furens quid femina possit*.

STIMULOS Luc. ii

234 *iracundia movet stimulos*. Cic. p. Sc. c. § 12 *quos stimulos admo- verit homini*. id. Tusc. iii § 35.

330 SUADENDUM theme of a *suasoria* i 16 n.

CUI EI, CUI. NUBERE 338.

CAESARIS UXOR 333.

vi 115—135 *respice rivales divorum, Claudius audi | quæ tulerit. dor- mire visum cum concubuit uxor* etc. The marriage of (Sen. apocol. 13 § 4)

C. Silius *consul designatus* with Messalina and their deaths A.D. 47 in Tac. xi 12 *novo et furori proximo amore distinebatur. nam in C. Silium, inventutis Romanae pulcherrimum, ita exarserat, ut Iuniam Silanum, nobilem feminam matrimonio eius exturbaret vacuoque adultero poteretur, neque Silius flagitii aut periculi nescius erat: sed certo, si abnueret exitio et nonnulla fallendi spe, simul magnis praemiis, opperiri futura et praesentibus frui pro solvio habebat. illa non fortim, sed multo comitatu ventitare domum, expressibus adhaerescere, largiri opes, honores, postremo, velut translata iam fortuna servi liberti paratus principis apud adulterum visebantur.* ib. 26 A.D. 48 *iam Messalina ... ad incognitas libidines praeibat, cum abrumpi dissimulationem etiam Silius, sive fatali raeordia an imminentium periculorum remedium ipsa pericula ratus, urgebat: quippe non eo ventum ut senectam principis opperirentur ... segniter hac voces acceptae ... nomen tamen matrimonii concupivit ob magnitudinem infamiae ... cuncta nuptiarum sollemnia celebrat.* sat. xiv 329—31. DCass. lx 31. Other paramours of Mess. Plautius Lateranus Tac. xiii 11; the handsome actor Mnester ib. 28. 36 *he protests aliis largitione aut spei magnitudine sibi ex necessitate culpam.* DCass. lx 22 §§ 3—5 Claudius, at her bidding, ordered Mnester to do whatever she required of him; this was her frequent practice. 28 §§ 3 4. 31 § 6), Polybius (ib. § 2).

331 *οἷμιν* the one example in *luy.* of the 2nd foot contained in one dactylic word L. Müller de re metr. 216. It is found in Catullus, Cato, Verg. Prop. and often in Hor. On the character of Silius DCass. lx 31 § 7 *ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ἐνοπίζετο.*

FORMOSISSIMUS

Tac. xi 28 *irenem nobilem dignitate formae, vi mentis ac propinquo consulatu maiorem ad spem accingi.* cf. ib. 36 Traulus Montanus, a knight, *modesta inventa, sed corpore insigni, accitus ultro noctemque intra unam a Messalina proturbatus erat, paribus lasciviis ad cupidinem et fastidia.*

332 *gentes patriciae* Schwaetler iii 104 n. 3 = Liv. x 8 § 9 *semper ista audita sunt . . . vos solos gentem habere.* Hence we find for 'patrician' not unfrequently *vir patriciae gentis* (iii 27 § 1. 33 § 9. vi 11 § 2. vii 39 § 12), a mode of expression never used of a plebeian. And for 'patrician order' *patriciae gentes* (ix 15 § 9. Gell. x 20 § 5. xvii 21 § 27), but never *plebeiae gentes.* The father of S. was distinguished by victories over the Gauls and Belgae (Tac. iii 42—3. 45—6. iv 18), but the Silii were plebeians.

RAPITUR Heinsius on Ov. m. iv 694.

333 MESSALINAE but Messalla [Lachmann Lucr. i 313. J. E. S.]

334 FLAMMEOLO perhaps *ἀπαξ λεγόμενον* ii 117—21 *quadringenta dedit Gracchus sestertia dotem | . . . segmenta et longos habitus et flammea sumit.* vi 225 schol. *permutatque domos et flammea conerit.* Tac. xv 33 of Nero A.D. 64 *nilil flagitii reliquerat quo corruptior ageret, nisi . . . uni ex illo contaminatorum grege (nomen Pythagorae fuit) in modum sollemnium coniugiorum denupsisset. inditum imperatori flammeum, dos et genialis torus et faces nuptiales.* Suet. Ner. 28. Plin. xxi § 46 *lutei video honorem antiquissimum, in nuptialibus flammeis totum feminis concessum.* Luc. ii 360—1 *non timidum nuptae leviter tectura pudorem | lutea demissos velarunt flammea vultus.* Mart. xi 78 3. xii 42 2—5 *haec qua lege viro nubere virgo solet. praeclucere faces, velarunt flammea vultus. . . dos etiam dicta est.* Petron. 26. Claud. cons. Hon. et Mar. 285. Tert. de virg. vel. 11 p. m. *etiam apud ethnicos velatae ad virum ducuntur.* Martian.

Cap. 111. E. — nach die rom. Ehe (Stuttg. 1853) 276. Marquardt v [1] 46 the vest reaches below the knees. Rich. cf. ἀνακαλυπτῆρια Meineke on Menand. fr. n. 359. Pierson on Moeris 288. Philostr. soph. ii 25 § 4.

TYRIUS i 27 n. Catull. 64 47—9. Plin. ix § 137 *tricliniaria of purpura Tyria dibapha*.

GENIALIS vi 22. 226. 268. Hor. ep. i 1 87 *lectus genialis in aula est*. Sen. exc. contr. vi 6 p. 288 27 K *versae sunt in exsequias nuptiae mutatusque genialis lectus in funebrem*. Cic. p. Cluent. § 14 *lectum illum genialem, quem . . . filiae suae nubenti straverat, . . . sibi ornari et sterni . . . iubet; nubit genero socrus nullis auspiciis*. Ascon. in Cic. p. Mil. § 13. Serv. Aen. vi 603. Forbiger Rom i² 363. n. 248. Marquardt v (1) 53—4. Rich. Arn. ii 67 *cum in matrimonia convenitis, toga sternitis lectulos et maritorum genios advocatis*. Also called *adversus* (Prop. v=iv 11 85) as fronting the entrance of the atrium.

MORTIS i 75 n. the gardens of Lucullus on the Praetorian m. — *His Aesthetica* Becker i 591. Burn Rome and the Campagna 246. 40. Tac. xi 11: *whether Messalina fled after the discovery of her crime (32), and where she was slain (37—8)*. DCass. lx 31 § 3.

335 STERNITUR Ov. m. vi 431 *Eumenides straverit* torum.

RITU ANTIQUO xiv 221. Lipsius (on Tac. ann. ii 30) seems mistaken in applying the words to the amount, though *decies sestertio* (1,000,000 sesterces) was though a large, not an unusual dowry vi 137 *bis quingena dedit*. Sen. cons. ad Helv. 12 § 6 *pantominae decies sestertio nubunt*. Mart. xi 23 3 4 *decies mihi dotis in auro | sponsa dabis*.

336 VENIET CUM SIGNATORIBUS AUSPEX cf. 341 n. So in the marriage of male with male ii 119 *signatae tabulae, dictum 'feliciter.'* On the marriage tablets cf. ix 75—6 *tabulas quoque ruperat, et iam | signabat*. Ramsay on Cic. p. Cluent. 150 7. Marquardt v (1) 46. Suet. Claud. 26 *quam* (Mess.) *cum comperisset C. Silio etiam nupsisse dote inter auspices consignata supplicio adfecit*. ib. 29 *illud omnem fidem excesserit quod nuptiis, quas Messalina cum adultero Silio fecerat, tabellas dedit et hanc consignaverit, inductus, quasi de industria simularentur ad avertendum transferendumque periculum, quod imminere ipsi per quaedam ostenta portenderetur*. Tac. xi 27 *haud sum ignarus fabulosum risum iri tantum ullis mortalium securitatis fuisse in civitate omnium gnara* [Iuv. 311] *et nihil reticente, nedum consulem designatum cum auro praescriptis* [Iuv. 339], *praedicta deo, adhibitis qui obsignarent velut suscipiendorum liberorum causa convenisse, atque illam audisse auspicum verba, subisse, sacrificasse apud deos; discubitu inter convivas, oscula complexus, noctem denique actam licentia coniugali*. DCass. ix 31 § 2 she would in due form of contract (κατὰ συμβόλαια) have added all her possessions. If this had not been detected and killed in τῷ πύργῳ. Quintil. v 11 § 32 *nihil obstat, quominus iustum matrimonium sit mente coeuntium, etiamsi tabulae signatae non fuerint: nihil enim proderit signasse tabulas, si mentem matrimonii non fuisse constabit*.

337 M. . . . 334 n. (Cic. p. Cluent.). Becker ii (3) 69. Marquardt v (1) 45—6. Cic. de div. i § 28 *nihil fere quondam maioris rei, nisi auspiciato, ne privatim quidem, gerebatur, quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui re omitta nomen tantum tenent*. ib. § 3. VM. ii 1 § 1. Luc. ii 371 *iunguntur taciti contentique auspice Bruto*. Serv. Aen. i 346. iv 45. 166. Plin. x § 21. Stat. s. i 2 229—30 *socialia omina*.

337 M. . . . 'vel, ut huiusmodi motus, vel spurius videtur hic versus.' If

the verse is genuine, *tu* must be Silius.

338 NON NISI LEGITIME VULT NUBERE II 135—6 *liceat modo vivere: fient, | fient ista pulam*, cupient et in acta referre. Sen. Thyest. 689—90 *servatur omnis ordo, ne tantum nefas | non rite fiat*. 695 *nulla pars sacri perit*. AV. Caes. iv § 6 of Messalina quasi iure adulteris *utabatur*.

QUID PLACEAT, DIC Sen. ben. II 21 § 2 *quid ergo placeat dicam*.

339 NI VELIS, PEREUNDUM ERIT 141—2 n. 205. 340. 365. VII 50. XI 16. XII 115. Ov. amor. I 2 38. tr. II 33—4. v 12 51—2. Quintil. pr. § 25. Mart. I 68 4. Tac. an. III 54 pr. Zumpt § 524 n. 1. Madvig § 518 c. Aristot. eth. N. VII 14 § 8 *εἰ τοῦ ἡ φέουσιν ἀπλῶς εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἡ αὐτῇ πρᾶξι ἐξιστοῦν ἔσται*. ib. I 10 § 8 Zell. Xen. mem. I 5 § 2. Kühner § 819 b. Matth. § 524 3. Madvig gr. Synt. § 135 1 b.

PEREUNDUM ERIT Tac. XI 36 *nec cuiquam alii ante pereundum fuisse, si Silius rerum poteretur*. as Vinicius had been poisoned by Messalina DCass. IX 27 § 4 *ὁ γὰρ ἦν ἐν αὐτῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ ἐκ συγγενέσθαι*. So C. Appian Silanus ib. 14 §§ 2—3. Tac. XI 12 quoted on 330. AV. Caes. iv §§ 6—8 *extincti cum suis plerique ingenio seu metu abstinentes, dum pervagatis mulierum artibus peti se a petitis criminatur. dehinc atrocitus incensa nobiliores quisque nuptas et virgines scortorum modo secum prostratu rat, coactique mores uti adessent, quod si quis talia horruerat, adfecto crimine in ipsum omnemque familiam saeviebat*.

ANTE LUCERNAS Hdt. VII 215 § 1 *περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς*. Mart. x 19 13.

340 SI ADMITTAS, DABITUR 339 n. SCELUS ADMITTAS 255. VI 494. So Plaut. Ter. Cic. DABITUR

MONA Mühlmann do col. 500 citat. Cic. cf. *de re pensam, tempus, moram*.

340—1 DUM RES NOTA URBI ET POPOLO CONTINGAT PRINCIPIS AUREM DCass. IX 31 §§ 3 4 Messalina gave a sumptuous marriage feast, and presented Silius with an imperial mansion, into which she conveyed the most precious treasures of Claudius, and finally declared him consul. All this, heard and seen before by all others, was unknown at least to Claudius. ib. 18 §§ 1—2 she made many ladies prostitute themselves in her palace, before their husbands' eyes; the husbands who refused to be parties to their own dishonour she put to death; yet all these scandals, so heinous and so notorious, τὰ Κλαύδιον ἐπὶ πλείστον ἔλαθεν. 22 §§ 3—5 she issued coinage bearing the head of the dancer Mnester, who resisted all her advances, until she requested Claudius to order him to obey her in all things; τὸ δ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ πρὸς ἄλλοις οἰκνοῖς ἔπαρτεν ὥς γὰρ αὐτός τε τοῦ Κλαύδιον τὰ γινόμενα καὶ συγχωρεῖντος οἱ ἀκολασταίνεν ἐσοχέστερο. 28 §§ 3 4 a tumult arose when Messalina withdrew Mnester from the stage; Claudius expressed his wonder, and the people, 'believing that he was really ignorant of what was going on, were grieved that he alone knew not what was being done in his palace, news which had already found its way to our enemies.' cf. Tac. XI 36. ib. 13 after the open adultery of Messalina with Silius Claudius matrimonii sui ignarus. Narcissus (Iuv. XIV 329—331 *divitiarum Narcissi, | indulsit Caesar cui Claudius omnia, cuius | paruit imperiis uxorem occidere iussus*) informed Claudius of the marriage by means of two of his mistresses (Tac. XI 29): Calpurnia falling on Caesar's knees exclaims that Messalina has married Silius, and requests that Narcissus may be called; who says that he will not reproach Silius with the adultery or reclaim the plate, slaves and other property that Messalina had conveyed to him: he might enjoy them Tac. XI 30 *sed redderet uxorem rumpereque tabulas nuptiales*. 'an discidium'

inquit 'tuum nosti? nam matrimonium Silii vidit populus et senatus et miles: *et ni propere agis, tenet urbem maritus.*' On the stolid apathy of Claudius cf. *ib.* 35. 37. 38. *Iuv.* iii 238 n.

342 DEDECUS ILLE DOMUS SCIET ULTIMUS *Tac.* xi 25 *isque illi* [*scilicet Claudii*] *ausim scitiae* *era* domum suam fuit: *haud multo post* flagitia uxoris noscere ac punire adactus. Pompeius in *Luc.* v 778—9 *quod si sunt vota deisque | audior, eventus rerum sciet ultima coniur.* *Sen.* fragm. 63 *L. Sullae, felicitis, si non habuisset uxorem, Metella palam erat impudica, et, quia novissimi mala nostra discimus, id Athenis cantabatur et Sulla ignorabat, secretaque domus suae primum hostium convicio didicit.* So *B.C.* 2 the flagrant excesses of Julia in the very forum and rostra came late to the knowledge of Augustus *DCass.* lv 10 § 12 *ὅπ' ἔποτε φωράσας.* § 13 he conjectured before that her life was irregular, but was not assured of it; *οἱ γάρ τοι τὰς ἡγεμονίας ἔχοντες πάντα μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ σφέτερα γιγνώσκουσι.* *Nep.* ix 3 § 1 *defecerat a rege Tissaphernes, neque id tam Artaxerxi, quam ceteris, erat apertum.*

345 PRAEBENDA EST GLADIO PULCHRA HAEC ET CANDIDA CERVIX 269—270. *Gron.* on *Liv.* xxv 16 § 19 *praeberentes corpora pecorum modo inulti trucidentur.* *Sen.* tranq. an. 11 § 5 *eo magis convulneraberis et confodieris, quia nescis praeberere iugulum: at tu et vives diutius et morieris expeditius, qui ferrum non subducta cervice nec manibus oppositis, sed animose recipis.* *ib.* 16 § 1. *id.* vit. beat. 27 § 3 *Socrates* says *praebeo* me non aliter quam *rupes aliqua in radoso mari destituta, quam fluctus non desinunt...verberare.* *id.* brev. vit. 13 § 7. *ep.* 4 § 7 *Gaius Caesar iussit Lepidum Dextro tribuno praeberere cervicem, ipse Chaereae praestitit.* *ib.* 82 § 12 *Brutus...cum periturus mortis moras quaereret, evocatus ad mortem iussusque praeberere cervicem: 'praebebo' inquit 'ita rivam.'* *Savaro* on *Sidon.* *ep.* i 11 fin. p. 90 has other *exx.* of *pr. cervicem.* *Plin.* viii § 58 of a lion which had a bone sticking in its throat, one *Elpis* *evellit* *praebenti et qua maxime opus esset adcommodanti.* *M. Sen.* contr. 25 § 8 p. 253 (*iubet*) *miserum stare ad praebeundas cervices immotum.* *Serv. Aen.* x 867 explaining *TERGO EXCEPTUS equo* *se praebeente susceptus.* *Prud.* perist. i 55. *Ov.* her. 7 126 *praebucri m—leri brachia nostra tuo.* *Ov.* m. xiii 475—6 *ipse etiam flens invit—que sacerdos | praebita coniecto rupit praecordia ferro.* *Sen.* de ir. i 16 § 5 *cervicem noxio imperabo praecidi.* cf. *Lips.* on *Tac.* xv 67 *admonitusque fortiter protendere cervicem.* Passive, unresisting, tame submission is commonly connoted by *praebeo* (*praehibeo* = *παρέχω*); and in fact *Silius* when brought to the tribunal did not attempt a defence or ask for a delay; but only that his death might be hastened *Tac.* xi 35. The kneeling gladiator, awaiting the mortal stab, is said *praeberere iugulum.* *Arr. Epikt.* i 1 § 19 *Lateranus [Iuv. 17 n.] stretched out his neck to the headsman's sword a second time, after one ineffectual stroke.*

346 306 *Quid enim | sperandum est, si deus non sit, qui noscitur? |* If you wish my counsel, leave the gods themselves to decide what is meet for us, what can promote our welfare. Do they withhold what we like? They will bestow instead what is best. Dearer to them is man than to himself. Transported by passion and blind desire we ask for wife and children—*et quid sciam?*—they will be, and what manner of wife, is known to heaven. Still, that you may also put up some petition and offer some humble meat-offering, ask for a mind sound in a sound body; a spirit brave, free from death, reclaiming life—close one of kind Nature's boons,

equal to any toil, ignorant of anger or of desire, esteeming the labours and cruel pains of Heracles choicer than all Sardanapallus' dalliance and feasts and couches of down. I point to nothing but what yourself may give to yourself. The only road to peace lies through virtue. Fortune, thou hast no divinity, if but wisdom be with us: it is we that make of thee a goddess and set thee high in heaven. Upton (Spenser ii 650-1) compares modern poets and some of our collects.

346-353 Xen. mem. i 3 § 2 'Sokrates prayed to the gods for the gift of good things generally, ἀπλῶς, considering that *the gods know best what kinds of things are good.*' [Plat.] Alc. ii 143^a a prayer Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ καὶ εὐχαιρῶς καὶ ἀνείκτοις ἄρμυ διδοῦ, τὰ δὲ δεινὰ καὶ εὐχαιρῶς ἀπερῶς. ib. 148^a the Lakedaemonians also, either as vying with this poet, or from their own judgement, both officially and individually offer up on all occasions a prayer of this kind, τὰ καλὰ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τοῖς θεοῖς δοῦναι κελύοντες αὐτοῖς ὁρίσιν αὐτοῖς. one will never hear any of them praying for more than this.' So Pythagoras DS. x 9 § 7 declared that the wise ought to pray for good things from the gods on behalf of the foolish; for the foolish do not know what is really good. § 8 in prayers we ought to pray for good things ἀπλῶς, not naming any in particular, as authority [Iuv. 56-113], beauty [Iuv. 289-345], wealth [Iuv. 12-27], and the like; for each of these often ruins those who obtain it at their desire; their prayers are a curse. cf. DL. viii § 9. ib. vi § 42 Diogenes blamed men for praying for reputed, not real, goods. Menand. monest. 336 μὴ μοι γένοιθ' ἃ βούλομαι ἀλλ' ἃ συμφέρει. Gataker on Antonin. v § 7. Max. Tyr. 11=30. Epiktet. enchir. 8 § 52. Euseb. in Stob. fl. i 85 (i 39 10 M). Matt. 26 39. Wetstein on Matt. 6 10.

346 NIL ERGO OPTABUNT HOMINES? Lupus (19 20) cites other exx. of interruptions like this i 101. 160 seq. ii 70. 132-5. iv 130. v 74. 135. 166. vi 136. 142. 161. 219. 286. 492. 642. vii 98. 158. 215. viii 39. 183. 211. x 67. 71. 81-8. xiii 71. 174-5. xiv 60-2.

347-8 PERMITTIS IPSIS EXPENDERE NUMINIBUS, QUID CONVENIAT NOBIS REBUSQUE SIT UTILE NOSTRIS Plaut. Ps. 683-5 *stulti haecimus frustra at stultas, quia quid cupientes dari | petimus melius: quasi quid in rem sit possimus noscere. | certa amittimus, dum incerta petimus.* VM. vii 2 E § 1 Sokrates, an earthly oracle as it were of human wisdom, thought that we ought to beseech the immortal gods only to give us good things, because they alone knew *quid cuique esset utile*, nos autem plerumque id vobis expeteremus, quod non impetrasse melius foret..... desine igitur stulta [mortalium mens] futuris malorum turium causis quasi felicissimis rebus inhiare et te totum caelestium arbitrio permitte, quia qui tribuere bona ex facili solent, etiam eligere aptissime possunt. Plat. legg. iii 687^a we must not pray that all things may follow our will, but rather that our will may follow wisdom. ib. viii 891. Plat. Kriton 43^a a saying of Sokrates: 'if such be heaven's will, so be it.' Epikt. fr. 15 in Stob. fl. iv 92. Herakleitos ib. iii 83. Arr. Epikt. ii 16 §§ 28. 42. 46-7. Nearly all of these passages are compared by Schneider christliche Klänge, Gotha 1865, with the Christian rule Matt. 6 8 and 10. 20 22. Lu. 22 42. Jo. 5 30. cf. Leighton's works ed. West v 248.

350 CARIOR EST ILLIS HOMO QUAM SIBI XV 143-8. Grang. cites the beautiful words of Sen. ben. ii 29 e.g. § 6 carissimos nos habuerunt di immortales habentque, et qui maximus tribui honos potuit, ab ipsis proximis conlocaverunt: magna accepimus, maiora non cepimus. ib. iv 4-9.

351-2 CAECA MAGNAQUE CUPIDINE DUCTI CONIUGIUM PETIMUS PARTUMQUE UXORIS [Plat.]

Age, if the gods will find that some have prayed for the birth of children, and when they have been born, have fallen into the miseries of sickness and sorrows' etc. Sen. ben. iii 11 § 1 *in liberis mortalibus nihil indiget sollicitudine nisi: tota res voti est.* id. ep. 59 § 2 *we should say to parents gaudium non ex nuptiis aut ex partu sed ex parentum, quia tales non sunt gaudia, ut saepe initia futurae tristitiae sint.*

352—3 ILLIS NOTUM, QUI PUERI QUODAMmodo UTERA SUE UXOR Sen. cont. ad Marc. 17 § 6 (Natura speaks) *tu si formosissimo, poteris habere formosos et deformes poteris foretore multos nascitur.* il. ben. iv 32 § 1 it is probable that the parents implore, as to come for their parents' and ancestors' sakes, so to others for the sake of their posterity. *nota enim illis est operis sui series omniumque illis rerum suas per manus iturarum scientia in quibus operum abditior abditior subit et quae repentina putamus, illis praesentia videntur et futurae.* Pl. vi § 63 Diogenes, when some were sacrificing to the gods for the gift of a son, asked: *περὶ δὲ τοῦ ποδαπὸς εἶναι τοῦ υἱοῦ;* DCass. LXIX 20 § 3 *τὸ μὲν γυναικείων, ὅποσον ἂν δόξῃ τῷ θαυροφίῳ, γίγνεται.*

354 ET NOT QUALIS UXOR prov. 19 14. **354** ET NOT only submit to what is appointed, but also prefer a petition. *et=etiam* 43. 320. i 57. ii 143. iii 305. ix 27. xi 177. xiv 4. 228 (Kiaer).

355 EXTA e.g. lungs, liver and heart. CANDIDI DIVINA TOMACULA PORCI satirical exaggeration, Mart. xi 57 4. cf. for the tone i 84. On the offering xiii 117—8 *alba porci | omenta.* A pig was slaughtered on the occasion of a marriage Varr. r. r. ii 4 § 9 *nuptiarum initio antiqui reges ac sublimes viri in Etruria, in coniunctione nuptiali nova nupta et novus maritus primum porcum immolant.* § 10 *Prisci quoque Latini et etiam Graeci in Italia idem facitasse videntur.* In the reliefs on the sarcophagus preserved in St. Jerome's church, between Rome and Tivoli, which represent marriage ceremonies, we find a *papa* ready to offer a swine Rossbach Untersuchungen üb. d. röm. Ehe 378—81. In the time of Iuv. it was still the practice for the bride, on entering her new home, to rub the door-posts with swine's (or wolf's) fat. ib. 356—9. Plin. xxviii § 135 *proxima in communibus adipe laus est, sed maxime suillo, apud antiquos etiam religiosius. certe novae nuptae intrantes etiamnum sollemne habent postis eo attingere.* Athen. iii 96* the Argives sacrificed a pig to Aphrodite.

DIVINA a feast for gods. TOMACULA (from τέμνω) 'mince-meat,' 'sausages' Petr. 31 served piping hot on a grid-iron *tomacula super craticulam argenteam ferventia posita.* ib. 49. Mart. i 41 9—10 hawked about the streets *juvantia qui tomacula raucus | circumfert tepidis coctus popinis.*

356 ORANDUM EST UT SIT MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO Hor. c. i 31 17—19 *frui paratis et valido mihi, | Latue, donec ac, precor, integra | cum mente.* Petron. 88 *quis, inquam, venit in templum et votum fecit, si ad eloquentiam pervenisset? quis, si philosophiae fontem attigisset? ac ne bonam quidem mentem aut bonam valetudinem petunt, sed statim antequam limen Capitolii tinguant, alius donum promittit, si propinquum divitem extulerit, alius, si thesaurum effuderit, alius, si ad trecenties sestertium salvus pervenerit.* ib. 61 *omnes bonam mentem bonamque valetudinem sibi optarunt.* Sen. ep. 10 § 4 *votorum tuorum veterum licet deis gratiam facias, alia de integro suscipe: roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis. quidni tu ista vota saepe facias?* DCass. LXIX 20 § 3 *ἀρτιμελῇ καὶ ἀρτίονν.*

357 FORTEM POSCE ANIMUM, MORTIS TERRORRE CARENTEM VIII 83—4. Cic. Tusc. ii § 43. Verg. g. ii 490—2. Hor. s. ii 7 84. ep. ii 2 207. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 e.g. § 1 o ignaros malorum suorum quibus non mors ut optimum inventum naturae laudatur exspectaturque. ep. 4 e.g. §§ 3—4 nullum magnum, quod extremum est, mors ad te venit: timenda erat, si tecum esse posset. necesse est aut ne perveniat aut transeat. 'difficile est' inquit 'animum perducere ad contemptum animae'. . . . § 5 plerique inter mortis metum et vitae tormenta miseri fluctuant: et vivere nolunt et mori nesciunt. See many other passages in Haase's ind. mors. The Stoics argued (1) that nothing natural is evil; (2) that life as such is no good; (3) that nothing glorious is evil, but death may be glorious; and elaborated a theory of suicide, which was illustrated by many examples, esp. *Catonis nobile letum*. Baumhauer vet. philosoph. doct. de morte voluntaria. Trai. ad Rh. 1842. 213—9. 320. Arr. Epikt. i 9 §§ 13 14. 24 §§ 4 6. Muson. ap. Stob. fl. xxix 78 ii 15 14 and 23 M. See the doctrine of Sokrates in Plat. apol. 400 seq. Phaed. 61 seq. 80th seq. Plut. cons. ad Apoll. 12—3. pp. 107—8; that of the Epicureans in DL. x §§ 81. 124—7. Lucr. iii 37—93. 330—977. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. hyp. iii § 229 seq. Zeller iii² 1 387—8. The question 'whether death is an evil' is fully discussed in Cic. Tusc. i §§ 9 119. See Lasaulx Studien 459. 494 'de mortis dominatu in veteres.' Nägelbach Hom. Theol.² 376—80. nachhöm. Theol. 392—9. Wetst. on Hebr. 2 15. The frequent occurrence of *in pace*, *spiritus in pace*, and the olive branch in early Christian inscriptions, tells of the 'better hope' which had lit up the grave.

358—9 QUI SPATIUM VITAE EXTREMUM INTER MUNERA PONAT NATURAE non caesura in 3rd or 4th foot, so XIV 108 *inviti quoque avaritiam exercere iubentur*. cf. Lachmann on Lucr. vi 1067. L. Müller de re metr. 369. With the thought cf. Cic. Cat. mai. § 5 it is not probable that Nature, like an idle poet, should stir over the last act of life. Plin. vii § 190 *perdit profecto ista dulcedo credulitasque* [the belief in immortality] *praecipuum naturae bonum, mortem*. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 19 §§ 4—5 *cogita nullis defunctum nullis a sepi, illa quae nolis inferos faciant terribiles, fabulam esse . . . luserunt ista poetae et vanis nos agitavere terroribus. mors dolorum omnium exsolutio est et finis*. In many passages Seneca approaches to the Christian view of death and the life to come ep. 102 § 23 *per hos mortalis aevi morae illi meliori vitae longiorique praesentur*. § 26 *dies iste, quem tamquam extremum reformidas, aeterni natalis est*. Sil. xi 186—8 *nullo nos invida tanto | armavit natura bono, quam ianua mortis | quod patet*. cf. Zeller iii 1 187—8. Lightfoot on Phil. pp. 286. 320—3. Wetst. on Phil. 1 21.

359 QUOSCUMLQUE INDEFINITE = *quoslibet* III 156. 230. XIII 56. 89. XIV 42. 117. 210. cf. x 271 *utcumque*. Observe the nine *labores poetarum labores* 359—361. cf. L. Müller de re metr. 457—8 and Cic. Tusc. i §§ 69. 85. 11. Johnson against Bentley p. 87 cites Aen. iii 656—7. iv 256—7. v 385—6. vi 843—4. viii 620—1. cf. Hom. Od. ix 185—6 n. Aen. ii 124—5. Ov. m. viii 360—1. 386—7. Hor. a. p. 99—100. On the repetition of *labores* see n. on 191—2. xiv 47—8.

360 NESCIT FRANGI Sen. de ir. ii 6 argues against the doctrine that virtue *turpibus irata esse debet*. see on the Stoic 'apathy' Cic. fin. iii § 35. Tusc. iv §§ 10 seq. 34 seq. acad. i § 38. DL. vii §§ 113—4. Zeller iii 1 204—216.

CUPIAT NIHIL 4—5 n.

Chrysippus in Sen. ep. 9 § 14 *sapientem nulla re agere, et tamen multis*

illi rebus opus esse.

361 HERCULIS II 19—20

peiores, qui talia verbis | Herculis invadunt. viii 14 n.

HERCULIS AERUMNAS Plaut. Pers. i 1 2 seq. cf. the labours of Bellepholus, Theseus, Theseus, Ulixes, and of Psyche in Apuleius (Friedländer i³ 415 seq.). Cic. fin. ii § 118 to an Epicurean *percontare ipse te, perpetuisne malis voluptatibus perfruens in ea quam saepe usurpabas, tranquillitate degere omnem aetatem sine dolore,.....an cum de omnibus gentibus optime mererere,.....vel Herculis pati aerumnas?* sic enim maiores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in deo nominaverunt. ib. v § 95 *ut ubi virtus sit resque magnae et summe laudabiles virtute gestae, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non possit, tamen labor possit, possit molestia.* A *percontare* was that virtue is sufficient for happiness Cic. parad. ii § 16 *nec vero ego M. Regulum aerumnosum nec infelicem nec miserum unquam putavi.* id. fin. iii § 42. v §§ 79—83 Regulus as happy as Metellus. Quintil. viii 3 § 26 *aerumnas quid opus est [dicere]? tamquam parum sit si dicatur quid horridum.* cf. Forcell. Orig. c. Cels. iii 66 cites as acknowledged examples of perfect life, among heroes Herakles and Odysseus. Sen. const. sap. 2 § 1 the gods have given to Ulixes and Hercules. *hos enim Stoici nostri sapientes pronuntiaverunt, in victis laboribus, contemptores voluptatis et victores omnium terrarum.* Sen. i 14 § 3 in contrast with Alexander, a brigand from childhood, Hercules *nihil sibi vicit: orbem terrarum transivit non concupiscendo, sed vindicando.* cf. the famous myth of Prodicus (Xen. mem. ii 1 § 21. Cic. off. i § 118 Beier). Hercules is distinctly called a philosopher. Max. Tyr. 21 § 6 *Herakles was wise; yet not for himself wise, but his wisdom extended over every land and sea. It was he that was the exterminator of beasts of prey, chastiser of tyrants, liberator of slaves, legislator of the free, establisher of righteousness, inventor of laws, truthful in words, reformer in deeds.* But if Herakles had chosen to retire and live at ease and in leisure, and to pursue an inactive wisdom, he would have been instead of Herakles a sophist, and no one would have dared to call him son of Zeus. ib. 3 § 7. 5 § 8. 31 § 7. 38 § 7 on the pleasure and reward which he derived from his labours. chron. pasch. i 78 Bonn 'in the days of king Phoenix was Herakles the philosopher, surnamed the Tyrian, who discovered the purple dye.' Tzet. iobol. 125—33 Herakles wrote an inscription (in hexameters which are given 135—7), for he was universally accomplished, poet, astrologer, philosopher, musician, physician, and all else that Orpheus and other authors describe him to have been. Serv. Aen. i 741 *constat enim Herculem fuisse philosophum: et est ratio, cur omnia illa monstra dicere dicatur.* More than one treatise of Antisthenes, founder of the cynic school, bore the name of Herakles DL. vi § 16. 18. He shewed that labour was a good by the examples of Herakles and Cyrus ib. § 3. Eus. praep. ev. xv 13 § 7 p. 816^b *Ἀντισθένης, Ἡρακλεωτικός τις ἀνὴρ τὸ φρόνημα.* epist. Socrat. 9 Aristippos to Antisthenes in mockery: 'I will send you large white beans, that when you have exhibited Herakles to your pupils, you may have something to munch.' cf. Auson. epigr. 37. 38. Eusebius calls him the model Herakles DL. vii § 170. Apul. il. ii 22 a Cyprian follower of Prodicus, *quod Herculem olim poetae memorant monstra illa periculis hominum de ferarum virtute subegisse orbemque terrarum populum, nulliter adierat invidiam et iracundiam atque libidinem ceteraque animi humani monstra et flagitia philosophus iste*

Hercules fuit. eas omnes pestes mentibus exegit, familias purgavit, malitiam perdomuit; seminudus et ipse et clava insignis. id. mag. 22 for the resemblance in exterior between the hero and the Cynics. They bear the club Aug. civ. D. xiv 20 we still see Cynic philosophers; *hi enim sunt, qui non solum amiciuntur pallio, verum etiam clavam ferunt.* id. c. Acad. iii § 17 of the braggart Academic *de omnium scholis non ferulis, quod esset deformius quam molestius, sed illorum palliatorum clavis et iustibus proicietur. non enim magnam negotium erit contra communem pestem velut Herculeam quaedam postulare auxilia Cynicorum.* Sidon. ep. iv 11. ix 9 p. 579 *non caesariem pascere, neque pallio aut clava velut sophisticis insignibus gloriari.* Prud. hamart. 401 *hinc gerit Herculeam vilis sapientia clavam.* The Cynic Alkidamas Lucian conviv. 16 to a bride *προπίρω σοι, ὦ Κλεανθί, Ἡρακλέους ἀρχηγέτου.* And when all laughed, *ἐγλάσατε, ὦ καθάρματα, εἰ τῇ νέμφῃ προῦπιον ἐπὶ τοῦ ἡμετέρου θεοῦ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους;* he then compares himself to his patron god in indomitable strength, in freedom of mind, in robust body, which he exhibits in order to prove his point; he might have done some mischief with his club, if he had not chanced to espy a large cake. The Cynic asks ib. Cynic. 13 'do you think that *Herakles*, the bravest of all men, a man divine and justly esteemed a god, roamed abroad because of his unhappiness, with no attire but a skin, and with none of your wants? nay, he was not unhappy, who relieved others also from suffering; nor yet poor, who was master of earth and sea.' etc. id. vit. auct. 8 Diogenes is asked 'Whom do you emulate?' "*Herakles.*" 'Why then do you not also don the lion's skin? for as to the club, in that you are like him.' "This threadbare cloak is my lion's skin, like him I wage war upon pleasures, not by order, but of my own free will, making it my vocation to purge life of them." id. Demon. 1 Sostrotos of Boeotia, a contemporary called *Herakles* by the Greeks, for his bodily strength and his labours in suppressing brigandage, making roads through trackless wilds and building bridges. PChrys. or. 4 i 151 - 2 R 'men of old called by the name of sons of Zeus those who enjoyed virtuous training, and were brave of soul, trained like the famous *Herakles*.' Iulian or. 6 p. 187 S 'the more generous Cynics aver that the great *Herakles* also, as he became the author of our other blessings, so also left to mankind the chief pattern of this [Cynic] life too.' Eus. pr. ev. xv 4 797^b 'those *Herakleian* and divine doctrines, that virtue is a thing strong and exquisitely fair, never lacking anything for happiness, never parted from it, but though poverty, disease, disgrace, torments, burning pitch and the cross, and all sufferings of tragedy should pour upon him at once, still the just man is happy and blessed.' The Christian fathers have an easy task in accepting the challenge *Quis vituperavit?* [Iust. mart.] or. ad gent. 3. Theodoret. gr. aff. cur. viii p. 113 27 *ἀνδρα οὐ σώφρονα οὐδέ φιλοσοφίαν ἡγαπηκότα, ἀλλ' ἀκολασία καὶ λαγνεία ξυνεξηκότα.* Clem. Al. protr. 2 § 33. Arnob. iv 26. (Partly from Brucker. I have not seen G. C. Mezger de Hercule sapientis stoici exemplo. Aug. Vind. 1829. 4to).

362 PLUMA i 159 n. Tibull. i 2 77. Sen. de prov. 3 § 10 of Maecenas *tam vigilabit in pluma, quam ille [Regulus] in cruce* etc. Mart. ix 92 3 4 *dat tibi securos vilis tegete iacula somnos,* | *pervigil in pluma Gaius ecce iacet.* Cypr. ad Donat. 12 of the rich man *cum epulis marcidum corpus torus mollior alto sinu condidit, vigilat in pluma nec intellegit miser, speciosa sibi esse supplicia, auro se alligatum teneri, et possideri magis quam possidere.* Cic. Att. x 8 § 7 *nisi forte me Sardanapalli*

vilem in mœclectulo mori malle censueris quam in exsilio Themistocles. Max. Tyr. 10 § 9.

SARDANAPALLI schol. *S. rex Assyriorum locutione, de quo Tullius in tertio de republica sic ait: S. ille vultu multo quam nomine ipso deformior.* Contrasted with Hercules also by Komedos meter. ii § 91 *εἰ τις τὸν Σ. ἐπινοήσκει περὶ καρτερίας* cf. *Περικλὲς σιγῇ πρὶν σθῆναι ἐπιχειροῦντα.* His effeminacy proverbial among the Gr. ii 207 Leutsch *Σαρδ. ἐπὶ τῶν ἀβροδιαίων.* ib. 600 *παιδίων Σ. ἐπὶ τῶν τραφέντων καὶ πολυαλβῶν.* ib. i 449. Epiktet. diss. iii 2 § 30 'Happiness is not in royalty. Else Nero would have been happy and Sard.' See Bähr's Ctesias 124—136. DS. ii 21—28. Iust. i 1 § 8, the last king of Assyria, *cir muliere corruptior.* Arbactus, general of the Medes, having with difficulty gained admission to his presence, found him *inter eortorum greges purpuras colorem et muliebri habitu, cum mollitia corporis et oculorum lascivia omnes feminas antecedit, ponsa inter virgines partientem. quibus visis indignatus tali feminae tantum virorum subiectum tractantesque ferrum et ignis obsequio parere, progressus ad socios quid videret refer: negat se ei pariter posse, qui se feminam malit esse quam viram.* The plot is succeeded. 10. Sard. burns him self with his treasures. cf. Oros. i 19. Plut. de Alex. 141. i 2 p. 326^f Fortune placed the royal diadem on the head of S. τὰς ἀνὰ τὴν ἐκείνου. ib. 2 § 3 p. 336 anyone seeing the life or tomb (for they were the same thing) of S. would say that it was a trophy constructed of *καὶ τὰς ἀνὰ τὴν ἐκείνου.* id. comm. notit. 13 § 4 p. 1065. [Plut.] pro nobil. iii 1 2 n 84 i. d. lxxviii 12 Sokrates more noble than S. Lucian dial. mort. 2 § 1 S. in the lower world laments, remembering τῆς πολλῆς γένεσος. ib. 20 § 2 Menippus wishes to cuff, or to spit upon S. *ἀνδρογόνῳ γε ὄντι.* cf. necyom. 18. rhet. prae. 11 *πάντα βρόν τινα Σ.* Iupp. conf. 16 Σ. *θῆλυς ὢν.* Iupp. trag. 48 think of the poverty of Sokrates, Aristides, Phokion, *ἐν ὅσοις δὲ ἀγαθοῖς Καλλίας καὶ Μειδίας καὶ Σ. ὑπερτρύφοντες.* DChrys. i 1 12 D. not even Marsyas or Olympus could have roused S. *ἐκ τοῦ θαλάμου παρὰ τῶν γυναικῶν.* ib. 2 i 27 20 his jewels. ib. 3 i 51 27 proverbial for his softness. ib. 62 ii 202 full account of his effeminacy—*ὁμοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀνδρὸς.* complexion, *ὅν οὐκ ἦν διαγνῶναι τῶν παλλακῶν.* ib. 64 ii 207 28. 78 ii 280 8 'thinking S. to be envied, who said that he was so.' 100 in feasting and wantonness with eunuchs and women.' Tert. de pallio 4 p. 938 Ochler. Mart. xi 11 5 6 *te potare decet gemma, qui Mentora frangis | in scaphium mœchae, Sardanapalle, tuae.* Athen. 294^c. 412^d. 528^c—530^c. Aug. civ. Dei ii 20 fin. DCass. lxxviii 22 § 5. lxxix 1 § 1. 2 § 4. 10 § 2. 11 § 3. 13 (in this book a nickname of Avitus or Pseudantoninus). Clem. Al. str. i § 159. paed. iii § 70. Opposed to Cyrus Max. Tyr. 21 § 8. ib. 1 § 5. 3 §§ 3. 9. 13 § 7. The authorities for two epitaphs of S. are collected in Näke's Choerilus 196—256; the one in Assyrian characters at Anchiale Strabo 672 (cf. Arr. anab. ii 5 § 4. Ath. 530^b) S. son of Anakyndaraxes built Anchiale and Tarsus in one day: eat, drink, and be merry, *ἔσθιε, πίνε, παῖζε*, for all else is not worth this' (a snap of the fingers, cf. 1 Cor. 15 32): the other a Chaldean inscription on the tomb of Sard. at Nineveh, translated by Choerilus (Ath. 529^d) into Greek. DChrys. 4 i 89 20 Dind. Ath. 335^f seq. 412^d. Clem. Al. str. ii § 118. DS. ii 23 τὰυτ' *ἔχω ὅσ' ἔφαγον καὶ ἐφύβρισα καὶ ἔπειτα* | *τίμιον ἔσθαι, τὸ δὲ πλεονέχειν ὁλβία καὶ αἰὶν ἀλκυπται*, an epitaph, as Aristotle (Cic. Tusc. v § 101 Dav. finm. ii § 106. cf. Ath. 335^e) says, bitter for an ex than a king. On S. the conqueror, the mighty hunter, his death, palace, tomb, &c. see the library of Greek books, of which fragments are preserved in the British Museum, see Rawlinson's five great monarchies

e. 9, Brandis 'Assyria' in Pauly 1², and Georgii art. Sard. ib. with the authorities cited. Modern writers place him (or them, for some make as many as four of the name) at dates varying from the 10th to the 7th cent. B.C. In classical antiquity he is the typical voluptuary, and the last king of Assyria. Moderns (O. Müller, Movers etc.) find in him the Asiatic Hercules. W. C. Koopmans de Sard. Amst. 1819.

363 MONSTRO XIV 256. Gronovius on Sen. de ben. iv 28 shews that the word is technically used of physicians' prescriptions.

QUOD IPSE TIBI POSSIS DARE Cic. n. d. iii §§ 86—8 *hoc quidem omnes mortales sic habent, externas commoditates, vineta, segetes, oliveta, ubertatem frugum et fructuum, omnem denique commoditatem prosperitatemque vitae a dis se habere; virtutem autem nemo umquam acceptam deo rettulit. nimirum recte; propter virtutem enim iure laudamur et in virtute recte gloriamur: quod non contingeret, si id donum a deo, non a nobis haberemus.... iudicium hoc omnium mortalium est, fortunam a deo petendam, a se ipso sumendam esse sapientiam.* id. Cat. mai. § 4. Hor. ep. i 18 111—2 *sed satis est orare Iovem, quae ponit et aufert, det vitam, det opes; aequum mi animum ipse parabo.* Obbar ib. cites many parallels. cf. the distinction in Epikt. man. 1 between the things which are and the things which are not ἐφ' ἡμῶν. It is the Stoic ἀνάγκη Sen. ep. 9 § 19. 27 § 3 *aliquid potius bonum mansurum circumspice.* nullum autem est, nisi quod animus ex se sibi invenit. 31 § 3 *unum bonum est.....sibi fidere.* 41 § 1 *bonam mentem, quam stultum est optare, cum possis a te intrinsecare.* 80 §§ 3—5. Lausaulx Studien 146 adds Isokr. ad Demon. § 34. Liv. xxxvii 45 § 11; but also passages from Bias, Pindar, Simonides, Kallimachos, which agree with Christian principle 1 Cor. 4 7. Markland cites in contrast 2 Cor. 3 5. Phil. 2 13.

SEMITA properly a narrow track Phaedr. iii prol. 38 *ego illius pro semita feci viam.* Mart. vii 61 4 *et modo quae fuerat semita, facta via est.* Often used metaphorically Hor. ep. i 18 103 *fallentis semita vitae.* Obbar on Hor. ib. 17 26. Sil. xv 102.

365 366 the same verses xiv 315 316 n.

NULLUM NUMEN HABES Ov. f. vi 241 *Mens quoque numen habet. amor. iii 9 18 sunt etiam, qui nos (poets) numen habere putent.* [Sen.] Oct. 933 *nullum pietas nunc numen habet.* Mart. viii 80 6 *et casa tam culto sub Iove numen habet.*

HABES, SI SIT 339 n.

PRUDENTIA Sen. ep. 85 e. g. § 2 *prudens beatus est et prudentia ad beatam vitam satis est.* §§ 36—8.

366 XIII 18 n. 20. Preller röm. Myth.¹ 552—64. Philem. in Clem. Al. str. v § 129 οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῶν οὐδενία τίχη θεός. Sen. n. q. iii pr. §§ 11—15. ep. 74. 98 e. g. § 2 *errant,.....qui aut boni aliquid nobis aut mali iudicant tribuere fortunam.* de prov. 6 § 6. de const. sap. 15 § 3 *vincit nos fortuna, nisi tota ripoitur.* cf. Haase's ind. s. v. fortuna. Plin. ii § 22 *invenit.....sibi ipsa mortalitas numen.....toto quippe mundo et omnibus locis omnibusque horis omnium vocibus Fortuna sola invocatur ac nominatur,.....adeoque obnoxiae sumus sortis, ut sors ipsa pro deo sit, qua deus probatur incertus.* Lact. iii 29 § 1 *fortuna ergo per se nihil est.* § 7 *is plane vulgi et imperitorum opinionibus credit, qui Fortunam putant esse, quae hominibus tribuat bona et mala. nam simulacrum eius cum copia et gubernaculo iungunt, tanquam haec et opes tribuat et humanarum rerum regimen obtineat.* § 17 *Fortunae vocabulum sibi inane finxerunt: quod quam longe a sapientia sit remotum, declarat Iuvenalis*

LOCAMUS. § 18 stultitia igitur et error
et ignorantia et ut Cato (Acad. i § 29) ait, ignorantia rerum atque
ignorantia Naturae ac Fortunae nomina induxit. Aug. civ. Dei
iv 18 19.

ADDENDA.

30 Greg. Naz. or. 4 72 τὴν Ἡρακλείτου κατήφειαν.

36 four white horses Serv. Aen. iv 543. cf. DH. ii 34.

50 VERVECEM Synes. 51^b εἰ γὰρ ἐπέλθοι φιλοσοφεῖν τοῖς κριοῖς. In
the school Odysseus and Demokritos were the stock examples of the
progeny. 'Although he came of a little birthplace, he won renown' Theon
progymn. in Spengel rhet. ii 111 23.

55 GENUA Serv. Aen. iii 607 *physici dicunt esse consecratas numinibus
singulas corporis partes.....genua Misericordiae: unde haec tangunt
rogantes.*

71 VERITATE Tac. iii 44 many blame Tiberius, because in tanto rerum
motu libellis accusatorum insumeret operam. an Sacrovirum maiestatis
crimine reum in senatu fore? extitisse tandem viros, qui cruentas
epistulas armis cohiberent.

117 CUSTOS ad Herenn. iv § 65 pedisequo puerorum. App. b. c. iv
30.

271 272 CANINO RICTU Serv. Aen. iii 6.

274 R. Schubert de Croeso et Solone fabula. Reg. 1868.

277 Ov. Pont. iv 3 45—47 ille Iugurthino clarus Cimbroque tri-
umpho, | quo victrix totiens consule Roma fuit, | in caeno
Marius iacuit cannaque palustri. ib. 37 38 Croesus (Iuv. 274
275). 41—43 Pompeius (Iuv. 283—6).

314 VERUS Hippod. 124 125 Verus per nos catenas vindicat
Martis sui.

325 HIPPOLITO Welcker gr. Trag. 394—402.

342 DEDECUS ILLE DOMUS SCIET ULTIMUS Hier. ep. 147 § 10 (1093^e)
olemus mala domus nostrae scire novissimi ac liberorum et
coniugum vitia vicinis canentibus ignorare. Bayle s. v. *Héloise*
n. 9.

361 HERCULIS AERUMNAS Minuc. 36 § 8 omnes adeo restri viri fortes,
quos in exemplum praedicatis, aerumnis suis inclyti gloruerunt. Lact.
v 17 § 16. Macrobi. i 11 § 45. Herakles taught Evander Plut. ii 278^e.
Cf. the speech of Virtue to Scipio Sil. xv 78 79.

372 SARDANAPALLI cf. E. de Sardanapalli epitaphio duplici
(disert. with ind. lectt. Marburg 1880, 4to).

XI

At the time of the Megalesian games (193), early in April, Iuv. invites his friend Persicus to a frugal dinner.

THE rich epicure is admired; the poor, derided: our housekeeping and our whole plan of life should be in just proportion to our means (1—38). Many, it is true, neglect this golden rule; they riot for a while at Rome, and then retire to Baiae, to avoid their creditors (38—55).

To-day, my friend, you may judge whether I practise the frugality which I preach: whether I live like the worthies of those good old times when heaven itself guarded our city (56—119), or, like their pampered descendants, can relish no meal but such as is served on the costliest tables, by the most expert and elegant slaves (120—161). Let richer men enliven their feasts by voluptuous songs and dances: here you may listen, if you will, to Homer or his rival Virgil (162—182).

Leave then all care behind you; leave to younger men the dissipation of the Circus, and spend the festival with me in enjoyments better suited to our years (183—208).

Whether Persicus is a real or fictitious character does not appear; it is not certain that Iuvenal would have hesitated to address a living friend in such verses as 186 seq.

Cf. Hor. s. II 2. ep. I 5. Mart. v 78. x 48. xi 52. Plin. ep. I 15; on luxurious furniture Clem. Al. paed. II c. 3; and on the frugal life of the old Romans VM. IV 4.

1—23 the cost of our table must be proportioned to our means; what is due state in Atticus, is stark madness in Rutilus. Many men waste their estate in dainty living, till at last they are fain to enlist as sword-players, and put up with the hodge-podge of the trainer's barrack.

1 21 22. 171—8. cf. VIII 182 n. ATTICUS TI. Claudius Atticus (father of Herodes Atticus), who discovered an immense treasure, the entire enjoyment of which was allowed him by Nerva (Philostr. soph. II 1 § 3. Zonar. XI 20). He was twice consul (Philostr. § 1. Suid. Ἱερὸς), 'the first time before 859 u.c., for he must have been the Atticus consular legate of Syria in the tenth year of Trajan (Eus. h.e. III 32 §§ 3. 6).' BORGHESE ŒUVRES v 532—3.

LAUTUS I 67 n. VARIO in Gell. XIII 11 § 5.

poor noble. MAIORE CACHINNO III 100.

2 RUTILUS XIV 18 a

CACHINNO III 152—3 n.

3 APICIUS IV 23 n. Apion the grammarian wrote a mono-

graph on his luxury Ath. 294f.

4 CONVICTUS I 145 n.

Quod illi vii § 27 de convictibus et quotidiano sermone. Mart. xii 104d, recitatis meris, quibus assueveram, quæro, et videor mihi in alieno foro litigare, si quid est enim, quod in libellis meis placeat, dictavit auditor. illam iudiciorum subtilitatem, illud materiarum ingenium, bybliothecas, theatra, convictus, in quibus studere se voluptates non sentiunt, ad summam omnia illa, quæ delicati reliquimus, desideramus quasi destituti. cf. Friedländer i³ 333. 343—8.

vi 233 n. Mart. v 20 8—10 of an easy life of enjoyment, sed gestatio, fabulæ, iuveni, cæpes, porticæ, umbra, virgo, thermæ, hæc essent loca semper, hi labores.

STATIONES Plin. ep. i 13 § 2 plerique in stationibus sedent, tempusque audiendi fabulis conterunt. ib. ii 9 § 5 ambio domos stationesque circumeo. Gell. xiii 13 § 1 cum ex angulis civitatisque libenter ac magisterium in medium iam hominum et in lucem fori prodidissem, quaesitum esse memini in plerisque Romæ stationibus (ut publice decursum aut respondentiam, an quaestor populi Romani a prætore in ius vocari posset. dig. xlvii 10 15 § 7 ad stationem vel tabernam. Thorlacii prolusiones et opusc. acad. Copenh. 1806 n. 5. Special stations near the forum for provincial towns Suet. Ner. 37. Plin. xvi § 236.

5 DE RUTILO supply loquuntur

xiii 181. xiv 189. Madvig § 447 d. Nägelsbach § 183.

VALIDA AC IUVENALIA MEMBRA AS) (juvenilis iuvenalis connotes praise-worthy qualities, manly vigour. Verg. Aen. v 475 quæ fuerint iuvenali in corpore vires. Ov. am. i 5 22 quam iuvenale femur! So iuvenaliter. See Mühlmann and Döderlein Synon. v 49.

6 *Arcton* vii 13 *patiens* cæcidis, he might have won honour in the field of battle [(patill.)] de cl. 9 § 2 facinus indignum, illum animum, illum ardorem non contigisse castris, non bellicis certaminibus, ubi verae virtutis bella pugnandi lege præmium præseribitur! Calpurn. de cl. 50 'INFAMIS NON MILITET. vir fortis in piratas incidit; rescripsit patri de voluntate: illo cecidit, rolemis cum lanista et rudem ei in latrone de cl. de viro belli tempore denuntiat militiam imperator.' cf. Iuv. viii 199 n.

FERTUR 'is reported; it is the *fabula* of every lounge.

7 COGENTE viii 193 n. The tribune (cf. vii 238 n.) was not indeed assigned over Rutilus's estate to his creditors, and he driven to his corner, himself to the lanista for his bread; Rutilus is not *dammatus ad ferrum* dig. xxviii 1 8 § 4. Gai. i 13. Ulp. i 11; but yet he has not interposed to save him from a degradation worse than slavery (viii 199 n.). *Prohibeo* was the technical form of *intercessio* on behalf of a citizen (dial. vi vii 19 § 5, and the chief function of the tribunate was, probably, to ward the freedom of Roman citizens. Mommsen Staatsrecht i² 27 n. 2. 255 n. 2. 266 n. 7.

SED NEC Ov. Pont. i 1 19 nec vos hoc vultis, sed nec prohibere potestis. Mart. vi 75 4. x 18 2 (cited xii 97 n.) Hand. iv 117.

s. i 2 193 nec me prohibente.

NEC PROHIBENTE Stat.

8 v 122 n. Sen. ep. 87 and 76 (cited vii 199 n.). Quint. de cl. 9. 302 'quidam ut patrem sepeliret, postulat ut: damnatum prometus sub titulo causæ rudem postulat: populo assensit: postea patrem suum statutum per leges equitibus convulsit. prohibetur gladiis' (the law enacting 'gladiator in quattuordecim gradibus ne sedeat') p. 586 Burman si creditor post datam pecuniam operas remisisset, diceret cum gladiatorem fuisse?...illum ergo maiores prohibuerunt theatro, qui utilitate, qui gula se auctorasset. *Ferimus* viii 199 n. *gladiators* (se auctorabant), were sworn to gladios. Petron. 117 in verba Euzolpi sacramentum iuravimus,

uri, vinciri, verberari ferroque necari et quicquid aliud Eumolpus inussisset, tamquam legitimi gladiatores domino corpora animasque religiosissime addicimus. Sen. ep. 37 §§ 1 2 illius turpissimi auctoramenti verba sunt: '*uri, vinciri ferroque necari.*' ab his, qui manus harenae locant et edunt ac bibunt, quae per sanguinem reddant, cavetur, ut ista vel inviti patiantur. cf. [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 22 venit in harenam homo nec sceleratus nec infelix. *ecquando, iudices, hoc audistis?* cf. Hor. s. ii 7 59 Heindorf. The lanistae are called *doctores* (VM. ii 3 § 2 *ex ludo C. Aurelii Scauri doctoribus gladiatorum arcessitis vitandi atque inferendi ictus subtiliorem rationem legionibus ingeneravit.* Quintil. decl. 302. Friedländer ii³ 356-7 *doctores myrmillonum* from inscriptions) or *magistri* (Cic. de or. iii § 86 *magister hic Samnitium... quotidie commentatur*); their lessons, *dictata* Suet. Caes. 26 Casaubon. Tert. ad mart. 1 *nec tantus ego sum, ut vos alloquar; veruntamen et gladiatores perfectissimos non tantum magistri et praepositi sui, sed etiam idiotae et supervacui quique adhortantur de longinquo, ut saepe de ipso populo dictata suggesta profuerint.*

scribiturus esse cf. publ. sch. Lat. gr. § 99 1 a p. 346.

LANISTAE III 158 n. Sen. ep. 87 § 15 *quod contemptissimo cuique contingere ac turpissimo potest, bonum non est; opes autem et lenoni et lanistae contingunt.* Spartian. Hadr. 18. Quintil. decl. 9 § 22. 278. The fallen noble's rec, from whom he receives laws, is a lanista! cf. v 170-3 n. on the voluntary slavery of trencher-knights. [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 7 *tenenti servilia arma et ignominiosa morte perituro.* § 22 *illud vero existimo gravius, nomen gladiatoris accipere, subire dominum lanistam, an ille animus rediret in cellulum, ferret saginam, magistrum, personam denique sederis?* ib. § 15 fin. *piratis lanistisque.* § 12 fin. *calamitatum meorum gradus, piratam, lanistam.*

10 Hor. s. i 2 9 *omnia conductis coemens obsonia nummis.*

MACELLI 64 n. v 95 n. Ter. eun. 255-8 *ad macellum ubi advenimus, concurrunt lacti mi abviam cuppedinarii omnes, cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, quibus et re salvia et perdita profueram.*

11 QUIBUS IN SOLO VIVENDI CAUSA PALATO EST XII 50 51. Gell. xix 2 § 7 *thence* Macr. ii 8 § 16. cf. Wytt. on Plut. ii 217 *Socrates quidem dicebat multos homines propterea velle vivere ut ederent et biberent, se bibere atque esse ut viveret.* Aug. de magistro 9 § 26. Sil. iii 330. VIVENDI CAUSA VIII 84 n.

12 EGREGIUS many exx. of such forms (e.g. *sobrior, industrior*) in Kühner (1877) i 370. Haase on Reisig p. 172. Neue ii² 112-4. 689. cf. Madvig adv. i 117. Sen. de elem. i 13 § 2 *noxior.* *Piissimus*, which Cic. ridicules as a barbarism in Antonius (Phil. 13 § 43), is found in Tac. Sen. etc.

13 ET CITO CASURUS I 33 34 *magni delator amici et cito rapturus.* On the rare use of the part. see Kiaer 185.

PERLUCENTE II 78. Sen. Herc. f. 1001 *perlucet omnis regia.* Holyday 'he's set | on riot most, that still is most in debt, | and soon must fall; you may see through the rent.'

14 INTEREA while ruin threatens. GUSTUS here (cf. *visus*) concrete of the thing tasted = *sapores*. Colum. iii 2 § 5 a site for a vineyard *in quo gustus nobilis pretiosusque fluit.* Petron. 77 fin. *profer et unguentum et ex illa amphora gustum* (of wine), *ex qua iubeo lavari ossa mea.*

ELEMENTA through air, earth, and water v 94 n. Luc. x 155-169 e.g. *infundere epulas auro, quod terra, quod aer, | quod pelagus, Nilusque dedit, quod luxus inani | ambitione furens toto quaesivit in orbe, | non mandante fame.* Quintil. v 10 § 21. Gell. vi=vii 16 § 6 *peragrantis gulae et in sucos inquirentis industriam atque has undique*

MISCELLANEA schol. 'cibus gladiatorum.....ideo miscellanea, qui omnia, quae apponuntur eis, miscent et sic manducant.' Quintil. decl. 9 § 5 *debat* devotum corpus gravior omni fame sagina et inter debita noxae mancipia *contemptissimus* tiro gladiator.....*discebam* quotidie scelus. ib. § 10 *quid praestiti?*.....*quod* lanista gladiatori, *exiguam* stipem et cibos semper petendos.

LUDI VIII 199 n. [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 21 in ludo fui: qua poena nullam ulteriorem scelera noverant, *cuius ad comparationem ergastulum leve est*.....*morabar* inter sacrilegos, incendiarios et, quae gladiatoribus una laus est, homicidas, *inclusos* turpiore custodia et *sordido* cellarum situ.

21 ERGO since so many are ruined by luxury, men give it a bad name in those of narrow means; while in the rich it is extolled as generosity or taste 1. VIII 182.

RUTILO 2. NAM not found in this position in prose authors. Hand Tursell. iv 3. Bentley on Hor. s. ii 6 78. Orelli ib. 3 20.

22 VENTIDIO divite.

23 SUMIT the subject is *haec eadem parare*, which is also the subject of *est*.

23—38 in all things great and small 'know thyself,' attempt nothing beyond thy power; thus Socrates disregarded natural philosophy in comparison with self-knowledge Plat. apol. 19th. Phaed. 96 seq. rep. 529. Xen. m. i 1 § 11. iv 7 § 6. cf. Sen. ep. 88. Encyclopaedic learning was in fashion, even in poetry (in imitation of the Alexandrine school) cf. Lucan, the *Aetna* etc.

24 ATLAS Aen. iv 481 *maximus* Atlas. ib. 246 seq. Probably the scholiasts may have disputed (Düntzer) about the absolute or relative height of the mountain thus honoured with a superlative VII 234—6 n.

25 *hic* *Herm.* in *Hahn* on *Cic. Vatin.* § 24 gives other exx. of relative sentences, in the second clause of which, instead of repeating the relative, the writer employs the demonstrative. The sentence is one, in which two contrasted clauses are connected as coordinate, in such a way that while the two together suit the meaning of the context, one of them, taken apart from the other, will not. *Hom.* Ψ 577—8. *Cic. Catil.* i 1. *Stürenb.* on *Cic. p. Arch.* p. 161. *p. Mil.* § 33. *Phil.* 2 § 110 l. 6 n. *de fin.* i § 15 *Madvig.* *Liv.* ii 12 § 2 *C. Mucius*.....*cui indignum videbatur*, *populum Romanum* servientem, cum sub regibus esset, nullo bello nec ab hostibus ullis obsessum esse, liberum eundem *populum* ab *isidem* *Etruscis* obsideri. *Teuffel* on *Hor.* s. ii 7 109. *Plin.* ep. i 12 § 13. 16 § 8. *Quintil.* ii 7 § 3. x 3 § 29. *Lact.* *de ira Dei* 10 § 44. *Eur. Andr.* 269 seq. *IT.* 116—7. *Schmidt* on *Aesch.* *PV.* 507. *Isae.* 7 § 39. *Antiph.* in *Harpoer.* s. v. *στασιῶτης* (*Sauppe* ii 138). *DChrys.* or. 26 i 316 13 *Dind.* *Cobet* v. l.² 569. *Madvig* adv. i 453. *Hand Tursell.* i 350. *Herbst* on *Quintil.* x 2 § 5. Here it is not for the study of African geography that the man is despicable, but for neglecting more necessary studies *Cic. Plane.* § 41 *Holden.* 26 ARCA x 25 n. xiv 259 260 *aerata multus in arca | fiscus.* *Catull.* 23 1 *Furi*, *cui neque servus est neque arca.* *Cic. parad.* 6 1 § 44 *animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet.* *Phaedr.* iv 12 2. *Gron.* on *Sen.* ep. 81. *Hor.* s. i 1 67. *Brisson* or *Dirksen* (and *inser. ind.*) under *arcarius*.

27 SACCULUS xiv 138. *Catull.* 13 7 8 *nam tui Catulli | plenus sacculus est arancarum.* *Mart.* complaining that he had spent his little all on a wealthy *erbus* v 39 7 *excussi loculesque saeculumque.* id. xi 3 6. *Saccus* and *sacculus* are frequent in the jurists (see *Dirksen's manuale*).

E. CAELO ii 40. *Stat.* s. i 1 2 *Hand*

καὶ τὸν προσέειπεν [Quintil. i 6 § 16 (cf. Pareus ad l. p. 75 ἱερῶν] καὶ οὕτως. *cum primum fingerentur homines, analogia demissa caelo formam loquendi dedit.* Tert. apol. 4 *si lex tua erravit, puto, ab homine concepta est: neque enim de caelo ruit.* Heerwagen on Liv. xxii 29 § 3.

E CAELO DESCENDIT ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ
 XEN. KYRKE vii 2 §§ 20-25 oracle given by the Delphic Apollo to Kyrene. *Stob. iv 2 §§ 24-30* inscription at Delphi with commentary. *Plut. Philo. 48* seq. where, referring to the Delphic inscription, he distinguishes three kinds of self-knowledge, relating to mind, body and estate. *Plut. 343* Biondri the seven sages met at Delphi and dedicated in Apollo's temple the first-fruits of their wisdom, *γράφαντες ταῦτα ἃ δὴ πάντες ἑμνοῦσι, γνώθι σεαυτὸν καὶ μηδὲν ἄγαν.* cf. *Paus. x 24 § 1*. *Phaedr. 229^a 230^a* (cf. Tert. de an. 17 p.m.). *Alkib. i 124^b. 129^a. 132^c. Charmid. 161^b—165^b.* Ridiculed by Aristoph. nub. 842 *γνώσει δὲ σεαυτὸν ὡς ἀμαθὴς εἶ καὶ παχύς.* Philemon in *Stob. fl. xii 4 τὸ γνώθι σεαυτὸν οὐ μάτην εὐ ἴσθ' ὅτι | τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦτο δόξαν ἐν Δελφοῖς ἔχει.* Menand. ib. xxi (the book is headed *περὶ τοῦ γν. σ.*) 2 and 5. *Philo de somn. i 10* (cf. *Stob. fl. 26* from the work of Porphyry *περὶ τοῦ γν. σ.* ascribed to Phronimo the first priestess, to Phanothena, Bias, Thales, Chilon; *Epiphanius* said that it was Apollo's response to Chilon when he asked what was man's highest good; Aristotle *ἐν τοῖς περὶ φιλοσοφίας* said that the inscription was there before Chilon's time. The question of authorship let us leave unsettled: one thing at all events is indisputable, that it was spoken either by God or not without God. [*Heracleit.*] fr. 106 *Bywater ἀνθρώποισι πᾶσι μέτεστι γιγνώσκειν ἑαυτοὺς καὶ σωφρονεῖν.* *Plut. i 116* two of the Delphic maxims most necessary for life *γνώθι σεαυτὸν καὶ μήν ἄγαν*, each of which contains the other: he cites *Ion τὰ γνώθι σεαυτὸν, τοῦτ' ἔπος μὲν οὐ μέγα | ἔργον δ' ὅσον Ζεὺς μόνος ἐπίσταται θεῶν.* *ib. 164* *Wyn. 385^a.* *Plut. Demosth. 3 § 1.* *DL. i § 40* Menage. *paroeniogr. i 10* *Leutsch. anthol. Pal. ix 366* 1 (transl. in *Hygin. fab. 221* and *by Aus. vii sap. sent. ad fin. ἐπὶ τὰ σωφρονεῖν ἔρω κατ' ἔπος πόλιν, οὔνομα, φωνήν.* | 3 *Χίλων δ' ἐν κοίλῃ Λακεδαιμόνι, γνώθι σεαυτὸν.* Boiss. *aneed. i 127 n. 138.* *Julian 211^c.* *Cic. legg. i § 58.* *Tusc. i § 52* Davies. *de fin. v § 41* we must study nature: *aliter enim nosmet ipsos nosse non possumus. quod praeceptum quia maius erat, quam ut ab homine videretur, idcirco assignatum est deo. iubet igitur nos Pythius Apollo nosse nosmet ipsos.* *Varr. ed. Mompica γνώθι σ.* (12 fragments after Bücheler's *Petron. 1872* 179 180). *Ov. a. a. ii 499* 500 lead your *divine* ears Apollo, to my temple, *et ubi diversum fama celebrata per orbem | littera, cognosci quae sibi quemque iubet.* *Sen. cons. ad Marc. 11 § 2* *et ubi Pythiae oraculis ascripta, nosce te.* *ep. 94 § 28.* *Plin. vii § 119.* *Minuc. Fel. 5 § 5.* *Tert. apol. 48* *tu homo, tantum nomen, si intellegas te vel de titulo Pythiae discens.* *Aus. lud. vii sap. 'ludius' 1—3* *Delphis Solonem scripse fama est Atticum | γνώθι σεαυτὸν quod latinum est 'nosce te.' | multi hoc Laconis esse Chilonis putant.* *ib. 'Chilon' 6—15.* *Macr. Sat. i 6 § 6.* *comm. i 9 § 2* (quotes our text). *Sidon. c. 2* 163. 15 50. *anthol. 358. 973* Meyer. *Anth. by p. 115* *comm. 2 § 13* *Mompica* far older than the philosophers who ascribed the saying to Apollo. *Bernard serm. de divers. 40 § 3.* *serm. in eum. 25* 115 17. Special treatises by Abenard (his ethics or *scito te quae*, printed in *Per anced. iii 2*), Sir John Davies (his fine poem *nosce te ipsum*). A tract by John Mason († 1763) 'self-knowledge' has been lately printed (Germ. by A. Wagner Leipz. 1822, modern Greek by A. Schaffl 1821). See F. A. Bohren de septem sapientibus Bonn

1867. Karsten de effatis delphicis μηδὲν ἄγαν et γ. σ. in symb. lit. Batav. ii 57 seq. On the self-examination inculcated by the ancient moralists see Reinhard christl. Moral Wittenb. 1815 v 128 32. cf. Rothe theolog. Ethik § 872.

28 FIGENDUM IX 94 *tacitas nostras intra te fige querellas.*

29 CONIUGIUM Aesch. PV. 890=916 Blomfield τὸ κηδεῖσαι καθ' ἐαυτὸν ἀριστεύει μακρῶ. Kallim. epigr. 1 16 οἶτω καὶ σύ γ' ἰὼν τὴν κατὰ σαυτοῦν ἔλα. Plut. ii 13¹ Wyt. DL. i 80 Menage. paroem. i 314. ii 674 Leutsch. Ov. her. 9 32 *si qui roles apte nubere*, nube pari. Aus. vii sap. sent. 'Solon' 2 *par pari iugator coniux*: *quicquid impar, dissidet*. Chaucer the milleres tale pr. 'he knew not Caton, for his wit was rude | that bade a man shulde wed his similitude. | men shulden wedden after hir estate.'

IN PARTE Tac. xiv 33 *comitantes in partem agminis acciperet.*

SENATUS Sen. contr. 9 (=ii 1) § 17 *census senatorium gradum ascendit, census equitem Romanum a plebe discernit.*

30 ACHILLIS for the contest between Ajax and Ulixes for the arms of Achilles cf. vii 115 n. x 84 n.

31 THERSITES contrasted with Achilles as viii 269 -71. Epikt. diss. ii 23 § 32 the one the type of beauty, the other of ugliness. Themist. or. 7 p. 86^a in Homer we hear not only Achilles claiming the prisoners, but even the ridiculous Thersites. Vopise. Aurel. 1 Iunius Tiberianus to Vopiscus: *ergo Thersiten . . ceteraque illa prodigia uetustatis et nos bene scimus et posteri frequentabunt*, and shall Aurelian remain unknown? Spengel rhet. ii 119 29. Thersites as a candidate for Achilles' arms a stock example of the schools 'Sokrates' in Stob. fl. iv 119 οὔτε τὰ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ὅπλα τῷ Θερσίτῃ οὔτε τὰ τῆς τύχης ἀγαθὰ τῷ ἄφρονι ἀρμόρται. Luc. adv. ind. 7 you have often bought Homer, let some one read to you Il. ii where is described *δημηγορῶν παγγέλαιος ἀνθρωπος, διάστροφος τὸ σῶμα καὶ λεω-βημένος. ἐκείνος τοίνυν ὁ τοιοῦτος εἰ λάβοι τὴν Ἀχιλλέως πανοπλίαν*, would that make him fair and strong, would he leap the river and slay Hektor? Nay, ἀλλὰ καὶ γέλωτα ἂν ὀφλισκάνοι χολέων ὑπὸ τῇ ἀσπίδι κ.τ.λ. Iuv. like Soph. (Philokt. 445 schol.), supposes Thersites to have survived Achilles: otherwise Arktinos (in whose Aethiopis, Prokl. chrestom. ad calc. Hephaest. 478 Guisf. Ἀχιλλεύς Θερσίτην ἀναρρεῖ, λοιδορηθεὶς πρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐκ εὐδοκίῳ τὸν ἐπὶ τῇ Πενθεσιλείᾳ λεγόμενον ἔρωτα, cf. Mure lit. anc. Gr. ii 282), Chaeremon (in his tragedy Ἀχιλλεύς Θερσιτοκτόνος, Welcker Griech. Trag. iii 1086), Quintus Calaber (Posthom. i 742 seq.), Tzetzes (Posthom. 205. ad Iykophr. 999) and Eustath. (Il. ii 219).

TRANSDUCERAT viii 17 n. Mart. vi 77 4 5 being poorer than Ios, younger than Parthenopaeus, stronger than Artemidorus in the heyday of his victories, why do you insist on being carried in a palanquin by six Cappadocians? *videris multoque magis traduceris, Afer, | quam nudus medio si spatium foro.* Sen. ben. ii 17 § 5 *multisq; lusoribus propositum est confusorem traducere.* cf. Ov. met. xiii 103 seq.

32 SEU the connexion having been interrupted by the parenthesis (*neque...U.*) a new sentence follows in the ind.

tu Bentley on Hor. c. i 9 16. s. ii 6 83 ille. Luc. ii 637—9 *nec Pharnacis arma relinquis | admoneo nec tu populos utraque vagantes | Armenia.* so ille Aen. i 3 Forbiger. cf. the Homeric ὁ γέ Kühner gr. Gr. ii² 565. 735.

33 TE CONSULE Pers. iv 52 *tecum habita, et noris quam sit tibi curta supellex.*

34 VEHEMENS δεινός. CURTIUS MATHO schol. 'iaetanticuli, qui tantum buccas infant, et nihil dicunt.'

MATHO i 32 n. vii 129. Mart. x 46 *omnia vis belle,*

Matho. idcirco die aliquando et bene; die neutrum; die aliquando
idcirco ad. xi 33. vii 10 3 4 (his extravagant lust). 90. viii 42. xi 68.
 ad. iv 81 (of a pertinacious declaimer) Schneidewin reads Maron.

BUCCAE III 35 *notaeque per oppida buccae*. Mart. i 41
 13. so i 140 *gula*.
 noscenda vulgi natura.

profundum paupertatis habet, nec se metitur ad illum | quem dedit hanc
paupertatem. Plin. ii § 4 *quasi vero mensuram ullius rei possit*
aperire qui sui nesciat. Hier. ep. 61—75 ad Vigilant. § 3 *prudenter homi-*
nis est nosse mensuram suam.

124. Ramshorn pp. 532—3. The possessive pron. seldom stands for
 the objective gen.

37 MULLUM IV 15 n.

GOBIO i.e. the price of a *gobio* Plaut. asin. 589—590
theatrum asinos si forte occurrunt clamare hinc ex erumina. id.
 truce. 646. Perna 317 boxes bini hic sunt in erumina. ib. 264.
 Andron (gobio *furciatiles*). Fr. *goujon*, is a derivative (cf. *Dibio* Dijon).
 Mart. iii 88 *in Venetis sint laeta licet convivium terris, | principium cenae*
gobius esse solet. Colum. viii 17 § 14 *exiguusque gobio*. Aus. idyll.
 10 132 *gobio non maior geminis sine pollice palmis*, etc. Aristippus,
 when taunted for his tame submission to the insolence of Dionysius
 bl. ii § 67 *‘ultra ei per dāsis’* ἀπὸν ‘ὑπομένονσι βάλειν θά τῇ θαλάττῃ, ἵνα
 ἐκείνην ἀνέμενον ἐγὼ δὲ μὴ ἀνέσχωμαι κράματι πανθῆναι, ἵνα βλένων
 τὴν αἰσῶν’ cf. HSt. Paul. Aegin. i 163 Adams. 38 LOCULIS I 89 n. Mart.
 (supra 27 n.).

38—55 When you have sold your all to fill your maw, and gluttony
 great with want, what will your end be? You will pawn the ring from
 your finger, the badge of your birth, and beg. Not an ‘unripe’ funeral,
 not a mean old age is the prodigal’s worst terror. Borrowing, bank-
 ruptcy, debt, these are the stages of ruin. Nor are they ashamed of
 failure: but for the games, not a tie binds them to their home. Modesty
 is laughed out of town; no drop of modest blood remains to flush the
 cheek.

38 DEFICIENTE CULINA c***ina P. *crumena*
 pō prob. from Hor. ep. i 4 11 *non deficiente crumena*.

39 GULA I 140 n. v 90 n.

EXITUS VII

129 n. 40 MERSIS Ov. m. viii 843—4 *iamque fame*
patrias atque voragine ventris | attenuarat opes. Hor. ep. i 15 31
 Obbar. Phaedr. iv 5 9. Hence *vorago*, *gorges*, *barathrum*, applied to
 gourmands. Maer. iii 13 (= ii 9) § 6 *ut taceam Gurgitem a devorato*
patrimonio cognominatum,..... *Metellus Pius in quam foveam*
luxus et superbiae successuum continuatione pervenit? Apul. mag. 75
 fib. Iuv. xiv 9. 41 ARGENTI GRAVIS plate Sen. tranq. 1 § 7 *argentum*
grave rustici patris, sine ullo opere et nomine artificis.

42 A source friendly owner a home and estate, so *exire* in Ter. with *ab Thaide*,
a me, abs te, a patre.

m. ii 115. xi 296. NOVISSIMUS VI 355—6 *hacc tamen argenti*
potestas quidemque paterni | levibus athletic et vasa novissima
donat. In the time of Varro (l. l. vi § 59) Aelius Stilo and others
 branded the use of *novissimum*=*extremum* as a neoterism. Gell. x 21
 Cf. *Novissimum* followed it, though used by M. Cato and Sall. Such owners
 are stript of everything.

EXIT it passes out of the
 family. Cf. Verr. ii § 61 *ad istum illos mommos, qui per simulationem ab*
his exierant, revertisse. It is a legal term dig. xxxi 77 § 11 ‘I charge
 you here not to alienate my Tullian estate, *et ne de familia nominis mei*
exeat’ Dig. ii 28. 88 § 6. xxvii 38 § 1. 91. Gaius defines *deminutum*

ib. v 3 21 *quod usucaptum esset et ob id de hereditate exiit*. Orelli inser. 4386—7.

43 ANULUS last of all of their ring, the symbol of equestrian rank 129. i 28. vii 16 n. 89. cf. Suet. Caes. 33 *cum in adloquendo exhortandoque saepius digitum laevae manus ostentans adfirmaret, se ad satisfaciendum omnibus, per quos dignitatem suam defensurus esset, anulum quoque aequo animo detracturum sibi*. Mart. ii 57 7 8 of one who sauntered in purple about the saepia with a crowd of retainers and brand-new palanquin oppigueravit modo modo ad Cladi mensam vix octo nummis anulum, unde cenaret. id. viii 5. Apul. mag. 75 *cum undique versum tabulis flagitaretur,.....negat posse dissolvere, anulos aureos et omnia insignia dignitatis abiecit, cum creditoribus depaciscitur*. Friedländer i⁴ 269—275.

43 POLLIO ix 6—8 *non erit hac facie miserabilior Crepereius | Pollio, qui triplicem usuram praestare paratus | circumit et fatuos non invenit*.

44 45 see the account of Apicius iv 23 n. Kiaer 162—4 makes *turbariae* gen. and places these lines (41 45) as the reply to the question *quis cecitus?* after 41, saying truly (cl. i 141 *hinc subitae mortes*) that rakes had reason to fear an early death, and that '*mors non metuenda est, sed morte magis senectus*,' is vapid. But the gen. seems harsh, and the transposition needless. 'Not an early funeral (that standing terror to Roman *superstitio* x 241 n.), but old age worse than death is what luxury has to dread.'

44 FUNUS ACERBUM Plaut. asin. 595 *acerbum funus filiae faciet*. Aen. vi 429 *funere morsit acerbo*. Servius ad l. '*ac. immaturo: translatio a pomis est*.' id. ib. iii 61. xi 143. Cic. Tusc. iii § 29 translates *θάνατος τ' ἀέποις*, aut mortem acerbam. Nep. Cimon 4 § 1. Liv. vii 1 § 8 *mors quam matura, tam acerba* (Madvig's *quamvis*.....tamen is needless). Sen. ad Marc. 9 § 2 *tot praeter domum nostram ducuntur cesequiae: de morte non cogitamus. tot acerba funera: nos tegam nostrorum infantium, nos militum et paternae hereditatis successionem agitamus animo*. id. ep. 99 § 18. 122 § 10 *quantulum enim a funere absunt, et quidem acerbo, qui ad faces et ceres vivunt?* Tac. xiii 17 p.m. Plin. ep. v 5 § 4 *mihi autem videtur acerba semper et immatura mors eorum, qui immortale aliquid parant*. ib. 16 § 6 *o triste plane acerbumque funus! o morte ipsa mortis tempus indignius!* Curt. ix 6 § 19 *unicum hominum diuturnam vitam existimantes saepe acerba mors occupat*. Quintilian had lost his children vi pr. § 4 *quos utique immeritos mors acerba damnavit, erepta mihi prius matre eorumdem, quae nondum expleto aetatis undeciesimo anno duos enixa filios, quamvis acerbissimis raptis fatis, felix decessit*. Publil. Syr. 396 *nil non acerbum prius quam maturum fuit*. 360 *mors infanti felix, iuveni acerba, seni nimis senil*. The word is frequent in the epitaphs of children. Orelli 4836. anthol. Meyer 361 12. 1236 7. 1248 2. 1254 2. 1258 5. 1268 11. Auson. prof. 3 5. parental. 11 2. 14 1 and 12 *indole maturus, funere acerbus obis*. 20 5. 29 6. Luc. catapl. 5 *ὀμφακίαι νεκροί*. Orelli 6063.

45 LUXURIAE ii 34 35 *vitia ultima fictos | contemnunt Scauros et castigata remordent*. x 120 *ingenio manus est et cervix caesa*.

46 CONDUCTA Hor. s. i 2 9 *conductis...nummis*. So Plaut. most. 520 Lorenz, *locare argenti nemini nummum queo*.

47 DOMINIS the owners (lenders) of the money = *fenoris auctoribus*.

49 VERTERE SOLUM schol. '*exsilium pati*.' Cic. pro Caec. § 100 *qui volunt aliquam poenam subterfugere aut calamitatem, eo solum vertunt, hoc est sedem ac locum mutant*. Petron. 81 *conturbavit et libidinis suae solum vertit*.

BAIAE iii 4 n. Sen. ep. 51 § 1 *Baias,*

quam autigeram reliqui, locum ob hoc devitandum, ... quia illam ubi celebrandum luxuria desumpsit. § 3 *diversorium vitiorum*. § 3 *Ille ubi plurimum luxuria permittit, illic, tanquam aliqua licentia debeat loco, magis solvitur*. §§ 11—13. 55 § 7. Cic. ep. fam. 12 13. p. Cad. §§ 27. 35. 38 *cuius in hortos, domum, Baias iure suo libidines omnium commearent*. 47. 49. Friedländer 11³ 106—9. Spartan. H. ar. 25. Stat. s. iii 2 17. Klausen Aeneas 1 551. Eunap. p. 459 20—23 Didot 'Gadara, warm baths in Syria, second only to Baiae, to which none can compare, in the Roman empire.' Symm. ep. 1 3. 7. 8. 47. 11 17. 26. v 93. vi 9. 22. 67. vii 16. 24. 73. Sidon. c. 18. Baiae (*Baiae*), the Brighton of Rome, lay to the south-west of the *sinus Baianus*, on the coast of Campania. It was sought for its situation, its warm springs, and its fisheries. Mart. xi 80 1—4 *litus beatæ Veneris aureum* *litas*. *Baia superbae blanda domus naturae*, ut mille laudem, Flaccus, *comites* Baiaes, *laudibus digne non satis tamen Baiaes*. id. vi 42 7. 43.

OSTREA IV 141 n. viii 86 n. Mart. x 37 11 12 *ostrea Baianis... non liventia testis* | *quæ domino pueri non prohibente* *latet*. id. viii 82. Three glass cups have been found with inscriptions descriptive of the chief buildings on the coast of Puteoli; the name *extremum ostus* twice Jordan Topogr. d. St. Rom Berl. 1871 ii 145. Aus. ep. 1. 7 1 *ostrea Baianis certantia*. 9 39 (the whole ep. is on the *habitat* of oysters) *vel quæ Baianis pendent fluitantia pilis*. As here the *delirium* of the criminal (1 49) enjoys himself the more in exile. Varr. fr. 549.

50 CEDERE FORO x 25 n. Hor. s. ii 3 18. schol. 'tantum est illis deest ut patrum suam vel forum [the bourse, the stock-exchange], quantum est qui a Subura, frequentissima regione, ad Diocletianas iniret, ubi tantum est.' dig. xvi 3 7 § 2 *quoties foro cedunt nummularii*. Sen. ben. iv 39 § 2 *pecuniae etiam male creditæ exactio est, et appellare debitorem ad diem possum, et, si foro cesserit, portionem feram*. Cic. p. Rabir. Post. § 41 *nisi C. Caesaris incredibilis in hunc liberalitas exstisset, nos hunc iampridem in foro non haberemus*. Plaut. epid. 1 2 16 *mersos... foro*. In *foro versari* is said of one who is solvent Cic. p. Flacc. § 70. cf. de imp. Pomp. § 19 *hæc fides* (credit) *atque hæc ratio pecuniarum, quæ Romæ, quæ in foro versatur*. Plaut. Persa 435 436 (of *argentarii*) *ubi quid credideris, citius extemplo a foro* | *fugiant, quam ex porta ludis quom emissust lepus*. ib. 442—3. Ter. Pl. 221. ad. 277. Julian p. 349 *ἀνὴρ μισὸς τὰς ἱπποδρόμους, ὥσπερ οἱ χρήματα ὠφληκότες τὰς ἀγοράς*. Becker iii (2) 55.

51 ESQUILIAS iii 71 n. Hor. s. i 8 14 *nunc licet Esquiliis habitare salubribus*. hence Augustus Suet. 72 *aeger in domo Maecenatis* [on the Esquil.] *cubabat*. id. Tiber. 15.

PERVENTI SUBURA the Subura (v 106 n. x 156 n.), was the *busiest* part of ancient Rome (iii 5 n. Mart. v 22), with many shops (Mart. vii 31 9 seq. *quicquid* *illius* [*illius est Calpurnius*] *aut Tacei tibi Tusculæ mittunt*), *Ad tota mihi nascitur Subura*. id. x 94 5) and brothels (Pers. v 32. priap. 40. Mart. vi 66. xi 61 3. 78 11).

52 ILLE IN 32. in Greek and Latin a *center* or *sum*, when the subject of a sentence, takes (by attraction) the gender of the predicate: here for *illud solum* (*caruisse* se.) so here (*Ille*) by attraction to *dolor*, and *illa* by attraction to *maestitia*. Or. Pers. iii 3 3 4 *nam illa quæ nobis referam: seu corporis umbra, seu veri species, seu fuit ille sopor*. Tell. ii 60 § 3 *hunc protinus Antonius consul superbe excepit* (*neque* *is erat contemptus, sed metus*). Quintil. x 1 § 112. 3 § 17. Fabri on Liv. xxi 10 § 12. Jahrbh. xci (1865) 722 seq. Plaut. *sopit*. 740 *si* *hæc* *quidam* *heret*. cf. Cæsar's cry when assailed by his

murderers Suet. 82 *ista quidem vis est*. Cic. Phil. 2 § 54 l. 2 n. Plin. ep. iv 2 § 4 *nec dolor erat ille, sed ostentatio doloris*.

53 CIRCENSIBUS x 81 n. Plin. ep. ix 6 *omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quiete transmisi*. 'quemadmodum' inquis 'in urbe potuisti?' circenses erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. nihil novum, nihil varium, nihil quod non semel spectasse sufficiat. quo magis miror, tot milia virorum tam pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre, etc. cf. Iulian (on ver. 50). Iuv. vi 85—7 *inmemor illa domus et coniugis atque sororis nil patriae indulsit, plorantesque improba natos*, | *ut que magis stupeas, ludos Paridemque reliquit*.

54 SANGUINIS x 301. XIII 242.

55 EFFUGIENTEM VI 19. Hes. op. et d. 199 ἀθανάτων μετὰ φίλων ἔγον προλιπόντ' ἀνθρώπους | Αἰδῶς καὶ Νέμεσις. [I should think the *effugientem* of Pw more picturesque and forcible than *fugientem*: the quasi-caesura, *et* | *fugientem* would be like that in several verses of Lucr. as II 1059; and of Virgil and Hor. as *magnanimi Iovis in gratula as cendere cubile, non quiris videt in modulata* etc. Iuv. himself XIV 108 *ex* | *ercere*: x 358 is even harsher.] H. A. J. M.]

56—63. cf. Hor. s. II 2 89—93. 7 22—38. ep. i 7 35 *nec somnum plebis laudo satur attilium*. To day, Persicus, you shall prove whether I practise the plain living that I preach, or whether, after bawling 'make gruel, cook,' I whisper 'sweet-meats buy.' You will find my board patriarchal as Evander's when he entertained Hercules or Aeneas.

57 PERSICE the (unknown) friend whom Iuv. invites to dinner.

58 SILIQUAS Hor. ep. II 1 123 *vivit siliquis et pane secundo*. Pers. III 55.

PULTES XIV 171 n. resembling the Italian *polenta*.

59 IN AURE Hor. s. I 9 9 10 *in aurem* | *dicere nescio quid puero*. Valek. on Eur. Hipp. 936.

PLACENTAS Lucil. in Frisc. 1506 Hertz *incundasque puer qui lambat ore placentas*. Hor. s. II 8 24. Mart. III 77 1—3 *nec nullus, nec te delectat, Baetice, turdus, nec lepus est unquam, nec tibi gratus aper*. | *nec te liba iurant, nec sectae quadra placentae*. Cato r. r. 76=77.

60 PROMISSUS Phaedr. IV 25=24 15 *ad cenam mihi promitte*. Plin. ep. I 15 § 1 *heus tu, promittis ad cenam nec venis*. Sen. ben. IV 39 § 3. ep. 82 § 21. Sen. suas. 2 § 12 *Sabinus Asilius...cum hanc sententiam Leonidae rettulisset* [ἀποστοποιεῖσθαι ὡς ἐν ἁδον δειπνησομένους], *ait: ego illi ad prandium promissem, ad cenam renuntiasset*.

61 EVANDRUM Aen. VIII 100 *tum res inopes Evandrus habebat*. ib. 359—65 *ad tecta subibant* | *pauperis Evandri: . . . haec inquit limina victor* | *Alcides subiit; haec illum regia cepit*. | *aude hospes contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum* | *finge deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis*. The entertainment on a seat of turf, Aeneas having the post of honour, a maple chair. ib. 180—3 *viscera testa ferunt taurorum onerantque canistris* | *dona laboratae Cereris Bacchumque ministrant*. | *escitur Aeneas simul et Troiana iuventus*. | *perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus aris*. cf. Ov. m. XIV 456. mythogr. Vat. I fab. 202. Schwegler I 351—2. 357. 443.

VENIES 65 *veniet*.

TIRYNTHIUS both as adj. (anth. Pal. IX 237 *λειοντοπάλης*. Kallim. Dian. 146 ἄκμων. Ov. T. heros. Stat. T. pubes), and subst. (Verg. Ov. Stat.) applied to Hercules. His mother Alcmene is *Tirynthia* in Ov. (cf. Eur. Alk. 838).

62 CONTINGENS SANGUINE CAELUM VIII 7. Sen. apoc. 9 § 5 Hercules says *cum divus Chladius et divum Augustum sanguine contingat, nec minus dicam Augustam aciam suam, quam ipse deam esse iussit*,...censeo uti divus

Quoniam et hoc die deus sit. Sil. viii 295—6 *summumque per altos | attingebat aros caelum.* 63 the two heroes,

before their admission among the gods, pass through a discipline of purification. The one washed in the Numicius, the other refined in the fires of Oeta.

AQUIS Tibull. ii 5 43 44 *illuc sanctus eris* [says the Sicyl to Aeneas], *cum te veneranda Numici | unda deum caelo miserit indigetem.* Ov. m. xiv 581—608. Serv. Aen. iv 620. vii 150. 797. DH. i 64. Tertull. ad nat. ii 9. Arnob. i 36 *indigetes illi qui in flumen repunt et in alveis Numici cum ranis et pisciculis deuant* flammis alter [Hercules] concrematus Oetaeis. Aug. c. D. xviii 19 Aeneam, *quoniam quando mortuus est non comparuit, deum sibi fecerunt Latini.* The grave of Aeneas was shewn in many places DH. i 54. Festus p. 269 Romam. Schwegler i 287—8. 295. 299. 300. Preller röm. Myth.¹ 520.

FLAMMIS Soph.

Tr. Soph. Here. Oet. Arnob. i 41. iv 25 Hildebrand. Minuc. Fel. 22 § 7 Hercules ut hominem exuat, Oetaeis ignibus concrematur. Sil. iii 43 44 *et sacris ignibus Oete, | ingentemque animam rapiunt ad sidera flammae.* According to Iuba (hist. rom. i fr. 13 Müller from Plut. qu. rom. 59) Hercules taught Evander's people letters. cf. Tac. xi 14.

64—76 bill of fare cf. Hor. s. ii 2 120—5.)(a sumptuous bill in Maer. iii 13 (=ii 9) § 12.

64 FERCULA i 94 n.

ORNATA Scholte cites Varr. r. r. iii 9 § 17 *gallinae in ornatibus publicis solent poni cum psittacis.* Sen. ep. 95 § 27 *multorum ferculorum ornamenta cocant.* Mart. xiii 91 2 *ambrosias ornent munera rara dapes.*

MACELLIS 10. vi 40.

Mart. x 56 3 4 *dives et ex omni posita est instructa macello | cena tibi.* I have Here and the Campagna 221. 230. Hor. s. ii 3 229 Heind. Marquardt v (2) 121.

65 TIBURTINO xiv 87 n. Here

Iuv. had an estate.

66 HAEDULUS Hor. s. ii 2

120 121 *bene erat non piscibus urbe petitis, | sed pullo atque haedo.* Mart. x 48 13 14 *una ponetur cenula mensa | haedus inhumani raptus ab ore lupi.*

INSCIUS HERBAE unweaned.

67 SALICTI Verg. g. ii 434—6 *salices humilesque genestae | aut illae pccari frondem... | sufficiunt.* ib. iii 175.

68 ET MONTANI like ending of the verse 71. 138. ii 145. iii 17. 120. 273 *ad cenam si.* iv 87. vi 296. viii 218. x 88. xiii 191. xiv 165. in v 38 the 4th foot also is a spondee *inaequales berullo.*

68 69 MONTANI ASPARAGI v 82 n. Philem. fr. inc. 13 (in Stob. LVII 6) my garden is a physician and stints me to sick man's diet, bearing τὰ περπαῖα τὰτ' ὀψάρια, κάππαρυ, θύμον, | ἀσπάραγον, αὐτὰ ταῦτα. Plin. xix § 145 *omnium in hortis rerum lautissima cura asparagis...est et aliud genus incultius asparago, mitius corruda, passim etiam montibus nasens.* Celsus ii 29. Apic. iii 2. Maer. iii 13 (=ii 9) § 12. edict Dioclet. 6 34 *hortulani. 35 agrestes.* Ath. 62. It is the last item in the dinner of Iuba (Anth. Pal. vi 413) from which the guest hurried in alarm lest the next course might be placed a jest which recalls that of Tiberius (Plin. l. c.) herbarum et (in upper Germany) *quandam nasci simillimam asparago.* Helen Kuhnlepfauen (Berl. 1874) shows that not only names of fruit and of the instruments and vessels used in the preparation of fruits (especially grapes) for man's use, but names of flowers and vegetables (e.g. beet, cile, cauliflower, lettuce, lentil, mint, parsley) have come with the things themselves to modern Europe from the Romans.

69 VILICA Mart ix 60 3 *seu Praenestino*

te vilica legit in horto. id. i 55 11 12 *pinguis inaequales onerat cui vilica mensas | et sua non emptus praeparat ova cinis.* id. x 48 7.

70 CALENTIA FAENO fresh eggs were carried about in hay Mart. iii 47 14 *tuta faeno cursor ova portabat.* Others make *faenum* the nest.

71 MATRIBUS Mart. vii 31 1 *raucae chortis aves et ova matrum.*

SERVATAE the various modes of keeping grapes, in an air-tight cask, in saw-dust etc. are described by Plin. xv §§ 62—7. Varro r. r. i 54. Hor. s. ii 2 121 122 *pensilis uva secundas | et nux ornabat mensas.* ib. 4 71 72 *Venucula convenit ollis, | rectius Albanam fumo duraveris uvam.* Aug. de mor. Manich. § 44 *uvae suspensas atque servatas fieri mitiores dulciores salubriores.*

72 PARTE the abl. is seldom used to denote duration Cic. n. d. ii § 130 *tota aestate [Nilus Aegyptum] obrutam oppletamque tenuit.* Madvig § 235 3.

73 SIGNINUM Colum. v 10 § 18 *curandum est autem, ut quam generosissimis piris pomaria conseramus. ea sunt...Signina, Tarentina, quae Syria dicuntur.* Plin. xv § 55 *Signina, quae alii a colore testaceo appellant.* Macrobi. ii 15 (= iii 19) § 6. Celsus (ii 24 *pira, quae reputantur, Tarentina atque Signina*) recommends them as wholesome. Signia (now *Sigüi*, with ruins of Cyclopean walls), a town of Latium, east of the Volseian hills, was founded by Tarquinius Superbus Liv. i 56.

SYRIUM Plin. xv § 53 *tanta vis suci abundat—lacte hoc vocatur—in his [piris] quae alii colore nigro donant Syriae.* Mart. v 78 12 13 *negre atque tibi portipendit uvae, | et nomen pira quae ferunt Syrorum.* Verg. g. ii 88 Servius.

ISDEM the fruit is brought in baskets, and of them there are no more than is necessary.

74 PICENIS Hor. s. ii 4 70 *Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco.* ib. 3 272. The pears of Picenum (iv 40 n.) were also in repute Plin. xv § 55.

75 FRIGORE schol. 'hieme, nam sicca poma non incitant morbum umore nocivo consumpto.' Holyday 'winter's cold has dried, their autumn; their raw juice they've laid aside.' Aug. de mor. Manich. § 43 *multa enim carpta de arboribus, antequam ad cibum no trum veniant, interpositione aliqua temporis meliora redduntur; ut...uvae, mala, et quaedam pira: et multa praeterea, quae et colorantur melius, dum non statim ut decerpta fuerint absumuntur, et corpore capiuntur salubrius et sapiunt in ore conditiis.*

77—89 In the good old times such a dinner was a feast for the senate already grown less frugal. Curius Dentatus plucked in his little garden and drest with his own hands pottage at which now a days rogues that dig in chains, pampered in the cookshops of Rome, turn up their nose. For gala days a fitch of bacon on the rack, to which might be added a chance joint from some sacrifice, was a treat to which retired consuls and dictators would hasten, shouldering their mattocks before the wanted time.

77 IAM LUXURIOSA Plin. xviii § 18 *luxuriantis iam reipublicae fuit ista mensura.* Such once were the repasts of our senators, already luxurious when compared with the *holus* of Curius. With the following lines cf. vi 286—91. xiv 160—72. Prop. v=iv 1. Ov. f. i 197—218. Hor. c. ii 15. iii 6 33—34. Marquardt v (2) 4.

78 CURIUS etc. ii 3. 153. viii 4 n. Manil. iv 148 149 *Serranos Curiosque tulit, fascisque per arva | tradidit, eque suo dictator venit aratro.* Plin. xix § 87 M'. *Curium imperatorem, quem ab hostium legatis aurum repudiaturum adferentibus rapum torrentem in foco inventum annales nostri pro-*

Diocl. 4 1 where 'bulbae' are dearer than any other meat. Böttiger kl. Schriften iii 225. Marquardt v (2) 39 (the encroachments of a meat diet).

POPINAE VIII 172. Lucil. i 16 Müller turpemque odisse popinam. Graech. in Geil. xv 12 § 2 *nulla apud me fuit popina*. Tac. h. ii 76 fin. Hadrian in Spartian. 16 *latitare per popinas*. Hor. to his bailiff ep. i 14 21 22 *Obbar fornix tibi et uncta popina | incutiunt urbis desiderium*. id. s. ii 4 62 *quaecunque immundis fervent allata popinis*. Suet. Vit. 13 *ut autem homo non profundae modo, sed intempestivae quoque ac sordidae guttae, ne in sacrificio quidem unquam aut itinere ullo temperavit, quin...circa...viarum popinas fumantia obsonia [manderet]*. They were chiefly frequented by slaves (VIII 173 n. 174 n. 179 n. Cic. p. Mil. § 65. Columell. infra 151 n. Mart. v 70 3), gamblers (Mart. v 84 4), and the like (Sen. vit. beat. 7 § 3 *voluptas humile, servile, inbecillum, caducum, cuius statio ac domicilium fornices et popinae sunt*. Mart. vii 61 8 *nigra popina*). They were under the control of the aediles Suet. Tib. 34. Cl. 38. cf. Plin. xxxiii § 32. dig. iv 8 21 § 11 *in aliquem locum inhonestum...puta in popinam vel in lupanarium*. ib. xlvii 10 26 *si quis servum meum vel filium ludibrio habeat licet consentientem, tamen ego iniuriam videor accipere: veluti si in popinam duxerit illum, si alea luserit*. novell. 117 15 pr. cf. lexx. under *popinalis*. *popino*.

82 SICCI TERGA SUI VII 119 n. cf. Hor. s. ii

2 117 *fumosae cum pede pernae*. Verg. moret. 55 56 *suspensa focum carnaria iuxta | durati sale terga suis truncique vacabant*. Ov. m. viii 638 *sordida terga suis nigro pendentia tigno*. Swine were kept in great numbers Varr. r. r. ii 4 § 3. Cic. Cat. mai. § 56. Ov. f. vi 179 *sus erat in pretio; caesa suae festa colebant*. Waddington on ed. Diocl. 4 1.

CRATE the rack on which the ditch of bacon hung in the kitchen: Trimalchio served up Petron. 31 fin. *tomacula supra craticulam argenteam ferventia*. cf. ib. 70. Mart. xiv 221 *rara tibi curra craticula sadet quilla; | spumens in longa cuspidum fumet aper*. In these passages it seems to mean a gridiron.

83 MORIS Madvig § 290 2. publ. sch. Lat. gr. p. 413. Plin. ep. i 12 § 7 Döring. Caes. b. G. iv 5 § 2 *est enim haec Galliae consuetudinis, uti...cogant*.

84 NATALICIUM as a birthday treat. Pers. i 16 *natalicia tandem cum sardonyche albas*. On this feast in honour of one's *genius* cf. iv 66 n. v 37 n. ix 51. XII 1. Becker Gallus i 119. Pauly v 421. Censorin. 2 § 3 *illud etiam in hoc [natali] die observandum, quod genio factum neminem oportet ante gustare, quam eum qui fecerit*. Marquardt v (1) 256.

LARDUM short for *laridum* (cf. *calda, soldum* etc.) 'bacon,' see Plant. Hor. Macrob. in lexx. Ov. f. vi 169—72 *pinguis cur illis gustentur larda Kalendis, | mietaque cum calido sit faba farre, rogas? | prisca dea est, aliturque cibus, quibus ante solebat, | nec petit ascitas luxuriosa dapes* (no oysters, no peacocks etc.). edict. Dioclet. 4 7. It formed part of a soldier's rations (Spartian. Hadr. 10. Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 5. vit. Gord. 28. cf. Trebell. Claud. 14. Vopisc. Prob. 4. cod. Theod. vii 4 2 and 6. Veg. iv 7). Mart. v 78 10 *pallens faba cum rubente lardo*.

85 HOSTIA a part of the victim was burnt, and the remainder eaten by the offerer, or sold (Honn. *passim*, Weinstein on 1 Cor. 10 28. VM. ii 2 § 8. Plin. ep. x 96 § 10. Plut. quaest. Rom. 60 p. 278). Of old every feast was in a sense a religious ceremony (Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 28 2). So soldiers now and then had fresh meat cod. Theod. vii 4 6 *cum militibus...laridum vel recens forsitan caro*

drinceps eragabitur. Veg. iv 7. cf. iii 3. Philo cited xii 101.

30 ——— iv 80. ep. 86 § 5 of Scipio *abiebat corpus laboribus rusticis fessum. exercebat enim opere se terramque, ut mos fuit priscais, ipse subigebat.* Mart. iv 64 33. Sil. viii 371.

MONTE II 73 74 *populus modo victor et illud | montanum positis audiret vulgus aratris.* vi 5. xiv 161-172. Hor. c. iii 6 37-44. Arat. phaen. 118 schol. Ov. f. iii 779-82. Claud. cons. Mall. Theod. 8 9 *toties a rure projectus | lictor et in mediis quaesitus consul aratris.* Plin. xviii § 39 *qui triumphales denas argenti libras in supellectile crimini dabant, qui mortuo vilico relinquere victorias et reverti in rura sua postulabant, ... exercitusque ducebant senatu illis vilicante.* xxxvi § 111 *nimirum sic habitaverant illi qui hoc imperium fecere tantum, ad devincendas gentes triumphosque referendos ab aratro aut foco exeuntes, quorum agri quoque minorem modum obtinuerunt quam sellaria istorum.* For praises of agriculture see iii 67 n. xiv 181-9. Cic. p. Rose. Am. §§ 50 51 e.g. *cum ab aratro arcescebantur qui consules fierent. ... illum Atilium, quem sua manu spargentem semen qui missi erant convenerunt.* off. i § 151 Beier. VM. iv 4 § 4 (see the whole chapter) *illi enim praedivites, qui ab aratro arcescebantur ut consules fierent.* Plin. xviii § 10 notices some *similes* (Cicero, Plin., Fabii, Pisones, Pluvinii) named from their devotion to these pursuits. Grat. cyn. 321-2. Sil. i 614.

90-119 When Cato and Fabricius kept men in awe, and censors were a terror to their very colleagues, none cared to rifle the ocean for tortoiseshell; an ass's head, rudely cut in brass, sole ornament of the couch, was crowned for the feast, and about it the peasant children used to romp. Innocent of Greek art, the soldier defaced work of famous engravers, his share of booty, to adorn his horse or helmet; the wolf that suckled the Quirini, Mars with spear and shield, these were the decorations of his choice. He dined off earthen platters, saving such silver as he had to deck his arms. Yet then was heaven near to Rome; a divine voice foretold the inroad of the Gauls. So watchful was Iuppiter, as yet of clay, unspoilt by gold. Tables too were then of native timber, some chance windfall of an old walnut tree.

30 FABIOS II 145 146 *generosior... Fabiis.* viii 14 n. 191 n. The most famous censor of the *Fabia gens* was Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, colleague of P. Decius b.c. 304. Joined with Cato also Sen. ep. 86 § 10 *di boni, quam iurat illa balnea intrare obscura et gregali tectorio inducta, quae scires Catonem tibi aedilem aut Fabium Maximum aut ex Cornelii aliquem manu sua temperasse.* DURUM

CATONEM II 40. Mart. xi 2 12 *triste supercilium durique severa Catonis | frons.* Cato maior was censor b.c. 184 (Liv. xxxix 40-44. Plut. Cat. Mai. 15 seq. Sen. ep. 87 §§ 9 10. VM. ii 9 § 3).

91 SCAUROS II 35. vi 604. Hor. c. i 12 37, where, as in Cic. (p. Mur. §§ 16. 36. p. Font. § 14=24. p. Sest. § 39. Brut. § 111. Drumann Gesch. Roms i 28) and VM. (v 8 § 4 Scaurus, *lumen ac decus patriae*) this M. Aemilius Scaurus, cons. b.c. 115 (when he passed a sanctuary law Plin. viii § 223 *glires quos censoriae leges princeps-que M. Scaurus in consulatu non alio modo cenis ademere ac conchyliis aut ex alio orbe convectas aves*), censor b.c. 109, is held up as a model of virtue. But see Sallust Jug. 15 § 4 Aemilius Scaurus, *homo nobilis, inpiger factiosus avidus potentiae honoris divitiarum, ceterum vitia sua callide occultans.* Quintil. vi 1 § 21 Cicero *... qui propter suam avaritiam et propter suam luxuriam et propter suam iniquitatem et propter suam crudelitatem et propter suam incontinentiam et propter suam inopia-*

father, urged in mitigation nobilitas et merita maiorum. On the generic plur. cf. i 109 n. p. 140. Dräger hist. Synt. § 6 b. Neue ¹² 394-5. Cic. p. Cael. § 39 if there is a youth scorning delights and living laborious days, he is divinely endowed. *ex hoc genere illos fuisse arbitror Camillos, Fabricios, Curios omnisque eos, qui hanc ex minimis tanta fecerunt.* § 40 *verum hanc genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed rite iam in libris reperiuntur.* Plin. pan. 13 Fabricios et Scipiones et Camillos. 55 *visuntur eadem e materia Caesaris statuæ, qua Brutorum, qua Camillorum.* The family was extinct Sen. suas. 2 § 22 Scaurum Mamercum in quo Scaurorum familia extincta est. Tac. vi 29 Mamercus dein Scaurus rursus postulatur, insignis nobilitate et orandis causis, vita probrosus...Scaurus, ut dignum veteribus Aemiliis, damnationem antelit. Sen. ben. iv 31 §§ 3-5 on the infamy of this Scaurus.

FABRICIOS

ii 154. ix 141 112 *argenti vascula puri.* (sed quæ Fabricius censor notet. C. Fabricius Luscinius, cons. p.c. 282 and 278, in his censorship p.c. 275 removed from the senate P. Cornelius Rufinus, for possessing ten pounds of silver plate (Liv. pericula 14. Plut. Sull. 1. Sen. vit. beat. 21 § 3. Salvia. de gub. Dei i p. 10 Baluz. Sen. contr. 9 § 8 *hoc scio nostros fugisse maiores...* hoc Fabricium Samnitium non accipientem munera, hoc ceteros patres nostros, quos apud aratra ipsa minantes pecora sua circumsteterunt lictores. ib. §§ 17 18. Plin. ix § 118 contrasts the jewels of Lollia Paulina, the spoils of provinces, with the old frugality: *conparat nam aliquis ex altera parte quantum Curius aut Fabricius in triumphis habuerint; imaginatur librorum fercula.* xxxiii § 153 Fabricius, qui bellicosos imperatores plus quam pateram et salinum habere ex argento vetabat, *videt hinc dona fortium fieri aut in haec frangi.* heu mores, Fabricii nos pudet! Gell. iv 8 [the chapter treats of Fabricius]. xvii 21 § 39. VM. ii 9 § 4 [the chapter de censoria nota]. Tert. apol. 61. Aug. c. Julian. iv § 17 who but a Pelagian will give the name of just to an infidel? *sit licet ille Fabricius, sit licet Fabius, sit licet Scipio, sit licet Regulus, quorum me nominibus, tamquam in antiqua Romana curia loqueremur, putasti esse terrendum.*

92 COLLEGA the censors M. Livius Salinator and C. Claudius Nero p.c. 204 VM. ii 9 § 6 Nero et citari collegam et equum vendere iussit...Salinator quoque eadem animadversione Neronem persecutus est. cf. id. vii 2 § 6. Liv. xxix 37. Becker ii (2) 216-8. Mommsen Staatsr. ii² 363-9.

94 OCEANO FLUCTU xv 23 n. mare oceanum nom. in Ampel. i 7. Unger paradox. Theb. 396. Zumpt § 257 n. Freund s. v. Heins. on Claud. p. 249. Burman anth. ii 236. Neue ¹² 642-3. The tortoiseshell was brought from the mare Indicum Plin. ix § 35.

TESTUDO vi 80. xiv 308.

Verg. g. ii 463. Mart. ix 59 9 testudineum...hexaclinon. id. xii 66 5 *gemmantem prima fulgent testudine lecti.* id. xiv 87. Plin. ix § 39 *testudinum putamina secare in laminas lectosque et repositoria his vestire Carvilius Pollio instituit, proligi ac signatis ad luxuriae instrumenta ingenii.* ib. xvi §§ 232-3 *nec satis: coepere tingui animalium cornua, dentes secari lignumque ebore distinguui, mox operiri. placuit deinde materiam et in mari quaeri. testudo in hoc secta. nuperque portentosis ingeniis principatu Neronis inventum ut pigmentis perderet se plurisque veniret imitata lignum. sic lectis pretia quaeruntur...modo luxuria non fuerat contenta ligno, iam lignum et testudinem facit.* id. xxxiii § 146 *triclina of tortoiseshell came into fashion under Tiberius.* Sen. ben. vii 9 § 2. Lucian asin. 53 (translated by Apul. met. x 34) κλίτη

ἐν ποταμῷ ἔκλινον ἑαυτὸν περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν, ὡς ἔφη καὶ αὐτὸν. Clem. Alex. paed. ii 3 § 35. Varro in Non. s.v. *culcita*. Varro l.l. ix § 47. dig. xviii 102 § 4 *et vestimenta lecta essent, et lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatis deberi*. Marquardt v (1) 318. Luc. cited 123.

95 *vestimenta et lectos*. Hüb. ii 3 § 4 Glabrio traced his pedigree to Aeneas.

FULCRUM vi 22. Prop. iii=ii 13 21 when I die, let me not be buried in state *nec mihi tum fulcro sternatur lectus alpinus*. supports decorated with sphinxes and other figures Becker Gallus ii 249.

96 NUDO LATERE ET PARVIS Ov. m. i 19 20 *propterea prostant scilicet, parva sine, | mollia cum duris, sine pondere* (= τοῖς ἀνὲν βάρους ὄντων) *habentia pondus*. Lucr. i 774 *non animans, non exanimis cum corpore, ut arbos*. Cic. orat. § 4 *in poëtis non Homero soli locus est,.....aut Archilochus aut Sophocli aut Pindaro, sed horum vel secundis vel etiam infra secundos*. Suet. Caes. 43 *dispositis circa macellum custodibus, qui obsonia contra vetitum retinerent*. Vesp. 4 *et industriae expertae nec metuendus*. Nägelsb. Stylistik § 75 2. Nep. Iph. 3 § 2 *bonus...civis fideque magna*. Heusinger on Nep. Att. 8 § 2. Ov. m. ii 403 404 *firma suiue | roboris*. Tac. iv 31 *compositus alias et velut eluctantium verborum*. Capitolin. Maximin. 2 § 5 *semibarbarus et vix adhuc Latinae linguae*.

PARVIS iii 203.

FRONS

VM. ii 10 11 *capiti filius frontem Macedoniae triumphis...adornatam* (the head of the ass). The sides were plain, not inlaid with ivory or other stuff. Iuv. sat. 6 § 6 n.c. 187 not only the outrages reported from the provinces, *sed ea etiam magis, quae in militibus...quotidie adspiciebantur*. § 7 *luxuriae enim peregrinae origo ab exercitu Asiatico invecta in urbem est. ii primum lectos aeratos* [Cic. Verr. iv § 60], *sed et stragula pretiosissima, et, quae tum magnificae suppellectilis habebantur, sumptu et obsequio domum addecerant*. § 8 *epulae quoque ipse et cura et sumptu maiore apparari coepit*.

of rude workmanship and small cost.

97 VILE

CORONATI ASELLI

Ov. f. vi 311 *ecce coronatis panis dependet asellis*. ib. 347. The ass was crowned with vine-leaves, the ass being sacred to Bacchus (and Vesta, Ov. l. l., Lydus de mens. iv 59. Prop. iv 1 21 *Vesta coronatis pauper gaudebat asellis*). Hygin. fab. 274 *antiqui autem nostri in lectis triclinariis in fulcris capita asellorum vite alligata habebant, quod similes autem suavitatem [asinum vitam conj. Reines.] imitarentur*. Plin. n. h. 8 § 3 sculpture of an ass at Nauplia, in gratitude for its assistance in the camp, of its drawings of pruning. Britannicus compares the Etruscan superstition Colum. x 344 345 *hinc caput Arcadii nudum cute fertur aselli | Tyrrhenus fixisse Tages in limite*. Plin. n. h. i 24 § 16. Martialis *vetus habundarium mensis Iunii: vi iduum asinus coronatur*.

98 LASCIVI playful: cf. xiv

168 seq.

RURIS ALUMNI the children (slave perhaps

as well as free) 480 481 connect while the warriors dined Suet. Claud. 32 Torrent. *adhibebat omni cenae et liberos suos, qui more veteri ad fulera lectorum sedentes vescerentur*. id. Aug. 64. Tac. xiii 16. Becker Gallus iii 141. Marquardt v (1) 183 n. 1126. The grave fathers of the Roman nation of Latium, so simplicity of character: their children grew up under their eyes, not under the care of a *Graecula ancillula* or a *paedagogus*; there was nothing in their life to be ashamed of, nothing *alta fastidia* *et quae* no stiff etiquette to be maintained. cf. Agesilaos equitans in *harundine longa* with his boy Ael. v. h. xii 15, *etiam* are the friends of Herakles, Salmoneus and Archytas. VM. viii 8.

308.

99 Markland 'dubitari potest de hoc versu.'

100 RUDIS ET GRAIAS MIRARI NESCIUS ARTES III

61 seq. n. VIII 100—110 n. Liv. xxv 40 § 1 B.C. 212 Marcellus, *ut non modo suam gloriam, sed etiam maiestatem populi Romani auget, ornamenta urbis, signa tabulasque, quibus abundabant Syracusae, Romam deiecit.* § 2 *inde primum initium mirandi Graecarum artium opera licentiaeque huic sacra profanaque omnia vulgo spoliandi factum est, quae postremo in Romanos deos...vertit.* Cato ib. xxxiv 4 e.g. § 4 *infesta, mihi credite, signa ab Syracusis illata sunt huic urbi.* iam nimis multos audio Corinthi et Athenarum ornamenta laudantes mirantesque, et antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum ridentes. § 5 *ego hos malo propitios deos.* Sall. Catil. 11 § 6 speaking of Sulla's Asiatic campaign *ibi primum inuicit exercitus populi Romani amare potare, signa tabulas pietas vasa caelata mirari, ea privatim et publice rapere, delubra spoliare.* Plin. xxxvii § 12. Roman magistrates anciently refused to reply even to Greeks except in Latin VM. ii 2 § 2 Periz. Quintil. i 5 § 60. Suet. Claud. 16. Here contempt of the fine arts is meant Aen. vi 842—854. Vell. i 13 §§ 4 5 *Mummius tam rudis fuit, ut capta Corinthio [B.C. 146], cum maximorum artificum perfectas manibus tabulas ac statuas in Italiam portandas locaret, iuberet praedici conuenientibus, si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros. non tamen pulo dubites, Vinici, quin magis pro republica fuerit manere adhuc rudem Corinthiorum intellectem quam in tantum ea intellegi, et quin haec prudentia illa imprudentia decori publico fuerit conuenientior.* Strabo 381 Polybius was present and bewails the soldiers' contempt of works of art. He saw with his own eyes *ἐπὶ τούτων πύλας ἐπὶ ἐδάφους πετρεόχους δὲ τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ τούτων.* ib. Mummius being generous, but no connoisseur, freely gave to such as asked. Flor. i 32 = ii 16 §§ 6 7. Cic. off. i § 35. ii § 76 Beier. [DChrys.] 37 ii 123 R *ἀνδρῶτος ἀπαδευτος* [Mummius] *καὶ μὴδὲν τῶν καλῶν πεπειραμένος.* Thirlwall viii¹ 453 454. Marquardt v (2) 209. 102 viii 102—110.

FRANGEBAT 18.

103 PHALERIS XVI

60 n. Liv. xxii 52 § 5 of the booty taken at Cannae *si quid argenti, quod plurimum in phaleris equorum erat; nam ad vescendum facto pereziguo, utique militantes, utebantur.*

PHALERIS

GAUDERET ECUS Plin. viii § 12 when Antiochus was trying a ford Aiax [an elephant], who otherwise always led the van, hung back. *tum pronuntiatum eius fore principatum qui transisset, ausumque Patroclum ob id phaleris argenteis, quo maxime gaudent, et reliquo omni primatu donavit.*

104 ROMULEAE

SIMULACRA FERAЕ Aen. viii 630—4 from Ennius (Servius), description of the shield made by Vulcan *fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro, procubuisse lupam; geminos huic ubera circum | ludere pendentes pueros et lambere matrem | inparidos, illam tereti cervice repleta | mulcere alternos et corpora fingere lingua.* Ov. f. ii 413—420. Schwegler i 361. 397 n. 424 n. 20. B.C. 296 Liv. x 23 § 12 the aediles *ad fiam ruminalem simulacra infantium conditorum urbis sub uberibus lupae posuerunt.* DH. i 79 in his time the same group of ancient work was to be seen at the place. The wolf is still preserved in the Capitoline museum. Burn Rome and the Campagna 157. dict. geogr. ii 723 where it is figured. It is the subject of countless works of art, and Rome still keeps a live wolf on the Palatine and on the Capitol. Claud. cons. Prob. 96—99 of a shield wrought by Vulcan *hinc patrius Mavortis amor fetusque notantur | Romulei, pius amnis inest et belua nutrix. | electro*

Tiberis, parvi foveantur in auro: | fingunt aera lupam; Mavors ada-
mutate comant. The wolf was sacred to Mars (Schwegler i 241 n. 2.
 415 n. 3), who had a statue on the Appian way *ad simulaera luporum* Liv.
 xxi 1 § 12. Sil. v 141—5. MANSUETUM Fabius Pictor in DH. i 79 ἡ δὲ
 Μανία αὖτε ἐκ τῆς ἀγλαΐρας τῶν ἀπολόων τῇ προσόδῳ, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἂν
 χυμὸν βοῦς, ἀποστάτα τῶν βρεφῶν ἡμα...ἀπῆε. καὶ ἦν γὰρ τις οὐ πολὺ
 ἀπὸ τῆς ἑσπέρης ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ βαθείᾳ σπηλεφίᾳ, καὶ πέτρα κοιλῇ πηγὰς ἀνείσα.
 Arn. iv 3 *quod abiectis infantibus pepercit lupa non mitis,*
Lupercæ, inquit, dea est auctore appellata Varrone. ex rerum ergo pro-
prietate, non ex rei naturæ dea ista est prodita? et postquam feros morsus
humana prohibuit belua, et ipsa esse coepit et ipsius nominis signi-
ficationem tenuit? So Kresos was said to have been suckled by a bitch
 (Hdt. i 122. Latin. xlv 4 § 12). Habis by bitches and sows (he was
 exposed to the creatures when ravenous from a long fast, but hurt by
 none, suckled by some ib. §§ 5 6.)

105 IMPERII
 PARO Liv. viii § 61 *quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte nutritis, cum essent*
expositi, prodierunt, sicut de conditoribus nostris a lupa magnitu-
dini fatorum accepta ferri æquius quam ferarum naturæ arbitror.

quirinos Romulus and Remus are called *geminii* Castor and Pollux are called *Castores* (Minuc. Oct. 22 § 7.
 Ascon. grat. act. fin. Serv. g. iii 89. Symm. ep. i 95, where also *Polluces*
geminus and *geminus Pollux* (Hor. e. iii 29 64) and so possibly *geminus*
Castor (Ov. a. a. i 746), *Polluces* (Symm. ep. i 89), a king and queen
reges, a brother and sister *fratres*, father- and mother-in-law *soceri* (add
 in Neue Suet. Th. xi 217. Xu 201). Bentley on Hor. s. i 1 100. Burman
 on Quintil. i 835. ii 806. Orelli inser. 4583. Apul. met. ii 7. Beda in
 Migne xc 134^b. Neue i² 598. 602. So in Sp. hermanos, hijos.

106 NUDAM III 216 n. Addison remarks on Italy: Rome
 [i 463 Bohn] 'the old sculptors generally drew their figures naked, that
 they might have the advantage of the different swelling of the muscles,
 and the turns of the body.'

CLIPERO VENIENTIS
 ET HASTA Verg. ecl. x 24 *venit et agresti capitis Silvanus honore.*
 ['coming with spear and shield': 113 *Gallis venientibus*. Luer.
 iii 833 n. *ad conflegendum venientibus undique Poenis*. Venire
 seems almost a technical word for soldiers coming in a hostile
 way: Livy often has *sub signis venientes* and the like.' H. A. J. M.]
 2. 2. 2. (p. 161) 'the sculptor . . . to distinguish him from the rest of the
 gods, gave him what the medallists call his proper attributes, a spear in
 one hand and a shield in the other.' Spear the symbol of Mars
 Marquardt iv 5.

107 PENDENTIS Addison (fol-
 lowed by Spence Polymetia dial. 7 p. 77) with schol. makes this a second
 group, Mars descending upon the priestess Iia' (see Addison's pl. 8 ser.
 iv Bohn). Leaving (Laskon c. 7 the long note) retorts: the text makes
 no mention to the priestess, who imports a hysteron proteron into the
 passage. Truffet (el. O. Müller's Denkmäler xvii n. 252—254 where
 Mars visits Iia Silvanus naked, or with a mantle hanging behind him, and
 bearing shield and spear makes only one group: the twins suckled in a
 culla by the wolf, watched by their father Mars, who bends over them.
 cf. Verg. *pronus pendens in verbera*.

108 Suet. Caes. 57 Casaubon.
 i 141 n. Phaedr. i 28 5. v 4 2.

PONEBANT

TUSCO CATINO

20 n. iii 168 n. Pers. ii 59 60 *aurum vasa Numæ Saturniaque*
caput aera. [Vestibulaque urnas et Tuscum fictile mutat. Mart. xiv
 30 *Attractum nimis ne spernere vasa monemus.* [lautus erat Tuscis

Porsena fictilibus. id. i 53 6. Plin. xxxiii § 142 *Caton Aelium, cum legati Actolorum in consulatu praeclentem in fictilibus adissent, missa ab eis vasa argentea non accepisse, neque aliud habuisse argenti ad supremum vitae diem quam duo pocula quae L. Paulus socer ei ob virtutem devicto Persae rep. donavisset.* id. xxxv § 169. Flor. i 13-14 § 22. See Birch hist. anc. pottery. Marquardt v (2) 249.

FARRATA XIV 171 n. Ov. f. vi 180 of the good old times *terra fabas tantum duraque farra dabat.* DH. ii 25. Pers. iv 30 31 *tunicatum cum sale mordens | caepe et farrata pueris plaudentibus olia.* id. vi 40. Marquardt v (2) 24. Preller röm. Myth.¹ 116.

CATINO VI 343. Hor. s. i 6 111 115 *donem me | ad porri et ciceris refraga lapanique catinum.* Marquardt v (2) 250. ib. 288 289 cooking vessels of silver.

110 111 for the rhythm cf. xv 150 151 *adfectus pētēre... dispersos trāhēre.*

111 PRAESENTIOR III 18 n. Aen. xii 152. 245. Gonsal. on Petron 17 p. 104 Burm.

vox Liv. v 32 § 6 B. C. 391 *M. Caedicius de plebe nuntiavit tribunis se in nova via, ubi nunc sacellum est supra ardem Vestae, vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, quae magistratibus dici iuberet, Gallos advenire.* After the recovery of the city ib. 50 § 5 *expiandae etiam vocis nocturnae, quae nuntia cladis ante bellum Gallicum audita neglectaque esset, mentio illata, iussumque templum in nova via Aio Locutio fieri.* ib. 52 § 11. Cic. de divin. i § 101 esp. the conservative comment *hæc igitur et a deo significata et a nostris maioribus iudicata contemnimus?* ii § 69 *audita vox est monentis* esp. the sceptic taunt *Aius iste Loquens, cum eum nemo norat, et aiebat et loquebatur, ...postea quam et sedem et aram et nomen invenit, obmutuit?* Varro in Gell. xvi 17 § 2. Plut. Camill. 14. 30. de fort. Rom. 5. Schwegler iii 239 n. i *Aius Locutus* like *Dea Diva, Anna Perenna, Fors Fortuna, Vesta Potia.* Preller röm. Myth.¹ 55 compares other divine voices, one after the fall of Alba Longa, complaining of the neglect of the ancient worship, another demanding a propitiatory sacrifice after an earthquake (Cic. de divin. i § 101); a threatening voice in the temple of Mater Matuta at the destruction of Saturnum by the Latini (Liv. vi 33 § 5); Verg. g. i 476. For the personification of speech Preller compares Fabulinus and Farinus.

112 AUDITÆ est.

113 LITORE AB OCEANI Liv. v 37 § 2 *incohibito atque inaudito hoste ab Oceano terrarumque ultimis oris bellum ciente.* Flor. i 7=13 § 5. Aug. ep. 169=102 *ab ultima Hispania, id est ab Oceani litore.*

114 HIS hac voce et huiusmodi signis MADVIG. cf. Liv. xxxiv 4 (cited on 100). MONUIT Liv. v 32 § 7 *neque deorum modo monita ingruente fato spreta.*

116 FICTILIS 109 n. 126 n. III 168 n. Cic. de divin. i § 16 *in fastigio Iovis optimi maximi, qui tum erat fictilis.* Sen. contr. 9 § 1 *quietiora tempora pauperes habuimus: bella civilia aurato Capitolio gessimus.* ib. § 18 *quid loqueris Fabricios, quid Coruncanios? pompæ ista exempla, fictiles ubi fuerunt dei.* Varro in Non. p. 162 *quod inter eos Ioves intersit et hos qui ex marmore ebore auro nunc fiunt, potes animo advertere et horum temporum divitias et illorum paupertates.* Tibull. i 19 19-24. Prop. v=iv 1 5 seq. e.g. *fictilibus credere deis hæc aurea templa.* Ov. f. i 197-208 esp. 202 *inque Iovis dextra fictile fulmen erat.* DH. ii 23 saw feasts spread for the gods on old-fashioned wooden tables on earthen platters, barley bread and spelt etc. and the libations in cups of crockery. Sen. ep. 31 § 11 *'te quoque dignum finge deo.'* *finges autem non auro, non argento: non potest ex hac materia*

imago dei capivi similis: capita illos, cum propitii essent, fictiles fuisset, il. cons. Helv. 10 § 7 *quam lecta nondum auro fulgebant, quorum templi nondum gemmis nitabant. itaque tunc per fictiles deos venerare instituitur*. id. ben. 16 § 3. Plin. XXIV § 34 *lignea potius aut fictilia deique simulacra in delubris dicata usque ad devictam Asiam, unde lucet*. ib. § 15. XXVI § 6. XXV § 157 of the Capitoline Iuppiter debated by Tarquinius Priscus *fictilem cum fuisse...haec enim tam cunctis dorum erant lautissimae, nec penitet nos illorum qui tales eos colere, aurum enim et argentum ne dis quidem conficiebant*. ib. § 158. Tert. apol. 25 *frugi religio et pauperes ritus et nulla Capitolia certantia ad posuere...sedam enim tunc ingenia Graecorum atque Tuscerum fingendis simulacris urbem inundaverant*. Marquardt IV 5. 43. V (2) 236—7. 263—4. Jahn's Persius p. 136. Müller Handb. § 72 1. VIOLATUS III 20 n. Luc. ix 519—521 of Juppiter Ammon *pauper adhuc deus est, nullis violata per auras divitiis delubra tenens, morumque priorum | numen Romano templum defendit ab auro*. Plin. XXVII § 1 *violare etiam signis, quae causa gemmarum est, quasdam nefas ducentes*.

117 DOMI NATAS not the foreign citrus I 137 n. Mart. XII 66 6. XIV 90. On imported luxury see III 60—85 n. VI 286—305 esp. 288—300 *prima peregrinos obscena pecunia mores | intulit, et turpi fregerunt saecula luxu | divitiae molles*. VIII 225. XIV 179—188 esp. 187 188 *peregrina ignotaque nobis | ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit*. Sen. cons. Helv. 10 §§ 2 3. Stat. s. III 3 37—35 cents of the vastness of the importations. NATAS properly applies to the trees, but cf. Hor. c. I 27 1 *natis in usum laetitiae ceyphis*.

120—129 luxury in furniture now-a-days. Venison and turbot have no relish, roses and perfumes stink, unless our broad tables of citrus rest on a leopard of ivory: this, the cast-off burden of the monster of the tropics, alone can whet jaded appetite; a silver pedestal is as an iron ring on the finger.

120 seq. 16 n. V 93 seq. n.

121 RHOMBUS IV 39 n.

ROMA Mart. I 40 23 (where it is classed with the hare and bear). III 58 28. XIII 94.

122 UNGUENTA IV 108 n. VI 297. 303. IX 128. XV 50. Hor. c. II 3 13 14, 7 8 and 23. III 14 17. Mart. x 19 19 20 *cum furit Lyaeus, | cum regnat rosa, cum madent capilli*. Ath. 685^c *ἡ δὲ τῶν στεφάνων καὶ μύρων πρότερον εἰσοδος εἰς τὰ συμπόσια ἡγεῖτο τῆς δευτέρας τραπεζῆς*. Lucr. V 1128. Forbiger I² 366.

ROSAE

V 36. XV 50. Hor. c. I 36 15. 38 3. Mart. III 68 5 *hic iam deposito post rina rosasque pudore*. II 11 14. III 29 3. VM. II 6 § 1 *primosque Ionas unguenti coronarumque in convivio dandarum et secundae mensae puerulis pueris ludibus hinc porca luxuriae irritamenta reperisse*. Plut. c. c. c. IV. III 1 III. *ἡ χρυσίου αὐτῆς στεφάνος παρὰ πότον*. Plin. XXI §§ 6—9 c. I 14 *procurant rursus genera coronamentorum inter hortensia novere, ac paene violas rosasque tantum*. Clem. Alex. paed. II c. 8 tit. *ἡ μύροις καὶ στεφάνοις χρηστέρων*. Becker Charikles I 495. Hence the proverb *ἡ μύροις καὶ στεφάνοις*. Marquardt V II 341. Forbiger I² 216. At a feast given to Nero the roses (as double in winter) cost more than four million sesterces Suet. 27. With the thought cf. Fronto ad M. Caes. I 7 pp. 18 19 *Naturae ipsam a se vile aut vulgatam est holus aut pulpamentum, quin elegantius et decorius eandem auribus adpositum. idem evenit floribus et coronariis: alia dignitate sunt, eandem a coronariis veneunt, alia cum a sacerdotibus porriguntur*.

ORBES I 137 n. 138 n.

123 EBUR Plaut. Stich. 377 *lectos eburatos, auratos*. Varro l. l. VIII § 32 if we applied the principle of 'analogy' to

furniture, we should not take more pleasure *supellectile distincta quae esset ex ebore* and other substances and varying shapes than in *grabati*, which generally are of one stuff and make. At Caesar's funeral (Suet. 84) *lectus eburneus auro et purpura stratus*. Mart. ii 43 9 10 *tu Libycos Indis suspendis dentibus orbes*: | *fulcitur testa jagina mensa mihi*. id. xiv 91. Luc. x 119—121 *ebur atria vestit* | *et suffecta manu foribus testudinis Indae* | *terga sedent crebro maculas distincta smaragdo*. ib. 144—5 *dentibus hic niveis sectos Atlantide silva* | *imposuere orbes*. Plin. xii § 5 *ut a dis nato iure luxuriae eodem ebore numinum ora spectantur et mensarum pedes*. Lucian gallus 14 he who used to go in rags and was fain to lick the cups, now drives out in purple, has his servants, cups of gold, *tables with ivory feet*. Ath. 49* *τράπεζαι ἐλεφαντόποδες*. Plat. com. ib. 48^b *ἐν κλίμας ἐλεφαντόποσι*. DCass. xi 10 § 5 Seneca had 500 such tables! Tabero in dig. xxxiii 10 7 § 1 *nec mirum est moribus civitatis et usu rerum appellationem eius* [*supellectilis*] *mutatam esse*: *non fictili aut lignea aut vitrea aut aerea denique supellectili utebantur, nunc ex ebore atque testudine et argento, iam ex auro etiam atque gemmis supellectili utuntur*. ib. 7 12 § 28 *mensae...eboreae*. Clem. Al. praed. ii § 25 p. 188 *κλιντῆρές τε ἀργυροῦ...σκεύη ἀργυρὰ τε καὶ χρυσᾶ...καὶ ἐλέφαντος...κλινὰι τε ἀργυρόποδες καὶ ἐλεφαντοκόλλητοι*. Marquardt v (1) 318. (2) 334.

[ET=id est; like atque in Lucr. iii 993 n. *quem volucres lacerant atque exest anxius angor*.] H. A. J. M.]

124 DENTIBUS 123 n. Plin. cited on xii 36.

PORTA VIII 160 n.

SYENES Assouan,

a frontier fortress in Southern Egypt, held by three cohorts Strab. 797. Hence *porta* may be the *gate* of the town, through which all traffic from Aethiopia, e.g. Nubian ivory, must pass. Others, since the valley of the Nile is greatly narrowed below Syene, understand by *porta* the pass thus formed. The lives of Iuv. (n. 1 and 2 Jain) seem to imply that he was banished to this town (*missusque ad praefecturam cohortis in extrema Aegypti parte tendentis*). Here were the quarries of Syenite marble, which supplied Egypt with its statues and obelisks.

125 MAURO OBSCURIOR INDUS v 53 nigri...Mauri. The two kinds of elephants were distinguished by the ancients (cf. sat. x 150 n.) and the African was found much further north than now Plin. viii § 32 *elephantos fert Africa ultra Syrticas solitudines et in Mauretania...sed maximos India*. Hence *Indus dens*, *Indum ebur*, etc. Catull. 64 48 Ellis. Ov. m. viii 288. Petron. 135. Stat. s. iii 3 94—5 *Indi* | *dentis homos*. Mart. cited 123 n. id. x 98 6 *citrum vetus Indicosque dentes*. 1 72 4 *emptis ossibus Indicoque cornu*. Plin. ind. *elephas*.

OBSCURIOR INDUS Apul. fl. i 6 *Indorum non aequo miror eboris strues, nec quod isdem Indis ibidem sitis ad nascentem diem tamen in corpore color noctis est*. Luc. iv 679 680 *concolor Indo* | *Maurus*. Mart. x 16 5.

126 DEPOSIT HAS shed. The elephant has six grinders on each side of each jaw; those towards the front grow first and are worn, and then the others in turn come into use. 'One tooth alone is used (on each side of each jaw) at any time. This one may be an entire one or the halves of two (one worn, the other coming into use). The elephant does not eject as useless any teeth or tooth-structures' (I owe this note to A. H. Garrod, Esq. of the Zoological Gardens). Iuv. in the tone of Pliny (e.g. xii § 2) or Seneca is lashing the *deliciae* of the age; instead of using homegrown timber, men import at vast cost ivory, the mere refuse of a monster from Barbary.

NABATAEO Plin. vi § 144 *Nabataei oppidum*

including *I. tene varine*. As there are no elephants in Arabia, some have sought the Nabataei among the Aethiopes Troglodytae, where a branch of the people was settled, id. xii § 98. But the word is used by poets loosely for the East Luc. iv 63.

BELUA x 158

Gastula...belua, lexx. Sil. cited xii 110 n. Plin. xii § 3 *haec* [of wood] *fuere numinum templa, priscoque ritu simplicia rura etiam nunc deo praecellentem arborem dicant. nec magis auro fulgentia atque ebore simulacra quam lucos et in iis silentia ipsa adoramus.* § 4 *arborea et simulacra numinum fuere nondum pretio excogitato beluarum cadaveri.*

127 HINC SURGIT OREXIS the costly table gives an edge to the appetite 16 n. vi 428 *rabidam facturum orexin.* Lamprid. Heliog. 29 fin. *amabat sibi pretia maiora dici carum rerum quae mensae parabantur, orexin convivio hanc esse asserens.* cf. Fronto ad M. Caes. i 7 p. 18 *Naber pleraque propria venustate carentia gratiam sibi met alienam extrinsecus mutuuntur. quod evenit etiam in plebeis istis edulibus: nullum adeo vile aut vulgatum est holus aut pulpamentum, quin elegantius videatur vasis aureis appositum.*

128 PES ARGENTEUS

Klearehos in Ath. 255^e speaks of a Paphian dandy who lay *ἐπ' ἀργυρόποδος κλίνης*. dig. xxxiii 10 3 § 3 beds and tables silvered and gilt. cf. ib. pr. Papinian ib. 9 § 1 couches and tables (*vel argenteas vel argento inclusas*); he cites the bed of Ulixes with its gold and silver ornaments! Petron. 73 *mensas totas argenteas.* Heliogabalus (Lamprid. 20) had beds and couches of solid silver. Aug. serm. 14 (=de tempore 110) § 6 *somnus facilius accedebat ad duram terram, quam ad lectum inargentatum.* serm. 306 (=de diversis 112) *valde vellet dives lectum argenteum cum pauperis mutare cilicio, si posset aegritudo migrare cum lecto.* Asterius homil. in avar. (bibl. max. patr. v 815^b) *pauper ne panem quidem habet, quem in lignea mensa frangat; cum mollis ac delicatus fulgore latissimae ex argento mensae, quam opere ductili fieri curavit, mentem et oculos pascit. ille inanes divitias iactitans lecti fulgoribus undequaque coruscant, cuius sint argenteae sphaerae ex eodemque metallo catenae vice funium.* Stob. fl. 85 20. Clem. Al. paed. ii § 77 f.

129 *ferreus anulus* with less of silver is as vulgar and shabby, in the opinion of our voluptuaries (*illis*, i.e. *divitibus* 120), as a ring of iron. Plin. xxxiii § 9 *manus et prorsus sinistrae maximam auctoritatem conciliavere auro, non quidem Romanae, quarum in more ferrei erant et virtutis bellicae insigne.* ib. § 11 (cited x 42 n.). ib. § 12 *ii quoque qui ob legationem acceperant aureos in publico tantum utebantur iis, intra domos vero ferreis, quo argumento etiam nunc sponsae muneris vice ferreus anulus mittitur, isque sine gemma.* ib. §§ 21. 23 (worn by slaves). 30. 33. Plin. cp. viii 6 § 4 of the distinctions conferred by the senate on the freedman Pallas *censent non exhortandum modo verum etiam compellendum ad usum aureorum anulorum; erat enim contra maiestatem venatus, si ferreis praetorius uteretur.* Stat. s. iii 3 143—5 *idem, in cuneos populum cum duxit equestres | mutavitque genus laevaeque ignobile ferrum | exiit, et celse natorum aequavit honori.*

IN NEGRO Ioann. Sarisb. polier. vi 12.

129—135 'Such fine feeders are no guests for me,' who have not an ounce of ivory, not a die or 'piece' in draughts; the very handles of my knives are of bone; yet my chicken cuts no whit the worse, the blade takes no taint from the plainness of the haft.

131 ADEO III 81 so utterly destitute am I of so much as an ounce etc.

NULLA UNCEA Plaut. rud. 913—4 *nec piscium*

nullam unciam hodie | pondo cepi. Mart. ix 3 5 cited vii 129. 48 10 11 nulla | de nostro nobis uncia venit apro.

132 TESSELLAE dice (κύβοι) of six marked sides, not to be confounded with tali (ἀσπρά-γδαοι) of four Mart. xiv 15. Varro in Gell. i 20 § 4. Ivory tesserae l'rop. ii=iii 24 13. Ov. a. a. ii 203. Mart. xiii 1 6. xiv 14. L. Beeq de Fouquières les jeux des anciens Par. 1869 ch. 15. Forbiger i² 221—3. infr. 176 n. xiv 4 n. Rich s. v. tessera gives a figure of an ivory die found at Herculaneum. Marquardt v (2) 335.

CALCULUS a counter, used for playing the ludus latrunculorum a sort of draughts, and duodecim scriptorum backgammon. Fouquières ch. 19 and 17. calculi were commonly of glass (Mart. vii 72 8 n. vitreo latrone. Bassi paneg. ad l'is. 181 182, where is the fullest account of the game vitreo peraguntur milite bella, | ut niveus nigros, nunc et niger alliget albos. Ov. a. a. ii 203). cf. ib. iii 357—60. id. tr. ii 477—82. Mart. xiv 17. 20. VM. viii 8 § 2. Becker Gallus iii 261 seq. Forbiger i² 223—4. Marquardt v (2) 434—8 stone calculi, of semiglobular form, white, black and red, have been found in a tomb at Cumae.

133 MANUBRIA CULTELLORUM v 122. Clem. Al. paed. ii 3 § 37 τί γάρ, εἰπέ μοι, τὸ μαχαίριον τὸ ἐπιτραπέζιον, ἥν μὴ ἀργυρόηλον ἢ ἡ ἐξ ἐλέφαντος πεποιημένην τὴν λαβὴν; οὐ τέμνει; such a handle in archaeologia xxvii 143 cited by Marquardt v (2) 335. Plin. xxxiii § 152 quid haec attinet colligere, cum capuli militum ebore etiam fastidito caelentur argento, vaginae catellis, baltea lammis crepitent?

135 RANCIDULA cited in lex. from Pers. and Mart. add in Migne LXXVII 359 rancidulum susurres.

136—141 No carver have I, worthy to be prizeman in Trypherus' school, where models of sow's pouch, hare, boar, 'white-breech' deer, pheasants, the huge flamingo and Catullian oxen, feast right dainty, if in elm, dissected with blunt knives, chatter through the length and breadth of Subura.

136 STRUCTOR v 120 n. 121 n. vii 184. Forbiger i² 73.

137 PERGULA from pergo, like regula, tegula, a balcony, at the top of a house (gloss. p. 294 Valpy ὑπερφῶν, προβολή. Tert. adv. Valent. 7 etiam creatori nostro Enniana cenacula in aculeatam disposita sunt forma, aliis atque aliis pergulis superstructis. Plin. xxi § 8. Suet. Aug. infra); also a booth (Auson. epist. 4 6 vilis haurundinis cohibet quoniam pergula testis) in which wares were offered for sale (dig. v 1 19 § 2; esp. a painter's studio (cod. Theod. xiii 4 4 picturae professores...pergulas et officinas in locis publicis sine pensione obtineant, si tamen in his usum propriae artis exerceant. dig. ix 3 5 § 12 cum pictor in pergula cilepant vel tabulam coepositam habuisset atque exedisset et transenti domui quid dedisset. Plin. xxxv § 84. Lucil. xv 10 Muller in Lact. i 22 § 13) or a school (Suet. Aug. 91 Theopanis mathematici pergulam comite Agrippa ascenderat. id. gr. 18 initio circa scenam versatus est, deinde in pergula docuit. Vopisc. Saturn. 10 fin. Romae frequentaverat pergulas magistrates). Marquardt v (1) 93.

TRYPHERI τρυφερός, delicatus, a suitable name (cf. iii 67 n.) for this professor of an eulandish craft; some of the dainty meats also have foreign names or are 'Scythian,' 'Gaetolian.'

138 SUMINE Lucil. fr. inc. 49 Müller illum sumina ducebant atque altitium lanx. Pers. i 53. Plin. viii § 209 ut tamen Publi mimorum poetae cena, postquam servitutem exuerat, nulla memoretur sine abdomine, etiam vocabulo suminis ab eo inposito. cf. xi § 211; but it was known to Plautus. Mart. ii 37 2. vii 78 3 sumen aprum, leporem, boletos, ostrea, mullos. ix 14 3. xi 52 13. xii 17 4.

48 9. XIII 41.

LEPUS V 167 n.

APER V 115 n.

116 n.

PYGARGUS schol. 'fera est in specie cervi, quae

indivisa partem albas habet.' A species of *capra* Plin. VIII § 214.

139 SCYTHICAE VOLUCRES schol. 'phasianus ἀπὸ τῆς φάσιδος.' Pheasants occur in the fable of Solon DL. I § 51 Kroesos having arrived himself in kindly state asked the sage whether he had ever seen a finer sight. 'cock, pheasants, peacocks are adorned with a natural beauty infinitely fairer.' Known to Aristoph. and Aristot. Crates the Phrygian in Ath. G51^f says that his predecessors imported them from India and bred them with such success that they are eaten; but implies that he had not tasted them himself; on which the deipnosophist: 'had he seen us, each with a pheasant before him, beside those we have already dispatched, he would have added a 25th book to his history.' cf. Ath. 386^c—387^c. Pallad. I 29 gives directions for keeping them. Manil. V 375—8 *atque haec in luxum. iam ventri longius itur, | quam modo militiae; Numidarum pascimur oris | Phasidos et lucis; arcessitur inde macellum, | unde aurata novo delecta est aequare pellis.* Colum. VIII § 10 *illis qui Ponticum Phasin et Scythica stagna Macotidis eluant. iam nunc Gangeticas et Aegyptias aves temulenter erucant.* Plin. XXI § 43 *huius [alvi] gratia praecipue avaritia expetit, huic luxuria condit, huic navigatur ad Phasim, huic profundū vada exquiruntur.* XIX § 52 *mergi enim, credo, in profunda satius est et ostrearum genera naufragio exquiri, aves ultra Phasim annum peti ne fabuloso quidem terrore tutas, immo sic pretiosiores, alias in Numidia Aethiopique in sepulchris aucupari.* Petron. 93 (cited 16 n.). 119 36. Mart. III 58 16. XIII 45. 72. Suet. Cal. 22 *hostiae erant phoenicopteri, pavones, ... phasianae, quae generatim per singulos dies immolarentur.* Stat. s. I 6 75—78 at *entertainment in the amphitheatre clouds of birds were let loose quas Nilus sacer horridusque Phasis, | quas udo Numidae legunt sub Austro.* Lucian. navig. 23 *ὄρνις ἐκ φάσιδος καὶ ταῦς ἐξ Ἰνδίας καὶ ἀλεκτρον ὁ Νομαδικός.* Capitol. Pert. 12 *phasianum numquam privato convivio comedit aut alicui misit.* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37 *Iovis epulo et Saturnalibus et huiusmodi festis diebus phasianus.* ed. Diocl. IV 17 20. Julian, tyr. adv. of Constantine, forbade it to be served Amm. XVI 5 § 3 *fasianum et vulvam et sumen exigi vetuit et inferri, munificis militis vili et fortuito cibo contentus.* Ambr. hexaem. VI § 5 *exquisitum illud et accuratum opipare convivium, in quo phasiani aut turturis species apponitur, et intus pullus manducatur, aut pullus infertur, et ostreis est fartus aut apocynus.* Haum *Katunpheazen und Hantschiere* Berlin 1874 316—9.

PHOENICOPTERUS Mart. III 58 14. XIII 71. The tongue (illu. s. I 13) and brain (Lampr. 16 hex. 20) of the flamingo were most esteemed. See Suet. Vit. 13. Forcellini.

140 ORYX Plin. X § 201 *orygem perpetuo sitientia Africae generant ex natura loci potu carentem, et mirabili modo ad remedia sitientium; namque Gaetuli latrones eo durant auxilio, repertis in corpore eorum saluberrimi liquoris vesicis.* a kind of *capra* id. VIII § 214 *solī quibusdam dicti contrariis pilo vestiri et ad caput verso.* id. XI § 255 *unicornē et bisulcum oryx.* id. II § 107. Oppian (ven. II 445 seq. cf. Mart. XIII 95) speaks of its ferocity.

LAUTISSIMA 1 n. Mart. XII 48 5 *lautā tamen cēna est; fatior lautissima.*

141 ULMEA *medulla malleis of the various diodes to be carved; the joints were slightly flattened together, so that the pupil could sever them with a blunt knife. ... used by apprentice band.* Petron. 91 fin. *rudis... novacula et in hoc retusa, ut pueris discentibus audaciam tonsoris daret, instruxerat*

thecam. cf. 108.

SUBURA 51 n.

142—161 My waiter, a raw novice, flesh on homely scraps, has no skill to filch a slice of venison or wing of guineafowl. Coarsely, but warmly clad, my boy will serve plain cups that cost but a few halfpence. No Phrygian he or Lycian [bought in the slave-market and bought dear]: when you call for wine, call in Latin. All are drest alike, with straight hair cut short, combed to-day in special honour of the feast. The one is a shepherd's, the other a cowherd's son. A lad of modest look and a modest blush, that would become freeborn wearers of the dazzling purple *prætexta*: he pines for a holiday to see his mother and cottage home and old friends the kids. His skin is still smooth without help of art; his voice not yet broken. The wine he hands to you was bottled on his native hills; he is the grape's own countryman.

142 CAPREA cf. *dama* (121), *pygærgus* (158), *oryx* (110). Hor. s. II 4 43 *vineæ submittit capreas non semper edules*.

SUBDUCERE

to purloin Sen. ep. I § 1 *quædam tempora cripiuntur nobis, quædam subducuntur, quædam effluunt*.

AFRAE AVIS 139 n. Varro

r. r. III 9 § 18 *gallinæ Africanæ sunt grandes, variæ, gibberæ, quæ μελαγρῆς appellant Græci. hæc novissimæ in triclinium gænearium introierunt e culina propter fastidium hominum. veniunt propter penuriam magno*. Hor. epod. 2 53 *non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum | iucundior*. Mart. XII 45. 73. III 58 15 *Numidicæque guttatae*. Colum. VII 2 § 2 *Africana est, quam plerique Numidicam dicunt, Melagridi similis, nisi quod rutilam galeam et cristam capite gerit, quæ utraq; sunt in Melagride caerulea*. ib. 12. Petron. (cited 16 n.). Plin. XXXVII § 40. Probably our *guinea-fowl* (Becher Gallus I 97), which are found in Arabia, and are (according to Speke) the commonest winged game in East Africa Helm 313—6. Reintroduced into Europe by the Portuguese they now run wild in America.

143 NOVIT WITH

inf. To Haupt's exx. (epuse. III 565) add Ambr. hexam. v 6 *terrena [mustela] se novit vindicta victoris ulcisci*. ib. VI § 26 *vix infansulo coeperunt dentes prorumpere, et iam novit sua arma temptare*. id. de Parad. § 40 *noverat...hominem peccaturum?* Symm. or. pro patre 7 fin. *noverant non licere*. Sil. XI 169.

TIRUNCULUS NOT

like the footmen of great houses, an expert thief.

144 OFELLAE from *olla*, as *manilla* from *manna*, *farina* from *farris*. Munro on Lucr. III 504. Mart. x 48 15 *et quæ non egent ferro structoris ofellæ*. XII 48 17 *me meus ad subitas invitet amicus ofellas* (to pot-luck). XIV 221.

145 PLEBEIOS CALICES v 38—48 n. not of gems or gold Mart. x 49. id. XIV 94 1 *non sumus audacis plebeia toreumata vitri*.

PAUCIS ASSIBUS EMPTOS Mart. IX 59 22 *asse duos*

calices emit.

146 INCULTUS PUER Sen. tranq. I § 7 *placet minister incultus et rudis vernula*. Mart. v 66 9 10 *hec tener Argolica missus de gente minister, | sed stetit inculti rustica turba foci*.

A FRIGORE TUTUS I 93. IX 68 *quid dicam scapulis puerorum aquilone Decembri?* III 170 n. XIV 185—8. wearing warm and coarse clothing; not, like a favorite page in a great house (III 186 seq. v 56 seq. n. Mart. VII 80 9), rustling in silks, or naked. Sen. brev. vit. 12 § 5 *quam diligenter sceleratorum suorum tunicas succingant*. With these lines cf. the boast of C. Gracchus, rendering an account of his administration of Sardinia Gell. XV 12 § 2 *neque pueri eximia facie stabant et in convivio liberi vestri modestius erant quam apud principia*. § 3 I was two years in the province: *si cuiusquam servulus propter me sollicitatus est, think me the vilest of mankind*. Clem. Al. paed. III § 26 οἰνοχῶν

bum minister | Idaeo resolutior cinaedo, | quo nec filia cultior nec uxor | nec mater tua nec soror recumbit, | vis spectem potius tuas lacernas | aut citrum vetus Indicosque dentes? | suspectus tibi ne tamen recumbam, | praesta de grege sordidaque villa | tonsos horridulos rudes pusillos | hircosi mihi filios subulei. | perdet te dolor hic: habere, Publi, | mores non potes hos et hos ministros. Lucian. conviv. 15 fin. the master of the feast sent away the cupbearer ὄντα ὥραιοι from Kleodemus, and sent in his place τῶν ἐξάρων ἡδὴ καὶ καρτερῶν, ὁρεώκομον τὰν ἡ ἱπποκόμον.

152 SUSPIRAT Prudent. cath. II 43 44 *mercator hinc et rusticus | avara suspirant lucra.*

154 Ciof. on Ov. m. IV 329.

155 ARDENS PURPURA Aen. IV 262 *Tyrioque ardebat murice laena.* Vfl. I 427 428 *ignea purpura.* Heins. ib. VI 526. Prud. psychom. 39 *ardentique iubet vestirier ostro.* Caligula struck Ptolemy at the shows, because he attracted the attention of the crowd Suet. 35 *fulgore purpureae abollae.*

PURPURA I 27 n. (where add Hertzberg Gricchenl. III 72 73, and on the use of purple by princes I Macc. 14 41. Ambr. hexaëm. x §§ 6 fin. 33 fin. and by courts Ios. ant. XIV 3 § 2 fin. on the purple-fish as used for food Luc. cynic. 11). 78 n. x 308. XIV 187 188 the old-fashioned caution of the Marsian or Hernican farmer *peregrina ignotaque nobis | ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit.* The *toga praetexta* (πεπραπτόφυπος), originally Etruscan (Plin. VIII § 195. Flor. I 5 § 6. Becker röm. Alterth. II 2 77), was bordered with purple (Liv. XXXIV 7 § 2 *liberi nostri praetextis purpura togis utentur*). When Tarquinius Priscus triumphed over the Sabines, he presented his son, then a youth of 14, who had taken part in the victory, with a *praetexta* (Macrob. Sat. I 6 § 7 seq.), which thenceforth became the distinctive mark of free-born youths. Cie. Verr. I § 113 *togam praetextam... ornamenta non solum fortunae, sed etiam ingenuitatis.* ib. § 152 *restitus...is, quem illi mos et ius ingenuitatis dabat.* Quintil. decl. 340 fin. (the heading is mango *novicium puerum per publicanos traiecit praetextatum. dicitur ille liber) ipsum illud sacrum praetextarum, quo sacerdotes velantur, quo magistratus, quo infirmitatem pueritiae sacram facimus ac venerabilem.* Hor. epod. 5 7. Pers. v 30 *cum primum pavido custos mihi purpura cessit.* Stat. s. II 1 136 of a page *sola verecundo derat praetexta decori.* v 2 66 *ostrum puerile.* ib. 3 117—9 *te divite ritu | ponere purpureos infantia adegit amictus | stirpis honore datos.* Marquardt v (1) 127.

156 PUPILLARES schol. 'quales habent hi, qui patres non habent, scilicet tumentes in licentia pueritiae.' VI 366—378. Salvian. gub. Dei VI 9 fin. *cumque etiam pupillis prodigis vel prodigiosis soleat subvenire paupertas, simulque ut destiterant esse divites, desinunt quoque esse vitiosi, nos tantum novum genus pupillorum ac perditorum sumus, in quibus opulentia esse desit, sed nequitia perdurat.* ib. VIII 1 *pupillis...vel maxime prodigis.* Sen. ir. II 21 § 6.

BALNEA VI 372—375. IX 34 35. Mart. I 23. 96 11—13. VII 35. XI 47 1 2. Petron. 27. Clem. Al. paed. III 5 §§ 32 33. Cypr. de habitu virg. 19. Ammian. XXVIII 4 § 9. Lucian. Nigrin. 34. Forbiger I² 96. Wallon hist. de l'escl. II 340. Marquardt v (1) 289.

RAUCUS Grangaeus 'ut qui non coitui indulgeat; sic enim vox rauescit: hinc cantores infibulati VI 73. 379.' Hertzberg more simply: 'his voice is not yet broken'; iam (157) supports this view: he still speaks in boyish treble, has not yet reached puberty: cf. Aug. conf. II § 6 of his 16th year: *ubi me ille pater in balneis vidit pubescentem et inquieta indutum adulescentia, quasi iam ex hoc in*

nepotes gestiret, gaudens matri indicavit.

157 VELLENDAS ALAS VIII 16 n. 111 n. Theopomp. in Ath. 260°. Menand. fr. 1. Plant. mil. 398 399 *tu istum gallum, si sapiis* | *glabriorem velam mihi quae velus ludist.* Sen. ep. 47 § 7 *alius vini minister in convivio* — *hunc ornatus cum aetate butatur. non potest effugere pueritiam* — *retrahatur, inque militari habitu glaber retrititis pilis aut peritus aulicis tota nocte pervigilat, quam inter ebrietatem domini ac ludium dividit et in cubiculo vir, in convivio puer est.* ib. 56 § 2 *aliquid impia tacentem et stridula vocem, quo sit notabilior, subinde experimentum nec unquam tacentem, nisi dum vellit alas et alium pro se* — *curat.* ib. 114 § 11 *alter se plus iusto colit, alter plus iusto negligit.* Ate et erra, hic ne alas quidem vellit. id. brev. vit. 12 § 5 *conspicimus in heredis horum non puerum inter vacantia tempora, cum videam, quoniam respondere sinit, quia ebrietate signo dato glabri ad ministeria decurrunt.* Mart. iii 63 6 (cited infra 162). ix 27. Suet. Caes. 45 (quoted by Caesar). Quintil. ii 5 § 12 Spalding. DChrys. or. 33 fin. ii 31 32 R. Cypr. testim. iii 84 *n* a vellendum. Marquardt v (1) 152. 20 201 (the chin). Gadius on Phaedr. iv 4 22. Forbiger i² 368. Hier. ep. 79 2 p. ALAS x 178 n. Theophr. char. 19 makes it a mark of the *barbaros* to have shaggy arm-pits *τὰς μασχάλας θηρώδεις καὶ δασέας ἔχειν* ἐπὶ τοῖς πλάτοιν. The ancients wore no sleeves. Catull. 69 6 Ellis. Hor. ep. i 5 20 Obbar.

158 CUTO III 263 n.

159 DIFFUSA v 30 n. home-made wines, not Italian or Gallician. Mart. v 66 8 *vina ruber fudit non peregrina cadus.*

161 Markland 'quodnam opus hoc versu ei qui legerit duos praecedentes?'

162-182 No Spanish girls will sing and toss a fandango to the clapping of my guests; though wives at their husbands' sides sit to watch what one would blush but to name in their hearing. Such sports are sins in the poor; to the rich they are nettles of jaded appetite, condoned or admired for 'such wild tricks as gentlemen should leave.' At my board expect other entertainment: Homer and no rival Virgil shall be read; what need of trained voice to give effect to verse like theirs?

162 GADITANA 172 n.

x 10. Mart. often speaks of the voluptuous dances of his country-women (the 'Lolae and Poppas' maintaining the succession, Hertzberg) i 41 12 *d* Gadibus *improbus register.* 61 9 *iocosae Gades.* iii 63 5 6 *qui Gaditana currat,* | *qui moret in varios brachia vulsa modos.* 178 25-28 (in an invitation to a frugal meal) *ne de Gadibus improbia puellae vibrabant sine fine prurientes* | *lascivos docili trahere lumbos.* xiv 203. Quintil. i 2 § 8 complaining of the corruption of children: a home-comme convivium obscenis canticis strepit, postquam dictu spectantur. cf. Savar. on Sidon. ep. i 2 fin. p. 20. Pers. ep. i 15 § 2 3 *audimus comandas vel lectorem vel lyristen vel, quae non liberulus, canas,* at *tu apud nescio quem ostrea, vulvas, carnos, Gaditana educisti.* O. Jahn in Sitzungsber. der sächs. Akad. Leipz. 1851 168 seq. (For the quantity (n) L. Müller de re metr. 367 compares Antipollanus, Macellianus, Tauromentanus, Tomitanus, Tullianus). Forbiger i² 220. Marquardt v (1) 64. 157. Friedländer iii 248, 269. Macrobi. Sat. iii 14-n 10 § 4 speaks of the practice as *antiquior de vulva, Horo qui antiquitatem nobis obicit, ante cuius trichium* — *de saltatorem vel saltatorem te vidisse naministi?* Plut. qu. conv. vii 14 § 4 speaking of the class of mimes called *παίγνια*, which respectable masters would not allow the boys that carry their shoes to

witness: οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ καὶ γυναικῶν συγκατακειμένων καὶ παίδων ἀνέβων ἐπιδείκνυνται μιμήματα πραγμάτων καὶ λόγων, ἃ πάσης μέθης παραχωδέστερον τὰς ψυχὰς διατίθουσιν. Tert. apol. 39 lin. speaks of the purity of Christian feasts. Clem. Al. paed. ii 7 § 53 sights and sounds at feasts corrupt the young. Clergy ordered to withdraw from feasts before the performers began conc. Laod. c. 54 πρὸ τοῦ εἰσέρχεσθαι τοὺς θυμεικοὺς. conc. Trull. 24. paenitentiale Rom. v 2. Hieron. c. Helvid. 20 ubi tympana sonant, tibia clamat, lyra garrat, cymbalum concerepat, quis ibi Dei timor?... ingrediuntur expositae libidinum victimae et tenuitate vestium oculae impudicis oculis ingeruntur. his infelix uxor aut laetatur et perit; aut offunditur et maritus in iurgia concitatur.

164 Apul. met. ii 7. Arnob. ii 42 Hildebrand. Macrobian. Sat. ii 1 § 5.

433 of the wife bibit et conet. ergo maritus | nauseat atque oculis bilem substringit opertis.

166 Varro Agatho fr. 6 Bücheler *virgo de concilio abluatur ideo quod maioris nostri virginis acerbae auris veneris vocabulis iuvini noluerunt.* comm. on Nep. praef. § 6 many things are becoming in our code of manners which are unseen among the Greeks; *quoniam enim Romanorum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium?*

168 URTICAE ii 127 128 unde | haec tetigit, Gradire, tuos urtica r. poles? anthol. Pal. xii 124 56 ἄλλοτε μειδῶν, ὅτε δ' οὐ φίλος ἄρα μελισσέων | ἐσμοῦ καὶ κνίδης καὶ πυρὸς ἠψάμεθα.

169 ALTERIUS SEXUS as opposed to the *dives* vi 253 254. Markland *voluptas* (videndi) *ibid* (voluptas).

EXTENDITUR vi 129.

170 vi 64.

309—319. Pers. i 20 21. Lucian Nigrin. 15 16.

171 CAPIT x 148 n. Plin. xii § 54 *quod in tantum saginato, ut pauperis mensa non capiat.* Quintil. decl. 382 p. 780 n. *non est humilis pectoris libertatem publicam capere.*

172 TESTARUM CREPITUS *castantis* Aristoph. ran. 1305 1306 schol. ποῦ 'στιν ἡ τοῖς ὀστράκοις | αὕτη κροτοῦσα. S. Hiero (Maer. iii 14—ii 10 § 7) complains that he saw in a dancing school *peritum bullatum* cum crotalis saltare, *quam saltationem impudicus servilis honeste saltare non posset.* cf. §§ 4. 8. Cic. p. Mur. § 13. Ath. 636^b Πλάτωνος φησὶ εἰσθῆναι τὰς ἀντὶ τῆς λύρας κογχύλια καὶ ὀστράκα τῶν ἁγίων ἑρμῆθιον ἡχῶν τὰ ἀποτελεῖν τοῖς ὀρχουμένοις. Mart. vi 71 1 2 *edere lascivos ad Baetica crismata gestus et Gaditanis ludere docta modis.* Her skill bewitched her sometime master 6 *condidit oreillum, nunc redimit dominam.* Stat. s. i 6 23 *illuc cymbala tinnulaeque Gades.* Gifford 'small oblong pieces of polished wood or bone, which the dancers held between their fingers, and clashed in measure, with inconceivable agility and address.... I have heard them often.' Rich s. vv. *crotalum. crismata.* Verg. cop. 2.

NUDUM vi 122. Tac. xv 37 Lipsius. Petron. 7 Wouwer.

DCass. LXXIX 13 § 3.

OLIDO STANS FORNICE vi 132.

Hor. i 2 30 *olente in fornice stantem.* Sen. contr. i 2 § 21 *redollet adhuc fuliginem forniciis.* Prud. c. Symm. ii 836 *spurcam redolenti in fornice cellam.*

STANS Cic. Verr. ii § 154 *huius fornix in foro Syracensis est, in quo nudus filius stat.* cf. iv § 143.

173 FORNICE iii 156. x 239. Sen. vit. beat. 7 § 3 *voluptas humile, servile, inbecillum, caducum, cuius statio ac domicilium fornices et popinae sunt.*

175 LACEDAEMONIUM cf. xiv 89 n. Strabo 367. Varro *ταφή Μενίππου* fr. 18 *λιθόστρωτα pavimenta et parietes incrustatos.* Simplicity of Augustus Suet. 72 *sine marmore ullo aut insigni pavimento conclavia.*

When Simon Dionysios' steward, a Phrygian, showed Aristippos his master's costly palace DL. II § 75 *παραλαίους οίκους καὶ λιθοσπρώτους*, Arist. *ἀριστοκράτους πλούτου το ὄλον*, and when he was angry said: 'I had no more fitting place.' Plin. XXVI § 55 *non autem omnia in lapidinis sumptibus, sed multa et sub terra parva, pretiosissimi quidem generis, sunt Lacedaemonium viride conctisque hilarius*. Stat. s. I 2 148 149 *hic domo Lacedonum, sicut erat*. The stone of mount Taenarus was much valued Prop. IV. III 29 *quod non Taenariis domus est mihi fulta lapideis*. Strabo 367 there are old quarries of costly stone in Taenarus, and some have lately opened a large mine in Taygetus, *χορηγὸν ἔχοντες τὸν τὰν Πάριον πλῆθος*. Plin. ib. § 135 *sunt et nigri [lapides] quorum adfectatus erat in marmora, sicut Taenarius*. Meurs. miscell. L. II. II 18. Prudent. c. Symm. II 247. Lamprid. Heliog. 24 *stravit et axes Lacedaemoniis de porphyreosis plateis in Palatio, quas Antoninianus vocavit*. Bursian Geogr. v. Griechenl. II 106. Hertzberg Geogr. Griechenl. I 515. II 207, with Curtius Peloponn. there cited. Müller Archæologie §§ 268. 309. Marquardt v (2) 221 n. 2002. Mart. I 55 5

PYTISMAE Ter. haut. 48 49 *pytissimum vino mihī* | *quid vini absumpsit*, where Gron. 'pytissare recte significatur a vet. schol. pastare et quasi cum quadam probatione exspuere, utni super vini probatur. quod hodieque facere solent, qui vinum probant. est a Graecis, quibus *οἶνος περιζῆν* [connected with *πῖνω* etym. *πιῖναι*] est crasse ore reicere. Hinc ap. Iuv. *pytisma*, pro illo nempe vino, quod ex ore reicitur. *qui Lac. &c. i.e.* homo dives, qui non vulgari edebat, sed ex marmore Laconico factum, reiciendo isto vino, cum *pytissaret*, lubricum facit.' Seeliger on Manil. pp. 454 455 first gave this explanation: 'nostrum pavementum plebeium est. itaque nos pavementum plebeium pytismate lubricamus, non autem pavementum Lacedaemonium... Alexis (Ath. 124^a) καὶ τὸν μὲν ὀξὺν οἶνον ἐκπυρίζομεν. Aristoteles (Ath. 234^b) διαπυριζοῖσθαι οἶνον δὲ τοιοῦτον χαμαί.' Vitruv. VII 4 § 5 *ita conviciis eorum et quod poculis et pytismatis effunditur, simul sapit siccissitque*. Hor. c. II 14 26 27 *mero tinget pavementum superbo*. Cic. Phil. II 1 105 *natabant pavimenta vino, mudebant parietes*. id. pro Gallio ap. Aquil. Rom. § 2 *Ruhnen humus erat lutulenta vino*. Petron. 38 *Teum*. Plin. XIV § 146 of Novellius Torquatus *optima fide non respirare in hauriendo nec expalisse nihilque ad elidendum in pavimenta sonum ex vino reliquisse, diligenti scito legum contra Ausonii fallaciam*. Salvian. adv.avar. 6 fin. *natant tricliniorum redundantes pavimenta vino, Fabrum nobili lutum faciunt*. Iuv. seems to recast the Greek fashion (commonly spoken of as an excess) with its Greek name, not less than the Greek marbles.

ORBEM the floor schol. 'qui exspuit supra marmor Lacedaemonium, quo electum est pavementum.' Tibull. III 3 16 *marmore-naque solium*. Luc. 2 114 115 *me domus crustata domus sectisque orbet marmoribus*. Sen. ep. 16 § 8 *eo d-liciarum opumque [fortuna] jacebat, et totam marmoribus abscondas. non tantum habere tibi domat, sed calvare diuites*. ib. 86 § 6 *pauper sibi videtur ac sordidus, qui parietes nigros et pictos orbibus refulserunt; nisi Alexandrina marmora Numidicis crustis distincta sint*. ib. 90 § 25 *quid loquar auriferam, quibus tecta, quibus domus fulgent?* ib. 114 § 9 *ut parietes olivaceo tecto marmorebus fulgeant, et tecta carientur auro, et tectis marmorebus pavementorum coq. ad at nitor*. id. ben. IV 6 § 2. VII 20 § 2. de ira III 35 § 5. Plin. XXVI §§ 11—58. Marquardt v (2) 226. Gallus II² 247.

176 III in the house of the rich, paved with

Laconian marble.

ALEA 132 n. i 88—92 n. viii 10. xiv 4 5 n. Cic. Catil. 2 § 23 in his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudique. id. off. i § 150 Beier. Phil. ii § 56 Abram. Publil. Syr. 33 Spenz. aleator quanto in arte est potior, tanto est nequior. Hor. e. iii 21 58 vetita legibus alea. ep. i 21 18 Obbar. Ov. tr. ii 471—4. Sen. cons. ad Polyb. 17 § 4 Caligula was playing at dice in his Alban villa during his sister Drusilla's funeral. id. ben. vii 16 § 3. Suet. Claud. 5 in the days of Tiberius ex contubernio sordidissimorum hominum super veterem scinitiae notam christatis quoque et aleae infamiam subiit. ib. 33. id. Aug. 70 71. Cal. 41. Dom. 21. Mari. xiv 13 nec timet aedilem nota spectare fritillo. id. iv 14 7—9. v 84 3 sq. Lucian Saturnal. 4. Chrysost. hom. 12 in 1 Cor. p. 103*. Amm. xxviii 4 § 21 some scouting the name aleatores, wish to be called tesseraarii; the difference is like that between fures and latrones; yet it must be confessed that, while all other friendships are lukewarm at Rome, alariæ solas, quasi gloriosis quotiescunque sudoribus, sociales sunt et adiectu nimia firmitate plenas causare. See [Cypri.] de aleatoribus (ii 92 104 Harteb.) the title of aleatoribus in the dig. xi 5 and cod. (iii 43, where the bishops are charged to enforce the law). Friedländer i⁴ 404 405. Forbiger i² 221—3. Marquardt v (2) 426—33.

177 THREE 1 n. ii 63. Sen. ep. 87 § 23 sacrilegium, factum, adulterium inter bona haberi propterea perscrutamus. quam multi facto non erubescunt, quam multi adulterio gloriantur! nam sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur.

178 FACIUNT Munro on Lucr. iii 736 reads faciant with P.

179 cf. Plin. cited 162 n. DABUNT Mühlmann s. v. col. 499 cites exx. of dare canam, penulum, epulum, munus. Suet. Tib. 7, Capitol. Maximini 2, Vopisc. Carin. 19 have dare ludos.

180 CONDITOR ILLIADIS Ars. i. vii. 4 46. A lector was employed to read during meals v 157 n. vi 134—7 illa tamen gravior, quae cum discumbere coepit, laudat Vergilianæ, perituræ ignoscit Elissæ, committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem [atque alia parte in trutina suspendit] Homerum. Cic. Att. i 12 § 3. fam. v 9 § 2 anagnostes. Orelli inser. 2846 lectrix. Sen. ep. 61 § 2. Suet. Aug. 74 fin. acroamata. Stat. s. ii 1 117—9 a delicatæ reciting Il. and Od. Varro in Gell. xiii 11 § 5 in convivio legi non cania debent, sed ea potissimum, quae simul sint σωφελῆ et delectent. id. xviii 5 an Ennianista reading the annals of Ennius in the theatre of Puteoli. xix 9 in a feast given by a wealthy knight from Asia, the Spanish rhetorician Antonius Iulianus desideravit exhiberi, quos habere eam adolescentem seibat, scitissimos utriusque sexus qui canerent voce et qui psallerent. They sang some pieces of Anacreon and Sappho and later poets. Some Greeks challenged Iulianus to match these fluentes carminum delicias from Latin authors. On which he voce admodum quam suavi versus cecinit Valeri Aeditui, veteris poetæ, Porcii Licini et Q. Catuli. Martial's verses were read iv 82. Nep. Att. 14 § 1 nemo in convivio eius aliud acroama auditur quam anagnosten; quod nos quidem iucundissimum arbitramur: neque umquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum cenatum est, ut non minus animo quam ventre convivæ delectarentur. Plin. ep. i 15 § 2 (supra 162 n.). id. iii 1 of Sparinna (77 years of age): he listened to reading while walking and sitting §§ 4 5; while waiting for dinner § 8; § 9 frequenter comoedis cena distinguitur, ut voluptates quoque studiis condiantur. vi 31 § 13 a dinner at Trajan's plain, si principem cogitares. interdum acroamata audiebamus. v 19 § 3 of his

freedman *Zoanius* *ars quidem eius et quasi inscriptio comoedus, in qua plurimum boni. non proauntiat acriter, sapienter, apte, decenter etiam; utitur et cithara perite, ultra quae comoedo necesse est. idem tam comode orationes et historias et carmina legit, ut hoc solum didicisse credamus.* *ib.* viii 1 § 2 *Euclidius... lector, illa seria nostra, ille deliciae... quia libellus meus sic legit, sic amabit? quem aures meae sic sepe audiunt.* viii 1 § 3. ix 17 § 3 *quam multi, cum lector aut lyristes aut comoedi societatis est, calcos possunt aut non minore cum taedio recubant. parum taedia (sic enim appellat) prodigia perpassus es!* *ib.* ep. 34 *hearing that he reads poems ill, he has resolved to employ his freedman, and asks Sthenonius whether he should sit by *deixus* et *mutus* et *similis otioso*, or rather (as Sthenon did) accompany the reader *murmure oculis manu*. But alas puto me non minus male saltare quam legere. *ib.* ep. 36 § 4 *congrui mihi, si cum uoce vel paucis, liber legitur.* Sen. cons. ad Polyb. 8 § 2 sends the emperor's freedman to H. and V. to seek comfort in the loss of his brother: *tunc Homerus et Vergilius tam bene de genere latini meriti, quam tu et de omnibus et de illis meruisti, quos pluribus notis percolasti quam scriperant, multum tecum morentur.* *Burm. anthol.* iv 260 11–14 n. epitaph on a reader of Homer: *quondam ep. Hieronitarti monumenta canore | doctus cygneis enumerare modis. | doctus Maconio spirantia carmina versu | dicere, Caesareo carmina nata loco.* *ib.* 344 6 on a boy of ten: *legi pia carmina Homerii.* *ib.* 346 1 2 (*ocelli inser.* 1200) *grammaticus lectorque fui, sed lector carum suum, incorrupto qui placere sono.* Calvisius Sabinus had a slave who knew *Homer* by heart, another who knew *Hesiod*, nine others who knew each one of the lyric poets: as such slaves were not to be bought (*Sen. ep.* 27 § 6) *faciendus locavit.* *anth. Pal.* xi 141 against the grammarians who talk *Homerie criticism* ('shop') at dinner: *σήμερον ὅτ' ἔσθωμεν ἀπὸρ ἀπὸρ ἀπὸρ.* *Lucian adv. ind.* 7 from a book written on purple vellum, with *ambilius* of gold, the ignorant owner of a fine library reads and murders the author by his barbarisms, so that the very parasites who applaud him laugh at him in their sleeves. *Philostr. epist.* ii 10 p. 1 2. *Gell.* ii 22 § 1 2 *apud mensam Favorini in convivio transacturi legi solitum erat aut vetus carmen melici poetae aut historiae partim Graecae linguae aliis Latinae. legebatur ergo ibi tunc in oreis. Iustus 'Nippe' ventus quousitumque est, quis hic ventus.* *ib.* iii 19 § 1. xix 7 § 2. *Ath.* 696^b *ὡς ἄδοντος ἐν τοῖς συσσίτιοις ὀσνήσαι εἰς τὴν ἑσπερίαν τράπεζαν.* *Marguardt v* (1) 156, 348. *Friedländer* i⁴ 416 417. *Paulsch vita Caeli magni* 24 p. 530 *Jaffé* inter caenandum aut aliquod autem aut lectorem audiebat. *legebantur ei historiae et antiquorum res gestae; also Aug. esp. the civ. Dei.* It was the *minutiae* rule and is enjoined in college statutes: it was the practice at the Board of James I. and of lord keeper Williams. *Card. Wiseman* in the *English edition* of *Reine* chose *Walter Scott's* novels for the purpose (*see* *Two Lives* of N. *Forster* *Cambr.* 1855 41. *Bayle* s.v. *Berenger* note A. *Becker Gallus* iii³ 125. iii³ 261).*

181 vii 227 n.

So *Trop.* iii. iii 33 65 66 *cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Graei: | nescio quid minus noverit Ilia.* *Maerob.* v 12 § 1 (which book contains a comparison of V.'s translation with the originals in H. see *Jan's* ind. *Ilia* *Maerob.* p. 656) *in quibusdam pariter splendit amborum est.* *Quintil.* i 1 1 5 *et apud illi* *Homerus, sed apud eos Vergilius auspiciatissimum debet existeret, omnium eius generis poetarum, Graecorum nostrorumque, haud dubie ei proximus.* *Ov. a. a.* iii 337 338. *reus* 396. *amer.* i 15 25. *anthol. Lat.* *Meyer* 251–6. 288. For modern

writers cf. Pauly vi 2655 seq.

182 QUID REFERT, TALES VERSUS QUA VOCE LEGANTUR? cf. the question of Pliny the elder Plin. ep. iii 5 §§ 11 12 *super hanc [cenam] liber legebatur, adnotabatur. et quidem cursim. memini quendam ex amicis, cum lector quaedam perperam pronuntiasset, revocasse et repeti cogisse, huic arunculum meum dixisse 'intellexeras nempe?' cum ille adnuisset, 'cur ergo revocabas? decem amplius versus hac tua interpellatione perdidimus.'* As Iuv. here, so Pers. (i 96 seq. cf. 30 seq.) contrasts poems which need a skilful reader to make them endurable, with Virgil's which have an intrinsic merit of their own (supra vii 82 n.).

183—192 Give yourself a welcome holiday for once; put off at my door all thought of the money-market, all pangs of jealousy; forget the glaring tokens of your disgrace, your wife's long absence and late returns, her disordered hair, ruffled attire, and tingling ears; dismiss home troubles, losses by waste or breakage; last, not least, ingratitude of friends.

Munro on Lucr. v 1091.

187 TACITO I 55—57. VI 206 seq. 433.

188 SUSPECTIS x 208 n.

MULTICIA II 66. 76 seq. VIII 101 n. Sen. ben.

VII 9 § 5. Tert. pall. 4 *endromidis* (III 103 n.) *solvem aliqua multicia synthesi extrusit* (i.e. has driven out the thick, coarse *endromis* by the light *synthesis*). *Multicia* soft Coan robes.

RUGIS Macr. III 13=II 9 §§ 4 5 of *Hortensius fuit...vestitu ad munditiam curioso et, ut bene amictus irat, faciem in speculo querebat, ubi se intuens togam corpori sic applicabat, ut rugas non forte sed industria locatus artificis nodus astringeret...capitulum putavit, quod in umero suo locum ruga mutasset.* Plin. xxxv § 56. Tert. pall. 5 pr.

189 VEXATASQUE COMAS ET VULTUM AUREMQUE CALENTIEM Prop. v=iv 5 31 32 *si tibi forte comas vexaverit utilis ira, | postmodo mercata pace premendus erit.* Suet. Aug. 69 Antonius spread the scandal *feminam consularem e triclinio viro coram in cubiculum abductam, rursus in convivium rubentibus auriculis incomptiore capillo reductam.* id. Cal. 36. Theokr. II 140.

193—202 Meanwhile the crowded benches pay their devotions to the Idaean festival of the Great Mother's 'towel'; the praetor, ruined by the horses, sits in triumphal state, and (without offence to the countless and overgrown populace be it said) all Rome now finds place in the Circus; hark, a shout strikes on my ear, from which I gather the victory of the green 'rag.' For if it lost, you would see this city plunged in trouble and bewilderment, as when Hannibal at Cannae defeated our consuls. Such sights are for youths whom noise, bold wagers and gay company befit. On the circus and the shows see x 81 n. the exhaustive collections of Panvinus and Bulengerus (Graev. thes. ix). Friedländer in Marquardt iv 490—523. Sittenges. II³ 263—330. anthol. Pal. xvi 335—387 (on the statues of drivers in the hippodrome at Constantinople).

193 MEGALESIACAE VI 69. Shortly after the *Mater magna* (μεγάλη θεός) had been brought to Rome (B.C. 204 III 137 n.), the *Megalesia* were established in her honour (prid. Id. Apr. Liv. xxix 14: prid. Non. Apr. Ov. f. iv 179 seq.). Cic. harusp. resp. § 24. Spart. Caracall. 8. These games, originally aedilician, are spoken of as praetorian under the empire also by DII. II 19. Mart. x 41 you divorce your husband; why? *dicam ego, praetor erat. | constatura fuit Megalensis purpura centum | milibus, ut nimium munera parca dares. | et populare sacrum bis milia dena tulisset. | discidium non est hoc, Procleia; lucrum est.* Preller röm. Myth¹. 448—451. They were the first games in the new year, and

therefore the crowd would be greater.

SPECTACULA =

spectatores. cf. XIV 24 n. *curia, theatrum*, 'gallery,' 'pit,' boxes.'

MAPPA. cf. 198 panni. Quintil. I 5 § 57 *mappam circo quoque natiatum nomen, Panni sibi vindicant*. Hence *map*, *napkin*, *napery*. The consul or praetor, by dropping a napkin, gave the signal for starting. Suet. Nero 22 *universorum se oculis in circo maximo praebuit, aliquo loco mittente mappam, unde magistratus solent*. Mart. XII 29 9 *creatus praetor cum vellet mittere mappam*. Tert. spect. 16 *aspice populum ad spectaculum iam cum furore venientem, iam tumultuosum, iam caecum, iam de sponsonibus concitatum, tardus est illi praetor, super eundi in iram eius cum sortibus volutantur, dehinc ad signum atque pendunt: unius dementiae una vox est... 'misit,' dicunt, et nuntiant incertum quod simul ab omnibus visum est. teneo testimonium caecitatis; non vident quid sit; mappam missam putant; sed est diaboli ab alto praecipitanti figura*. id. adv. Val. 36 *mappa, quod aiunt, missa*. Novell. ex l. I. v. VIII 40 § 2. XLV 1 §§ 6 7. DCass. LIX 7. Cedren. hist. comp. I 297 Bonn. Friedländer in Marquardt IV 503. The *mappa* (dropt from a balcony over the main entrance) may be seen in Guhl und Koser fig. 486 n° 325. Rich. The consular diptych of Flavius Theodorus Philoxenus (A.D. 525 in Gori thes. Flor. 1759 tab. 15) has a *mappa*. Eunius in Cic. de divin. I § 107 *expectant veluti, consul quom mittere signum, vult, omnes aridi spectant ad carceris oras, | quam mox emittat pectus et paucibus currus*. Varr. I. I. v § 153. 194 IDAEUM III 138.

SIMILIS TRIUMPHO PRAETOR x 36—46 n. cf. vit. Gallieni 8, where Gall. celebrates his *decennia*. The senate in toga, the knights, the soldiers clad in white, *omni populo praecunte* with almost all the slaves, and women bearing tapers and lamps, march to the Capitol; 100 white oxen with gilt yokes and silk *dorsualia* of many colours, 200 white lambs, ten elephants, 1200 gladiators *pompabiliter ornati cum auratis vestibus matronarum*, 200 *mansuetae ferae diversi generis ornatu quam maximo affectae*, cheers and clapping along the route, *ipse medius cum picta toga et tunica palmata inter patres, ut dicimus omnibus sacerdotibus praetextatis Capitolium petit*, 500 gilt spears on either side, 100 standards; standards of the *collegia*, of the temples and of all the legions; *gentes simulatae, ut Gothi Sarmatae Franci Persae*. DCass. LIV 2 n. 22 the direction of the games was made over to the praetors. Mommsen Staatr. I² 397, II² 227. Serv. Aen. IV 543 *qui... triumphat, alibi equis utitur quattuor et senatu praecunte in Capitolio de tauris cursum*. For the expression cf. Liv. IV 33 § 3 *dictator... praelium cum ipse in dextrum cornu, quod, incendio similis quam proelio, terribiter coarctat flammis*. ib. XXVIII 9 § 15 *iret alter consul sublimis curra multilingis, si vellet, equis; uno equo per urbem verum triumphum vehi*.

195 PRAEDA CAVALLORUM PRAETOR 59 n. Gron. obs. IV 24 'qui in comparandis et instruendis ad munus equis, munere denique ipso sub vana specie honoris concumit inquit. Theon progymn. 6 Διομήδης δὲ Θράξ εἰς ἵππο-τροφίᾳ ἐξοικισθεὶς ἐνέχθη ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶ ἵππων ἀπολωλέναι. cf. Palaeph. 4.' Suet. Nero 5 his father Ch. Domitian was such a swindler *ut... in praetura mercede palmarum aurigarios fraudaverit*. Vopise. Aurelian 15 *we have seen charioters receive not prizes (praemia) but estates (patrimonia), cum darentur tunicae subericae lineae paragaudae, darentur item equi ingemiscuntibus frangi hominibus, factum est enim, ut iam divitiarum sit non hominum consulatus, quia utique si virtutibus defuit, editorem spoliaré non debet*. DCass. LX 27 § 2. dig. VII 8

12 § 4 (horses hired). The treasures left by Tiberius wasted on shows by Caligula in less than two years DCass. LIX 2 §§ 5 6. 5 §§ 2—5. Mart. iv 67. v 25 9 10. Plin. paneg. 95 in *practura modestiae*. A lively picture of the formidable correspondence required to furnish the games in Symm. ep. ix 12. 15. 18—25. Friedländer in Marquardt iv 485 486.

PRAEDA PRAETOR ARATOR act. II 1164 *praedo venis, sed praeda iacet*. Martian. Cap. v § 232 *paronomasia* [x 122 n.] *levis immutatio verbi ac nominis, id est, cum syllaba aut littera mutata diversa significat, ut si dicas: praetor est vel potius praedo*. Diomed. II p. 441. Cic. Verr. I § 131 *pupillos et pupillas certissimam praedam esse praetoribus*. ib. v § 63 *naves inanes, quae praedam praetori, non quae praedonibus metum adferrent*.

PACE LICET SI DICERE PLEBIS Quintil. I 6 § 8 *pace dicere hominis crudissimi liceat*. Plin. XXXIV § 108 *haec omnia medici, quod pace eorum dixisse liceat, ignorant*. Tibull. II 5 105. Ov. am. II 2 60 *pace loquar Veneris, tu dea melior eris*. Petron. 2 *pace vestra liceat dixisse, primi omnium eloquentiam perdidistis*. Cic. Arat. 417.

196 IMMENSAE Stat. s. I 2 232 *et pars immensae gaudet celebrissima Romae*. Friedländer I⁴ 19. 51—63 at the beginning of the empire the population amounted to a million, and grew to two million or more. Ios. b. I. VII 5 § 3 at the triumph of Titus none remained at home *τῆς ἀμέτρον πληθούς ἐν τῇ πόλει*.

Some suppose that a verse has here fallen out, but *immensae nimiaeque* shew that the next verse might offend the overgrown populace: 'all Rome is here,' puts a definite limit to the unlimited, counts the countless. Congreve: 'if I may be allow'd, | without offence to such a numerous crowd, | to say all Rome.' Chrys. de Anna serm. 4 (IV 730⁴) *ὅταν πᾶσα ἡ πόλις πρὸς τὸν ἱππόδρομον μεταστῇ, καὶ οἰκίαι καὶ ἀγοραὶ εἰς τὴν παράνομον θεωρίαν κενωθῶσιν ἐκείνῃ*. A sermon de consubstantiali 7 (I 501^b) begins *πάντων ἱπποδρομαίαι καὶ πάλιν ὁ σύλλογος ἡεὶν ἐλάττων γέγονε*. id. in illud, vidi Dominum, hom. 3 § 2 (VI 113⁴) *οὐχ ὅρας τοὺς ἡμιόχους, οἱ τῆς πόλεως ἀπάσης ἔνω καθήμεναι ἐν ταῖς τῶν ἱππῶν ἀμίλλαις, ἅπαν τοῦ σταδίου παρατρέχοντες τὸ μέρος, ἐκεῖ φιλονεικοῦσι τὰ τῶν ἀντιπαλῶν ἄρματα καταστρέφειν, ἐνθα ἂν ἴδωσι τὸν βασιλέα καθήμενον*;

197 CIRCUS 53 n. Sen. ir. II 7 § 5 *circum, in quo maximam sui partem populus ostendit*. Ov. a. a. I 136 *multa capax populi commodi circus habet*. Quintil. XII 1 § 6 *dati spectaculis dies multum studiis auferunt*. Luc. Nigr. 29 the jostling and the Circus and the pictures of jockeys and the names of the horses and the discussions about them in the streets: *πολλὴ γὰρ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἡ ἱππομανία* and it has seized on many men of good repute. Tac. XIII 54 *intravere Pompeii theatrum, quo magnitudinem populi viderent*. On the days of the games Augustus (Suet. 43) *custodes in urbe disposuit, ne raritate remanentium grassatoribus obnoxia esset*.

FRAGOR VIII 59 n. Sen. ep. 83 § 7 *ecce circensium obstrepat clamor. subita aliqua et universa voce feriuntur aures meae*. Auson. idyll. 17 10 11. Nannatian. I 201—4 *saepius attonitae resonant circensibus aures, | nuntiat accensus plenus theatra favor. | pulsato notae redduntur ab aethere voces, | vel quia perveniunt vel quia jingit amor*. Epiktet. man. 33 § 2 'speak seldom, and in few words; when occasion demands it, speak, but not on trivial matters, not of sword plays, nor of horse races, nor of athletes.' It was a safe topic Mart. x 48 21—24 *accedunt sine felle ioci nec mane timenda | libertas et nil quod tacuisse velis. | de prasino conviva meus venetique loquatur, | nec faciunt quemquam pocula nostra reum*. Sil. XVI 313—457

Drakouh, a very lively picture e.g. 320—325 *tollitur in caelum furiali turbine clamor, | pronique ac similes certantibus ore sequuntur | quisque suos currus nunquam volantibus idem | voce loquuntur equis: quatitur certamine circus | certantum et nulli mentem non abstulit ardor. | instant praecipites et equos clamore gubernant.* Casaubon on Vopise. Aurel. 48. Symm. ep. x 29. Prudent. hamartig. 361 *vesania fervida circi.* Tert. spect. 23 *an Deo placebit auriga ille tot animarum inquietator, tot furiarum minister...coloratus ut leo?* Philo (de provid. ii § 103 fin.) had seen men in a frenzy throw themselves under the wheels of the chariots. Chrysost. in gen. hom. 5 (iv 39^b). hom. 6 (41^a) *οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἵππους τρέχοντας ἑστίω ἰδεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κραυγῶν καὶ βλασφημιῶν καὶ μετὰ ἀκαίρων ἔστιν ἀκούσαι λόγων καὶ γυναῖκας ἡταιρηκίας εἰς τὸ μέσον παραστας ἰδεῖν καὶ νέους πρὸς τῶν γυναικῶν ἀπαλότῃα ἑαυτοὺς ἐκδιδόντας.* ib. 42^a. id. de Lazaro 7 (i 790^{ab}), when I preach against the circus, I see men clap my words, and then again run to the hippodrome, καὶ μετὰ τοῖς κρότους ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡνίοχους ἐπιδεκνυμένους καὶ ἀκάθεκτον τὴν ψυχάν, καὶ μετὰ πολλοῦ τοῦ τῶνον συντρέχοντας καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους πολλάκις ἐσπληνταμένους καὶ λέγοντας, ὅτι ὁ μὲν τῶν ἵππων οὐ καλῶς ἔδραμεν, ὁ δὲ ὑπερκαύσθης κατέπεσεν, καὶ ὁ μὲν τούτῳ τῷ ἡνίοχῳ ἑαυτὸν προσνέμει, ὁ δὲ τῷ ἑτέρῳ. It is a Satanic spectacle 791^c. 793^a. ad pop. Antioch. hom. 15 (ii 157^b) the spectacle of the horse-races has often led to battles, revilings, blows, insults, lasting feuds. cf. 651^a the insatiable passion of those who sit amaze for the horse-race. Friedländer ii³ 266—274 (acclamations, petitions, hooting, political demonstrations). 321. 329 330. Vif. Gall. 9 Gallienus, when Rome was murmuring at his neglect of his father's memory, took no heed *obstupescendo voluptatibus corde, sed ab his qui circum erant, requirebat 'aequid habemus in prandio? equae voluptates paratae sunt? et 'qualis eras erit cena qualesque circenses?'* cf. Iav. x 81, when the people, once *rerum domini*, care only for the same 'two things' *panem et circenses*.

198 x 81 n. [Cypr.] spect. 5 *quam vana sunt ipsa certamina, lites in coloribus, contentiones in cursibus, favores in honoribus, gaudere quod equus velocior fuerit, maerere quod pigrior.* Four chariots generally contended, the drivers being distinguished by four colours. Siden. c. 23 323 324 (where is a full description of the race) *micant colores, | albus vel venetus virens rubensque.* The *factiones* also *periti, populi, μέρη, δῆμοι*: the members *δημοταί* or *ὁ λαός*, not named by any writer of the republic. The earliest trace is a notice (Ilin. vii § 186) from the *acta* of Felix a driver of the red faction, on whose pyre one of his partisans threw himself (*copia odorum corruptum, addit the real faction*): this was shortly after the death of M. Lepidus (i.e. if the treasurer's father, cir. b.c. 77). Cic. Verg. VM. etc. derive the names of the Circus from the rape of the Sabine women; whence *Mabius*, the chariot. *Pasch.* *Cedrenus* etc. attribute the origin of these factions to Romulus (Schwaebl. i 471). Tert. spect. 9 *quadrigae productae nuda sunt aurigae coloribus idololatriae vestierunt. et ab initio duo colli fuerunt, albus et rubeus: albus hiemi ob nives candidas, russeus aestati ob solis ruborem voti erant. sed postea tam voluptate, quam superciliosa proceret, russeum alii Marti, alii album Zephyris consecraverunt: praesentiam vero terrae matri vel veri, venetum caelo et mari vel autumnno.* Isidor. xviii 41. Ov. amor. iii 2 78 *evolat admissis discolor agmen equis.* Mart. x 48. 53. xiv 131. anth. Pal. vi 368 1 *ὁ πρασινὸς πρασίνουσι κρανίσιοι αὐτὸν ἔδραμε.* The green faction (*prasina* from *πρασιν*, *leek*, *Lycus* mens. iv 25 *οἱ δὲ βίβιδες οἶον ἀνθρώποι· πρασίνους δὲ*

αὐτοὺς νῦν προσαγορεύουσι) was favoured by Caligula (DCass. LIX 14), Nero (id. LXIII 6 ἡρμήλατησε τὴν τε στολὴν τὴν πράσινον ἐνδεδυμένος καὶ τὸ κράνος τὸ ἡμιοχικὸν περικείμενος), Verus (Capitol. 4), Commodus (DCass. LXXII 17. LXXIII 4), Heliogabalus (id. LXXIX 14 § 1). Each party had its supporters among the spectators (id. LXXVIII 8), and the contests between the factions often ended in bloodshed (thus Apollonius of Tyana rebuking the Alexandrians Philostr. v 26 § 2 ὑπὲρ δ' ἵππων ἐνταῦθα γυμνά μὲν οὖν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ξίφη, βολαὶ δ' ἔτοιμοι λίθων. Again at Antioch in Caligula's days between blues and greens Makl. p. 244 Bonn. The most memorable instance is the Nika riot at Constantinople A.D. 532, well described by Gibbon, c. 40 2). See Chrysost. de Lazaro concio 7 (1790 seq.) against frequenters of the circus. Orelli inser. 2593 seq. Bulenger de circio 47—49. Panvin. i 10. Wilken über die Partheyen der Rennbahn Berlin 1829 4to. (Akad.) Alfr. Rambaud de Byzantino hippodromo et circensibus factionibus. Paris Franck 1870. CIL II 4315. EVENTUM Ann. XIV 6 § 26 est admodum mirum videre plebem innumeram mentibus ardore quodam infuso cum dimicationum curarum eventu pendente. haec similique memorabile nihil vel serius agi Romae permittunt. Plin. x § 71 Caccina, owner of some chariots, sent to his friends news of his victory by swallows inlito victoriae colore.

VIRIDIS Caligula was so devoted to this colour that he dined in the green stable Suet. Cal. 55. Nero's talk from his boyhood ran chiefly on the circensian games; lamenting among his schoolfellows an accident to a green charioteer, who was dragged on the ground, he was reproved by his *paedagogus*; on which (Suet. 22) *de Ilectore se loqui e mentitus est*. DCass. LXI 6 §§ 1—3. Mart. also cheered the Greens XI 33 *sarpinus ad palmam prasinus post fata Neronis* | *pervenit et victor praemia plura refert*. | *i nunc, livor edax, dic te cessasse Neroni*; | *vicit nimirum non Nero, sed prasinus*. cf. VI 46. Friedländer II³ 310. Galen x 478 K.

PANNI Plin. ep. ix 6 (see n. on 53) *si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla: nunc faveat panno, pannum amant, et si in ipso cursu mediisque certamine hic color illic, ille hic transferatur, studium favoreque transibit, et repente agitadores illos, equos illos, quos procul noscitant, quorum clamitant nomina, relinquent. tanta gratia, tanta auctoritas in una vilissima tunica*. Plin. XXXIII § 90.

199 si DEFICERET schol. 'si vinceretur prasinus.' Ann. XXVIII 4 § 29 *eisque templum et habitaculum et contio et cupitorum spes omnis circus est maximus*. § 30 *inter quos hi, qui ad satietatem vixerunt, potiores auctoritate longeva, per canos et rugas clamitant saepe, rem publicam stare non posse, si futura concertatione, quem quisque vindicat, carceribus non exsiluerit princeps*. § 31 *on the morning of the race before daybreak effusus omnes festinant praecipites ut velocitate currus ipsos antecant certaturos: super quorum eventu discissi votorum studiis anxii plurimi agunt pervigiles noctes*. Cassiod. var. III 51 *transit prasinus, pars populi maeret: praecedit venetus, et potior pars civitatis affligitur. nihil proficientes ferventer insultant, nihil patientes graviter vulnerantur, et ad inanes contentiones sic descenditur, tamquam de statu periclitantis patriae laboretur*.

200 CANNARUM IN PULVERE II 155. VII 163 n. x 165 n. Liv. XXII 43 §§ 10 11 *Hannibal castra posuerat aversa a Falturno vento, qui campis torridis siccitate nubes pulveris venit. id cum ipsis castris percommodum fuit, tum salutare praecipue erat, cum aciem dirigerent, ipsi aversi, terga tantum afflante vento, in occaecatum pulvere affuso hostem pugnaturi, etc.* ib. 46 § 9 *ventus* (Falturnum incolae regionis vocant)

adversus Hannibalis castris multo pulvere in ipsa ora volvendo prospectum ademit. Sil. ix 491. cf. Sen. n. q. v 16 § 4. Flor. i 22 = ii 6 § 16. Plut. Fab. 16 § 1. App. vii 20. On the Roman loss at Cannæ see Liv. ib. 49. 50 §§ 1 2 *pugna Cannensis, Aliensi cladi nobilitate par...strage exercitus præcipuus coarctaque.* On the panic at Rome ib. 53 (a plot formed by some nobles to desert Italy). 54 § 8 *numquam salva urbe tantum pavoris tumultusque intra moenia Romana fuit. itaque succumbam oneri neque aggrediar narrare, quæ edisserendo minora vero fecero.*

201 CONSULIBUS B.C. 216 L. Aemilius Paullus, who fell in the battle: C. Licentius Varro, who received the thanks of the senate for not having despaired of the state.

SPECTENT IUVENES
Chrys. de Anna serm. 1 (iv 730^b) ἀνθρωποι γεγηρακότες νέων ἀκμαζόντων ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς ἵκει τρέχουσι, τὴν πολλὰν κατασχυνόντες, τὴν ἡλικίαν παραδειγματίζοντες, τὸ γῆρας αὐτὸ καταγέλαστον ποιοῦντες. cf. 730^c—732^a.

202 SPONSIO Mart. xi 1 15 16 *cum sponsio fabulaeque iussu de Scorpio faciunt et Incitato.* Tertull. (supra 193 n.). Ov. a. a. i 167 168; even in the Il. (xxiii 485) a wager is laid on the issue of a race. Plin. xxxiii § 28 *consuetudo vulgi ad sponsiones etiamnum anulo valente.* Tranalchio's cook, being invited to take his place at table, Mart. 70 fin. *continuo Ephesus tragœdum coepit sponsione provocare, 'si prævius proximis circensibus primam palmam.'* Macrobi. Sat. ii 13—iii 17 §§ 15 16 *Cleopatra uxor, quæ rinci a Romanis nec luxuria dignaretur, sponsione provocavit insumere se posse in unam eorum sestertium centia. id mirum Antonio visum, nec moratus sponsione contendit, dignus sculna Munatio Planco qui tam honesti certaminis arbiter electus est.* cf. Plin. ix § 120.

CRITAE Tert. spect. 25 *pudicitium ediscet attonitus in mimos? immo in omni spectaculo nullum magis scandalum occurret, quam ipse ille mulierum et eorum accuratior cultus. ipsa consensio, ipsa in favoribus aut in pleris aut dissensio inter se de commercio scintillas libidinum conflabellant.*

ADSEDISSE cf. Hor. c. iv 1 29 seq. *nec opes...nec certare iuvat.*

PUELLAE Ov. amor. iii 2 65—82. a. a. i 135 seq. esp. *cuius equi veniant, facito studiosè requiras; | nec mora; quisquis erit, cui favet illa, fave.* tr. ii 283 284 *tollatur ceras? non lata licentia circi est: | hic sedet ignoto iuncta puella viro.* cf. the precautions of Augustus Suet. 41. Procop. bell. Pers. i 24.

203—8 let our wrinkled skin drink in spring's warm sun, and fly the [umbrous and formal] toga. Already, though it wants a full hour of noon, you may go to the bath, nor blush for the loss of a day. You could not live thus five days running, for even such delights pall. 'Tis sparing indulgence must give pleasures their zest.

203 *PERIT VERNUM CUTICULA SOLEM VII 105 n. 173 n. Mart. x 12 7 i proter et lutescens cute combibe soles.* Pers. iv 18 *assiduo curata cuticula sole.* ib. 33 *et unctus cesses et figas in cute solem.* Hor. ep. i 29 24 Oller. The Romans, esp. the elderly (hence Pers. v 179 *aprici cesses*) and men of leisure (Sen. brev. vit. 13 § 1 *persequi singulos locum est, quænam aut Latrunculi aut pila aut exequendi in sole corporis cura consumpere vitam* (Plin. cited 204 n.) or basked id. ep. iii 5 § 10 n. *siquid otii, iacebat in sole.* vi 16 § 5 *usus ille sole, vix frigida, gustaverat iocum studebatque*) in the sun after rubbing their bodies with oil. Cic. Att. xii 6 § 2 *pro isto asso sole, quo tu abbas es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctumque repetimus.* The process was called *insolatio*, *apricatio*, ἡλιωσις, and *solaria*

were appropriated to this use. Arn. i 9 *quid si sole aliquis torrere se suetus et adquirere corpori siccitatem...conqueratur frequentissimis nubilis incunditatem serenitatis ablatam? numquid ideo dicenda sunt nubila inimica obductione pendere, quia libidini non permittitur otiose rutilare se flammis et causas potionibus praeparare?* Ast on Plat. Phaedr. p. 262 seq.

BIBAT Quintil. xi 3 § 23

fuligo lucubrationum bibenda.

VERNUM the April

sun 193.

CONTRACTA shrunk, Iuv. being about

70 years of age.

CUTICULA the *i* is long also in

canicula, clavicula, craticula L. Müller de re metr. 353.

204 EFFUGIATQUE TOGAM III 172 n. *lunata nusquam pellis, et nusquam toga*, thus Mart. (i 49 31) recommends the life in his native Spain. So XII 18 17 *ignota est toga*. Spart. Hadr. 22 *senatores et equites Romanos semper in publico togatos esse iussit, nisi si a cena revertentur*. On public occasions, as in the circus, the toga was full dress Suet. Aug. 40 *negotium aedilibus dedit, ne quem posthac paterentur in foro circove nisi positis lacernis togatum consistere*. Lampr. Comm. 16 *contra consuetudinem paenulatos iussit spectatores, non togatos ad munus convenire*; this order (the *paenula* being dark and worn by mourners) passed for an omen of the emperor's death. Friedländer III 274.

BALNEA III 262 263. VI 419. Artemid.

i 64 *εἴτα δὲ λούονται μέλλοντες δειπνήσειν καὶ ἔστι νῦν τὸ βαλανεῖον οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ὁδὸς ἐπὶ τροφοῇ*. Cato bathed and supped as usual before his *nobile letum* App. b. c. ii 98. Apul. met. viii 29. x 15. The usual time of bathing was the eighth hour Mart. xi 52 3. Plin. ep. iii 1 § 8 *ubi hora balnei nuntiata est, est autem hieme nona, aestate octava, in sole, si caret vento, ambulat nudus*. Spartian. Hadr. 22 *ante octavam horam in publico neminem nisi agrum lavari passus est*. The tenth hour is also named as late Mart. iii 36 5. x 70 13. cf. VII 51 11. Some bathed at the sixth hour x. 48 1—4 *nuntiat octavam Phariae sua turba iuencae* | ...temperat haec thermas, nimios prior hora vapores | *lulat et immedico sexta Nerone calet*. Spartian. Pescenn. 3 a letter of Severus: *tribuni medio die lavant, pro tricliniis popinas habent, pro cubiculis meritoria. saltant, bibunt, cantant et mensuras conviviorum vocant hoc sine mensura potare*. Vitruv. v 10 § 1 *maxime tempus lavandi a meridiano ad vesperum est constitutum*. Tert. apol. 42 *non labor diluculo saturnalibus, ne et noctem et diem perdam, attamen labor honesta hora et salubri, quae mihi et calorem et sanguinem servet; rigere et pallere post lavacrum mortuus possum*. Here Iuv. proposes to bathe at once, though it wants a whole hour of noon Iuv. i 49 n. 143 n. Lips. exc. on Tac. xiv 2. Marquardt v (1) 277 278. Salm. on Vopisc. Florian. 6 (ii 631—4). Becker Gallus sc. 7 exc. 1.

205 FRONTE XIII 212. Pers. v 103 104 *exclamet Melicerta perisse* | *frontem de rebus*.

QUAMQUAM SUPERSIT

II 4 5. VI 88. 199. VII 15. x 34 n. XII 25. XIII 172. xv 30; so generally in Tac.

SOLIDA HORA Hor. c. i 1 20 *partem solido*

demere de die. See the lexx.

206 QUINQUE

DIEBUS Hor. s. i 3 16.

208 VOLUPTATES COMMENDAT

RARIOR USUS 'seasons,' 'enhances,' 'sets off.' Phaedr. ii pr. 7 a jest *re commendatur, non auctoris nomine*. Plin. ep. i 2 § 6 *sed sane blandiantur, dum per hoc mendacium nobis studia nostra commendent*. VII 3 § 3 *tempus est te revisere molestias nostras vel ob hoc solum, ne voluptates istae satietate languescant*. ix 5 § 1 *iustitiam tuam provincialibus multa humanitate commendas*. ib. 36 § 6 *quorum mihi*

XII

[Other satires in the form of letters vi 21. viii 1. xi 57. xiii 5. 23. xv 1.]

TO-DAY, Corvinus, I keep holy to the gods, who have delivered Catullus; nor, were my means equal to my affection, would I withhold the costliest offerings (1—16). For, after encountering all the perils of a storm, and cheerfully sacrificing his treasures to lighten the ship, he has reached in safety our new harbour (17—92). Wonder not then at my rejoicing, nor question its sincerity: he, for whom I raise so many altars, is no *orbis*, that a fortune-hunter should pay him court: even those who would offer their own children on the altar to propitiate the childless rich, would think any the smallest attention thrown away upon the father of three sons (93—130). With 1—92 cf. Catull. 9. Hor. c. i 36. ii 7. iii 14. Stat. s. ii 7. Mart. x 87. Gell. xix 9. With 93—130 Hor. s. ii 5. Luc. dial. mort. 5—9. Obbar on Hor. ep. i 1 78.

1—16 To-day, Corvinus, is sweeter to me than a birthday. To-day I perform the promised vow to the three gods of the Capitol, snow white lambs to Iuno and Minerva, to Iuppiter a calf just weaned; if my fortune were as my love, a fat bull from the Clitumnus should prove my gratitude for my friend's deliverance.

1 NATALI xi 84 n. Hor. c. iv 11 17 18 *iure sollemnis mihi sanctiorque | paene natali proprio*. Mart. ix 53. Censorin. 3 § 6. Aug. de beata vita § 6 *idibus Novembris mihi natalis dies erat: post tam tenue prandium, ut ab eo nihil ingeniorum impediretur* etc. Becker Gallus i³ 127 128. Serv. on cel. iii 76 *sane cum natalis apud maiores plenum fuerit, posteritas natalis dies dicere cepit: nam cum Hor. dixerit natales* (ep. ii 2 210), *Iuv. ait natali Corvine, die*. Cic. however (see Forcell.) uses *natalis dies*.

2 PROMISSA 115. xiii 233.

CAESPES 85. Ov. tr. v 5 9 *araque gramineo viridis de caespite fiat*. Tert. apol. 25 *prope fin. temeraria de caespite altaria*. Hor. c. i 19 13. iii 8 4. Luc. ix 983. Stat. s. i 4 131. Lact. vi 25 § 27 God requires an offering not of the man and the life; for which *neque verbenis opus est, neque fibris, neque caespitibus, quae sunt utique vanissima, sed iis, quae de intimo pectore proferantur*. Maxim. Taur. serm. 96 p. 655 (ed. 1784). Berthold de ara 6 (Graev. vi 273 274). Sil. xii 2. xvi 262.

3 NIVIAM Aen. iv 61 (cited 8 n.). White victims were offered to the gods

of heaven. Liv. xxvii 37 B.C. 207 the temple of Iuno Regina on the Aventine was struck by lightning; *boves feminae albae duae porta Carmentalis in urbem ductae*. Vopisc. Florian. 6 fin. the senators were so overjoyed, *ut in domibus suis omnes albas hostias caederent...convivia sumptuosiora praevenirent*.

REGINA a title under which Iuno was worshipt among the Etruscans, at Ardea, Lavinium, Pisaurum etc. At Rome the Capitoline Iuno is generally called Regina in inscriptions (Orelli ind.) and documents. Preller röm. Myth.¹ 253. Temples were built in honour of *Iuno Regina* by Camillus on the Aventine and by M. Aemilius Lepidus B.C. 179 (Liv. v 22 §§ 4. 7. 23 § 7. xxxix 2 § 11). Ov. f. vi 37 *cur igitur regina vocor?* Varr. l. l. v § 67. Serv. Aen. i 8. viii 84. Martian. Capella i § 40 Kopp.

ducimus 112. x 65.

4 GORGONE abl. instr. As Pallas bore the Gorgon's head on her shield, *Gorgo* is used for the shield. Aen. ii 616 of Pallas *limbo effulgens et Gorgone aera* [*effulgent with the border and terrible with the Gorgon's* i. e. wearing the aegis, with its golden fringes and border, and the Γοργών κεφαλή ὄντας πέλεπον in the centre? H. A. J. M.]. Prop. v. iv 3 58 *fortis dante posita Gorgone membra lavat*. Ov. m. v 230 of Perses *in partem Phoreynida transtulit illum*. Claud. gigantom. 91 92 *Tritonia virgo | prosilit ostendens rutila cum Gorgone pectus*. id. in Rafin. i 280 *rigida cum Gorgone Perseus*. cf. sat. vii 130 *rhinoceros*. In Ov. m. vii 151 two mss. have *arictis aurei* for the golden fleece. Claud. in Eur. ii 387 *non septem vasto quatiens umbone iuvencos* (hides). Haupt opuse. ii 168 169.

5 Serv. Aen.

ii 131. Iuv. acknowledged the claims of his religion iii 320 n.

6 TARPEIO VI 47 48. to Iuppiter, Iuno and Minerva belonged separate *cedae* in the Capitoline temple (Liv. vi 29 § 9. Becker röm. Alterth. i 397. Burn Rome and Campagna 189 190. Schweigler i 696—9; hence they are frequently invoked together. Liv. iii 17 § 3 Iuppiter *optimus maximus Iunoque regina et Minerva alique di deaeque obsecrantur*. VM. v 10 § 2 *loven optimum maximum Iunonemque Reginam et Minervam precatissimum*. Sil. x 433—6 Drakenb. Liv. vi 16 § 2. xxii 1 § 17 18. Serv. Aen. ii 225. Lact. i 11 § 39. Martian. Cap. i § 39 Kopp. Some supposed them to be the Penates Arn. iii 40. Macrobi. iii 4 § 8. cf. Serv. Aen. iii 12.

FRONTEMQUE CORUSCAT Heins. and

Burman on Ov. m. iv 493 cite *exx. of corusco mucronem, hastam, telum, ferrum*.

7 VITULUS Hor. c. i 36 2. iv 2 54—60.

TEMPLIS MATURES VIII 169 *matures bello*.

8 MERO Aen. iv 59—61 *Iunoni...ipsa tenens dextra pateram* *et cherrima Iudo | candidis vaccae media inter cornua fundit*. vi 244 Servius. Ov. met. vii 594.

UBERA MATRIS Hor. c. iv 2

54—55 *me tener videt vitulus, relicta | matre qui largis iuvenescit herbis | in mea vota*.

9 VEXAT NASCENTI ROBORA CORNU

Verg. g. iii 232 233 *trassi in cornua discit | arboris obnixus trunco*. id. eol. 3 87. Hor. c. iii 13 4—8. Galen. de usu partium i 3 (iii 6 K) had noticed a calf butting (κεφαλῶνται) before his horns had grown.

10 Hor. c. ii 17 30—32. iii 23 9—20.

ADFFECTUS a silver age use Plin. ep. ii 1 § 8 of Verginius Rufus *ille mihi tutor relictus adfectum parentis exhibuit*. iv 19 § 1 *nec tantum amittae et adfectum verum etiam patris amissi representantes*. viii 11 § 1 *adfectum tuum erga fratris filiam...etiam materna indulgentia molliorem*. ix 13 § 16 Döring. x 4=3 § 6.

11 HISPULLA

vi 74 cf. ii 50 *Hesper*. so Cato Catullus, Maro Marullus, homo homullus

(Corssen Aussprache n^o 149).

13 CLITUMNI the Clitumnus (*Clitumno*) falls near Mevania in Umbria (*Peragna*) into the Tinaia (*Timia*), a tributary of the Tiber Verg. *g.* II 146—8 Servius *hic albi*, Clitumne, *gargas* et maxima taurus | victima saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro | Romanos ad templa deum ducere triumphos. Prop. III = II 19 25 26. Colum. III 8 § 3 *armentis* sublimibus insignis Mevania est. Luc. I 473. Stat. s. I 4 129. Sil. IV 547—8. VI 647 648. VIII 452—3. Plin. ep. VIII 8 highly extols the beauty of its banks and the clearness of its waters. cf. Suet. Cal. 43. Claud. VI cons. Hon. 506 507. epigr. 434. Addison works I 410 Bohm. Claude Harrell IV 66—68.

PASCUA 40.

SANGUIS the blood

and neck would go to the altar, i.e. the ox chosen for his richness of blood (cf. Verg. *g.* III 492), and thick neck. Cf. infra 112 *cap.* XIV 10 *guis*. X 238 239 *haliens* onis, *gaud* steterat multis in carcere fœnicis ansis.

14 A GRANDI FERIENDA MINISTRO gerundives (in Gr. perf. pass.) usually take dat. of agent; they take acc. with *ab* d'πó with gen.) however sometimes for perspicuity Cic. leg. agr. 2 § 95 venerandos a nobis. de imp. Pomp. § 6 Halm. esp. p. Cæcina § 33 Jordan. ep. fam. I 9 § 17. Ov. m. II 431. Roby II pref. LXXV.

GRANDI VII 210 n.

FERIENDA the technical term Mullhmann col. 191. Ov. f. IV 415 *apta iugo cervix non est ferienda securi*.

MINISTRO popa Suet. Cal.

32 *admira altarihus vestina saccinatus popurum habitu elato alte malleo cultrium mactavit*.

16 AMICI Catullus IV. 93.

17—61 Catullus has escaped not only the risks of the waves but thunderbolts; darkness overcast the heaven with one cloud and a sudden flash caught the yard-arm; every man thought himself struck, and stunned with the shock counted blinding shruds worse than any shipwreck. No terror by which poets add awe to a storm was wanting there. Hear another form of danger, and pity once more; though it is true what remains, if terrible, is but part and parcel of the same mischance, known to many, to which numerous temples by their votive tablets bear witness. Who knows not that painters look to Isis for their bread? The held now half filled, as the billows rocked the ship, and the heavy master's skill found no help for the tottering tree, he compounded with the wind by lightening the vessel: as the beaver ransoms his life by biting off the drag for which he is hunted. 'Over with all that's mine' cried Catullus, readily offering purple robes fit for fops like Maecenas, Spanish woollens of native dye, chargers engraved by Parthenius, a bowl that holds a draught for Pholus or for Fuscus' wife, baskets, a thousand plates, embossed goblets in which Philip of Macedon had caroused. Who else the wide world over would, to save life, cast away his all? Most of the cargo is thrown out without relief; as a last resort the master fells the mast to ease the vessel by crippling her to a hulk. Go now, commit your life to the winds, trust a drest plank, and live four, or at most seven, fingers' breadth from death: and with bread-sack and wine-flagons, be sure to pack up axes against storms.

17—19 ANTEMNAS dig. XIV 26 *navis adversa tempestate depressa ietu fulminis deustis armentis et arbore* [Iuv. 32] *et antenna*.

17 ET X 354 n.

19 NUBE

UNA Corte on Luc. VI 346.

21 ATTONITUS Sen. n. q.

II 27 § 3 of the thunder-clap *hic proprie fragor dicitur, subitus et vehemens, quo edito concidunt homines et exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus attonitos, quorum mentes sonus ille caelestis loco populit*.

23 TALIA TAM in-

verted comparison as in Thuc. iv 64 § 1. vi 78 § 3.

SI QUANTO [all things are such and as bad in a poet's storm (but nowhere else out of poetry).] H. A. J. M.]

23 24 POETICA

ΤΗΜΕΣΤΑΣ Lucian quom. hist. comser. 45 ποιητικοῦ τινος ἀνέμου ἐποι-
ρίσοντας τὰ ἀκάτια. Grang. cites Hom. Od. v ix xii. Aen. i. Ov. m.
xi 478—555, tr. i 2. Luc. v. Stat. Th. v. VFl. i. Badham Tac. ii
23.

24—29 K. F. Hermann and Lupus (24)

cf. ex. of like verbosity in detail, which injures the general effect e.g.
i 40—44. 137 138. ii 102—9. 143—8. iii 12—20. 172—9. iv 48—56.
95—103. v 19—23. vii 189—202. viii 54 55. 100—124. ix 79 80.
x 95—98. xii 48 49. 57—61. 76—79. 106—110. xiii 2—4. 42—52.
130—4. 187—192. 199—208. xv 110—2.

25 Poeta,

tasquam nimis raverit mi seras iterum dixerit, hacc, quae additurus est,
de bonorum futura, dira illa quidem ait esse, sed tamen partem et quasi
appendicem eiusdem sortis, naufragii et periculi maritimi, multis notam.
Madvig.

QUAMQUAM SINT XI 205 n.

27 VOTIVA

TABELLA XIV 302 n. Hor. c. i 5 13—16 me tabula sacer | votiva
paries | testat | erida | suspendisse potenti | vestimenta maris deo. id.
s. ii 1 33 34 votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella | vita senis. Cic.
n. d. iii § 89 Dingoras the atheist, when asked tu qui deos putas humana
explere, nonne enimadevertis ex tot tabulis pietis, quam multi votis
vini temperatis effugerint in portumque salvi pervenerint?
reply illi enim nusquam picti sunt, qui naufragia fecerunt in marique pe-
recerunt. Others (P.L. vi § 59) ascribed the saying to Diogenes. Ambrose
de excessu Satyri i 17 attributes his brother's escape from shipwreck to his
vows apud sanctum martyrem Laurentium. Aen. xii 768 769. Plut. Mar.
40 int. A like tablet was offered in other cases Apul. met. vi 29 Hilde-
brand: to Ae-culapius Aristid. ii 541^b Jebb. Verg. catal. 6 5 6 picta tua
templa tabella | ornavo.

28 PICTORES Sen. contr. 34 § 1 nemo, ut

naufragium pingeret, mersit hominem.

ISIDE (with the form

cf. vi 270 and xv 163 tigride. Servius Aen. x 166. Neue r² 142—146).
vi 489. 526—531. ix 22. xiii 93. Preller röm. Myth.⁴ 723—733. Mar-
quardt iv 85—89. 94 95. When Tibullius went on a voyage Delia made a
vow to Isis i 3 23. 27 28 Broudh. quid tua nunc Isis mihi. Delia?... |
nunc, dea, nunc auccurte mihi: nam posse mederi | picta docet templis
multa tabella tuis. Stat. s. iii 2 103. anth. Pal. vi 231 Αἰγύπτου
θεῖσσαν μελαμπέδαν, λαόπεπλον | βαίμων... | εἰ δ' ὥς ἐκ πλάγους ἐρρέσας
Δαμναι, ἀναστα, | κῆκ περὶός, θέσσι χρισόκτερον κεράδα. Zeus commissions
Hermes (Lucian dial. deor. 3 lin.) to take Io across seas into Egypt and
make her into Isis: 'let her be a goddess of that country καὶ τοῖς ἀνέμοις
ἐπιπεμπέτω καὶ σωζέτω τοὺς πλέοντας.' Apul. met. xi 5. Hygin.
fab. 27. See inscriptions to Isis (sometimes salutaris) ex voto Orelli 1871
n^o 2494. Marquardt iv 91—96. Friedländer iii 147 148. At Salzburg
I have seen an altar hung with wax models of legs, arms etc. and inscrip-
tions hilf, Maria! Maria hat geholfen, ascribing cures to the Virgin.

PASCII III 141 n. vii 93. ix 136.

30 ALVEUS

Verg. Prop. Ox. (in Forsellini). Ann. xxiv 4 § 8 arborum cavatarum.
xxxi 4 § 5 cavatis arborum alveis.

ET IAM IN

6th foot also vi 574. ix 15. xiii 9. xv 62—64 ergo acrior impetus et
iam | nunc incinctis per hancum quatesila lucretis | incipiunt torquere.
cf. v 47 quattuor ac iam.

32 ARBORI Lachmann's

conjecture for arboris. 'When now, the ship rolling from side to side,
the helmsman could not save the tottering mast.' Lupus 7 objects that
arboris hiatus is unexampled in Liv. He reads arboris and cum ferret,

making the construction 'cum alveus foret plenus fluctu et arboris incertae, a hull of tottering mast,' gen. qual. cf. Forcellini. Scheller. Ov. m. xi 476. 551. Luc. viii 179 *descendit ab arbore summi*. Plin. ep. ix 26 § 4. Sil. iii 129.

33 RECTORIS schol. 'gubernatoris.' Aen. v 161. Ov. m. xi 492 493 *ipse parat nec se, qui sit status, ipse fatetur* | *scire ratis rector, nec quid iubeatve retetret*. Cens. r. de die nat. 12 § 3.

DECIDERE the technical term for a bankrupt's composition, as for other settlements: here, to compound for life with loss of cargo. Mart. ix 3 5 6 cited xi 131 n. Sen. cons. Polyb. 12 (=30 fin.) § 1 *pro horum omnium salute hae tecum portione fortuna decidit*. dig. ii 14 14 *tutor cum plerique creditoribus decidit, ut certam portionem acciperent*. ib. vi 146 *transigisse enim cum eo et decidisse videor eo pretio, quod ipse constituit*. Quintil. decl. 12 § 23. IACIO dig. xiv 2 de lege Rhodia de iactu. acts 27 38 Wetstein.

34 CASTORA schol. 'castorem bebrum [fibrum, Germ. biber, our beaver] dicit, qui cum viderit se obsideri et non posse evadere, testiculos suos moru avulsos praeclit: intellegit enim ob hanc rem posse capi.' Cic. p. Scaur. 2 § 7 (cf. Boier's note) *redimunt se ea parte corporis, propter quam maxime expetuntur*. [Ov.] nux 164—6 [utimur] *possum fructus cavere ipsi meos*. | sic ubi detracta est a te tibi causa periculi, | quod superest tutum, Pontice castor, habes. Sil. xv 486—499 *tenetque moratus [praedit] a caede, ut Libycus duxor provideret, hinc [pontici] veluti depressas gurgitis undis* | *avulsa parte in quinibus causaque periculi enatat intento praedae fides avulsi hosti*. Ammian. xvi 5 § 7 letter of Sapor king of Kings to Constantius: *Idem Armenia and Mesopotamia, that you may safely enjoy the rest of your empire, remembering that physicians amputate limbs to save the body; haecque bestias paritare: quae cum advertant ear maxime quae capiuntur, illud propria sponte amittunt ut vivere deinde possint in pavidæ*. schol. Nikand. ther. 565. alex. 307. Tert. adv. Marc. i 1 *quis enim tam castrator carnis castor quam qui nuptias obstat?* (a passage which countenances Hertzberg's explanation; an etymological myth). Aesop. fab. 226 (p. 93 Lips. 1810). Phaedr. app. 28. Apul. met. 19. Ario-sto xxvii 57. Barth on Gal. Brito Philippis ii 183. The fable was believed by Plin. viii § 109. cf. xxxvii § 82 *cum etiam ferae abrosa parte corporis propter quam periclitari se sciunt relicta redimere se credantur*. Serv. georg. i 53. Apul. met. i 9; rejected by Sestius ap. Plin. xxxii § 26 and Dioscorid. ii 26. See Alciat. embl. 153 with n. (Padua 1621 pp. 651—4). Whitney's emblems p. 35. Sir T. Browne vulgar errors b. iii c. 4. Z. Grey's n. on Hudibras i 2 34. Io. Jonston de quadrup. Frankf. 1650—3. p. 148. Fabricius bibliotheca Graeca ed. vet. iv 334. 341. H. E. Weber Beitr. zur Anatomie u. Physiologie des Biber (in the Berichte üb. d. Verhandl. d. Kön. sächs. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Leipzig ii 1848 p. 185 seq.) gives an account of his dissection of several beavers. Cuvier (Plin. vi 418) 'Le castoreum ne consiste point dans les testicules du castor; c'est une substance huileuse et fétide qui naît dans une glande adhérente au prépuce. Lorsque les conduits de cette glande sont gorgés du castoreum, il est possible que l'animal s'en débarrasse en se frottant contre des pierres ou des troncs d'arbres;' which may be the origin of the fable. The beaver seems not to have been hunted for its fur.

35 DAMNO Phaedr. iii 11 3 a eunuch had a dispute *cum quodam improbo*, who, among other taunts, *damnum insectatus est amissi roboris*. Mart. ix 7 5 viri-

damna corporum. [Quintil.] decl. 5 § 12 *damna corporum*.

36 TESTICULI ADEO the only example in *Iuv.* of hiatus in this place. L. Müller de re metr. 310 rejects it.

INTELLEGIT Plin. viii § 7 of elephants praedam ipsi in se expetendam sciunt solam esse in armis suis, quae Iuba cornua ap-
petunt. *Illos dentes tanto antiquior et consuetudo melius dentes.* quamobrem deciduos casu aliquo vel senecta defodiunt. § 8 circum-
rentique a venantibus primos constituunt quibus sunt minimi,
no tanti proclium putetur, postea fessi in pactos arbori fran-
gunt praedaque se redimunt. cf. what he says of *feles* x § 202. Ael.
n. a. vi 34 the beaver knows the hunters' motive καὶ ἐπικύψας καὶ δακῶν
πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ ὀφθαλμοὺς καὶ προσέμεψεν αὐτοῖς, like a prudent man fallen
among robbers, who rebuffs his life by a ransom. If hunted a second
time, he hides his testicles ὅτι τῆς αὐτῶν σπονδῆς οὐκ ἔχει τὴν ὑπόθεσιν, τοῦ
περαιτέρω καμάρου παρέλυσεν τοὺς θηρατάς. In this way they often gull
the hunters: hiding τὸ σπονδαζόμενον μέρος πάνυ σοφῶς καὶ πανούργως
ἐξηπάτησαν, ὡς οὐκ ἔχοντες ἀ κρύψαντες εἶχον. This legend may have
arisen from a peculiar property of the beaver: 'The animal has the
power of retracting its testicles into the abdomen, where they abide as a
rule, except in the season of sexual excitement. It never mutilates
itself' (A. H. Garrod). Fr. Jacobs cites M. Glycas ann. 55^d. and the
collections of Allatius on Eustath. hexa. p. 189. cf. Solin. 2 § 38.

INTELLEGO (cf. *intelligo*, 'a connoisseur') connotes technical knowledge,
here a druggist's. see lexx. esp. Mühlmann 1221—2. Cic. Verr. iv § 33
ego antea, tametsi hoc nescio quid nugatorium sciebam esse, ista intel-
legere, tamen mirari solebam istum in his ipsis rebus aliquem sensum
habere.....ita studiosus est huius praeclaræ existimationis, ut putetur in
hiscé rebus intellegens esse. Ov. m. xiii 295 arma. Plin. ep. i 10 §§ 3 4
maior (the virtues of Euphrates) magis miror, quia magis intellego.
quamquam ne nunc quidem satis intellego. ut enim de pictore sculptore
fictore nisi artifex iudicare, ita nisi sapiens non potest perspicere
sapientem. iii 6 § 1 n. Plin. xxxv §§ 88. 137. Vell. cited xi 100.

38 VESTEM collective Apul. met. xi 28 veste ipsa mea
quamvis parvula distracta sufficientem corrasi summulam.

39 PURPUREAM i 27 n.

TENERIS MAECENATIBUS i 66 n. Mart. x 73 2—4 he had received as a present
Ausoniae dona superba togae, | qua non Fabricius, sed vellet Apicius
uti, | vellet Maecenas Caesarianus eques. Sen. ep. 92 § 35 diserte Mae-
cenas ait: nec tumulum curo: sepelit natura relictos. alte cinctum putes
dixisse. habuit enim ingenium et grande et virile, nisi illud secunda dis-
cinxissent. comment. on Hor. s. i 2 25. Peto Albin. in ob. Maec.
21. 25 26 (Wernsd. p. l. min. ii 213 Lem.) quod discinctus eras,
animo quoque, carpitur unum: | invidi, quid tandem tunicae nocuere
solutae? | aut tibi ventosi quid nocuere sinus?

41 *maior* (the virtues of Euphrates) magis miror, quia magis intellego.
quamquam ne nunc quidem satis intellego. ut enim de pictore sculptore
fictore nisi artifex iudicare, ita nisi sapiens non potest perspicere
sapientem. iii 6 § 1 n. Plin. xxxv §§ 88. 137. Vell. cited xi 100.
The poem are the basis of the Baetis (Guadalquivir). Plin. viii
§ 191 quae nativae [ovis] appellant, aliquot modis Hispania, nigri
velleris praecipuas habet Pollentia...iam Asia rutili...item Baetica.
Mart. i 96 § 5 Baeticatus...nativa laudet. xiv 133 'laecernae Baeticae'
non est lana mihi mendax, nec mutator aëno; | sic placeant Tyriae;
me mea tinxit ovis. id. v 37 7 quae crine vicit Baetici gregis
velleris. viii 28 5 6 an Tartessus stabuli nutritor Iliberi | Baetis in
Hispania te quoque lavit ove? ix 61 3—5 qua dives placidam Cor-

duba Baetia amat, | *vellera native pallent ubi flava metallo*, | *et linit Hesperium brattea viva pecus.* XII 63 3—5 of Corduba *albi quae superas oves Galaesi*, | *nullo murice nec cruore mendax*, | *sed tinctis gregibus colore vivo.* ib. 65 5. 98 1 2. Tert. pall. 3 *Sanmaise nec de oribus dico*,...*quis Tarentum vel Baetica cluet natura colorante.* Non. p. 549 fin. *pullus color est quem nunc Spanum vel nativum dicimus.* cf. Verg. ecl. 4 42—45. Marquardt v (2) 88.

SED ET XIII 102 n.

43 MITTERE Hor. c. iii 24 47—50 *vel nos in mare proximum | gemmas et lapides, aurum et inutile | ...mittamus.*

44 PARTHENIO schol. 'caclatoris nomen.' He must have been a silver-smith, as *lucres* and *cratera* are in apposition to *argentum*. Parthenio dat. Zumpt § 419. Madvig § 250 a.

URNAE 24 sextarii, nearly 3 gallons.

45 CRATERA DIGNUM SITIENTE PHOLO Schol. Th. ii 563 564 *qualis in adversos Lapithas erexit inanem | magnanimus cratera Pholus.* Vfl. i 337 338 *signiferum cratera minantem | non levioere Pholum manus haec compercutit auro.* Theodor. vi 149 150 schol. ἀρά γέ πα τοιούδε Φόλω κατα λείπον άνθρωπον ἐκρηγνόν 'Ἡρακλῆ γέρον ἐστράδατο Χείρων; Ath. 499^b Στρατοχόρος [fr. 7 Barik] τὸ παρὰ Φόλω τὸ Κενταύρω ποτήριον σκύφειον δέπας καλεῖται...σκύφειον δὲ λαβὼν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐμπετρον ἀς πελάζωνον | πῖεν ἐπισχύφειρος. τὸ δὲ αἰ παρὰ Φόλω δέπας καλεῖται. Lucian conviv. 14 the cynic Alkidamas scorning small cups, Aristaeonetos beckoned to the waiter to bring εὐμεγέθη σκύφον. Alkidamas took it and threw himself half-naked on the ground πῆλας τὰς ἀγῶνας ὁ δὲ, ἔχων αἶα τὸν σκύφον ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ, οἷος ὁ παρὰ τῷ Φόλω 'Ἡρακλῆς ἐπὶ τῶν γαφῶν δείκνυσται. On the eask which Pholus opened for his guest (Luc. vi 391) Hercules cf. Apollod. ii 5 4. DS. iv 12; on the centaur himself Verg. g. ii 456 Philargyr.

CONIUGE FUSCI schol. 'ebriosa fuit.' vi 425 426 *illa venit rubicundula, totum | oenophorum sitiens, plena quod tenditur urna.* cf. the drunken Saufica vi 329. ix 116 117 *subrepti potare Falerni | pro populo faciens quantum Saufeia dibeat.* A Fuscus iv 112; another xvi 46.

46 BASCAUDA schol. 'vasa, ubi calices habebantur vel caelabus.' Rather our basket. Mart. xiv 99 *barbara de pictis veni baseauda Britannis*: | *sed me iam mavult dicere Roma suam.*

ESCARIA dig.

xxxiv 2 19 § 12 *si cui escarium argentum legatum sit, id solum debetur, quod ad epulum in ministerio habuit, id est, id esum et potum.* esc. rasa in Paul. sentent. iii 6 §§ 61. 67. 86 etc. Dirksen manuale.

47 CAELATI i 76 n. dig. xxxiv 2 19 § 11. Marquardt v (2) 276.

BIBERAT QUO ii 95 *vitreo bibit ille Priapo.* x 25. Verg. g. ii 506 *ut gemma bibat.* Plin. vii § 12 *Anthropophagos*

...*ossibus humanorum capitum bibere.* CALLIDUS to Philip some ascribed the saying (Ael. v. h. vii 12 Perizonius) 'boys must be tricked by dice, men by oaths.' Lucian dial. mort. 14 § 3. Justin. ix 8 § 7 seq. Hermann Staats-Alt. § 172 14.

EMPTOR OLYNTHI Philip of Macedon took Olynthus B.C. 348, by the aid of Lathenes and Euthykrates, two citizens of high station, whom he had corrupted A. Schäfer Demosthenes u. s. Zeit ind. 'Olynth.' DS. xvi 53 54. Dem. de Chers. p. 99. Phil. iii pp. 125. 128. de cor. p. 241. de f. l. pp. 425 seq. 451. See generally Sen. ep. 94 § 62 *tot civitatum strage, quas aut vicerat Philippus aut emerat.* Cic. Att. i 16 § 12 *Philippus omnia castella expugnari posse dicebat, in quae modo asellus onustus auro posset ascendere.* Plut. ii 177^a. 856^b. id. Paul. Aem. 12 § 6. Hor. c. iii 16 13—15 *diffidit urbium | portas vir Macedo et subruit aemulos |*

παρὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν αἰσχρονομία.—Cicero given to Philip ἀργυρίαις δόχμασι καὶ χρυσίῳ πάντα κρατήσεις (*parcom. Leutsch i 209 n. ii 99 n.*). On the venality of politicians at the time of Demetrius see *ibid.* p. 245 *παρὰ τὸ πλεονέκτημα τοῦ σπέρματος*, *δύναμις ἐκείνη ὥστε οὐκ ἐμπροσθέντος καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρῶν ἀνθρώπων συνέβη γενέσθαι...οὓς συναγωνιστὰς καὶ συνεργοὺς ἔλαβε καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἐπέταξε*; *Εὐλάριος ἐκείνους πρὸς ταῖς τοιαύταις στασιασταῖς πράξεις ἐκείνην εὐνοίαν*. *ibid.* pp. 246 fin. 321 (where a list of traitors is given); *Hecataei Hystorici-Ant.* § 728. The mines of Thrace (Thirlwall v p. 269 seq. Justin. viii 3 § 12 *auraria in Thessalia, argenti metalla in Thracia occupat.* DS. xvi 8 §§ 6 7. Sen. n. q. v 15 §§ 1. 3. cf. Hor. ep. ii 4 244 *quod est aurum*) Philippus supplied funds for these bribes, which even the Pythia did not refuse him—*ibid.* in Aesch. c. Ktes. p. 72 *ἀλλ' οὐδέ Πυθίαν ἀνέπεισε*. The cup would not only have an antiquarian value; it is 76 n. viii 104 n. Herodian's ring vi 156. Hor. speaks jestingly of place which had belonged to Cleander and Sisyphus s. i 3 91. ii 3 21 cf. 64. Plin. xxxvii § 4 the ring of Polycrates, *sic credimus*, a sardonyx in the temple of Concord. cf. § 8. DCass. lxx 21 § 6 when Caligula sold by auction his royal jewels, he forced up the biddings by comment: *'this my father bought, this my mother, this my grandfather, this my great-grandfather; this belonged to Antonius, this to Augustus'*; *ibid.* xxvii 17 1 Cressida's gold armour and drinking-cups which had belonged to Alexander the great; Stat. s. iv 6 59—88 *felix dominorum quos ante capimus*, a Hercules of Lycurgus had belonged to Alexander Hannibal, Sulla; Lucian Philops. 19 a work of Daedalus; cf. Friedländer iii 216 217. —on mythical relics seen by Paus. Thirlwall viii¹ 468 and *ibid.* n. 469. *Syll.* i 221: all Terenquill's diadem and spindle and a robe spun by her for Servius Tullius Varro in Plin. viii § 194. her miraculous girdle Festus s. v. praedia pp. 238. 241 M. Pelops' ivory shoulder Plin. xviii 34. Boetius—Hermann Charikles i 32. Hertzberg (Griechenl. iii 22. 25),—but be prized as a memorial of a famous boon companion (Karrst. in Ath. 435^d *ὅτε...μεθύειν προηγρέτο Φιλίππος, τοῦτ' ἐλέγετ' χρή πίνειν, Ἀντίπατρος γάρ Ικανός ἐστι νήφων.* cf. *ibid.* 260. Justin. ix 8 § 15. Plin. xxxiii § 50 *summa apud exteros licentia fuerat Philippiatoris compositio cum pulvinari subito dormire solitum*)

48 49 pessimism cf. i 147—150 n.

48 on double

interrogations see Matthiä § 488 12 and obs. 2.

48—51 VIII 83 84. XI 11 n. XIV 273—283.

50 51 1^o day in Rom. v. p. 337. v. 1. In meliorem narrationem sen-
tentiæ huius, p. 104. par. 1. et p. 105. insit. quædam enim
est quæstio, cum hoc dicunt, non tam nullam illa mundi parte vitam
patrimonio præferre. quale autem illud, *faciunt patrimonia*? quæ
scabies locutionis? quam alienum et pannosum illud *vitio cæci*? quod
et tantum assuit, ut versiculi cento sarciaur. Markland 'stultissimi
dix. v. 1. in quæstione cum videro villos summi et quoque Ben-
tleium.' cf. Lupus 31. FACIUNT PATRIMONIA XIV 326

FACIUNT PATRIMONIA XIV 326.

Hor. ep. i 1 65 rem. so divitias, pecuniam Mühlmann 53. patrimonia
not necessarily inherited VII 113. 52 BERUM UTILIUM

52 RERUM UTILIUM

utensilia provisions and furniture Tac. ann. i 70 Gron.

Are not even these sacrifices give any relief.

54 RECCIDIT Ov.

meat, x 180 resembles *Scutellum leucopod* *temper. terrar.* Gresson Australia n. 168. At last, as differentiation thickened upon him, he (the motor) was driven to end down the mast, and so makes room to turn

about in.' MALUM FERRO SUMMITTERET dig. xiv 2 5 § 1 arbore
caesa, ut navis cum mercibus liberari possit. 55 EX-

55 EX-

PLICAT SE dig. ix 2 29 § 3 *si cum vi ventorum navis impulsæ esset in funes anchorarum alterius et nautæ funes præcidissent, si nullo alio modo nisi præcisiss funibus explicare se potuit.* ANGSTUM = in angusto conclusum.

DISCRIMINIS ULTIMA Holyday 'distress is desperate, when the help makes the ship lee.' Iuv. xv 45 *bellorumque ultima.* Luc. viii 665 666 *nilhil ultima mortis | ex habitu cultuque viri mutasse.* x 24.

56 FACTURA Iuv. has a predilection for this partic. Lupus 29. Kiaer 185. iv 50. v 32. vi 426—8 *oenophorum...* | ...*de quo sextarius alter | ducitur ante cibum, rabidam facturur orexim.* 605. x 8. 49. 144.

57 I NUNC ET x 165 n. Mart. ii 6 l. Prop. iv=iii 7 29 *ite, rates curvas et leti texite causas.*

VENTIS ANIMAM COMMITTE etc. Sen. Med. 304—8 *animam levibus credidit auris | dubioque æquis æquora cæcis | potuit tenui fidere ligno, | inter vitæ mortisque vias | minimum gracili limite ducto.* Hor. c. i 3 10.

DOLATO a smooth plank, a piece of joiner's work.

58 CONFISUS nomin. as iv 23 24 *tu | succinctus.* voc. in vi 276 277 *tu tibi tunc, Uruea, places ... | ...quæ scripta et quot lecture tabellas.*

DIGITIS etc. xiv 288. DL. i 103 *Anacharsis μάλλον τέτταρας δακτύλους εἶναι τὸ πᾶχος τῆς νεῶς, τοσοῦτον ἔφη τοῦ θανάτου τοὺς πλείοντας ἀπέχειν.* Sen. contr. 16 § 10 *scitis, nihil esse periculosius, quam etiam instructa navigia: parva materia seiungit fata.* Arat. phaen. 298 299 schol. οἱ δ' ἐπὶ πρόσω | κλύζονται, ὀλίγον δὲ διὰ ξύλον αἰὶδ' ἐρύκει, as Longin. 10 § 6 remarks, from Hom. Il. xv 628. cf. Alkiphr. i 3. DCruss. or. 64 ii 331 n. (Valek. n. diatr. p. 239 seq.) αὐτὸς γὰρ πύπην τὴν ψυχὴν οὕτε σχοινίους ἐπιτρέπουσιν, οὕτε τριδάκτυλον αὐτοὺς σώζει ξύλον πεύκινον. Liban. progymn. (i 124^o in Valek.) οἱ πλωτῆρες πλησίον ἔχοντες τὸν θάνατον πλείουσι, λεπτήν ἔχοντες εἰς σωτηρίαν ἐλπίδα τὰ ξύλα. Sen. ep. 49 § 11 *erras, si in navigatione tantum existimas minimum esse, quo a morte vita diducitur: in omni loco aequæ tenæ intervallum est.* Ov. xiv. ii 11 26 *et prope tam latum, quam prope cernit aquam.* cf. Aesch. Th. 762. Aen. ix 143. [Plat.] Axioch. 368^b Bias reckoned men at sea neither amongst the living nor amongst the dead.

59 TAEDA the fir-plank.

60 *mox when on board.* CUM RETICULIS ET PANE Hor. s. i 1 47 *reticulum panis, borne by a slave in a journey.*

VENTRE LAGONAE iv 107 Montani venter. LAGONAE v 29 n. viii 162.

61 ASPICE viii 96 n. *circumspice.*

62—82 When the voyager's fate mightier than wind and sea proved prosperous, and the Parcae spun a white thread, the vessel ran under makeshift sails of clothes, and under the foresprit which alone remained. The sun brings back hope of life. Presently the white summit of Alba Longa comes in view, and the master brings his ship to anchor in the lee, behind the vast mole of Ostia's new harbour. The sailors offer their hair in gratitude for deliverance, and spin a merry yarn of the dangers of the deep.

62—66 repeat the same thought. cf. vii 41 42. 135—7. xvi 25—34.

63—64 POSTQUAM thrice iii 26 27 dum. vii 53 54 *cui...qui...qui.* 63 PROSPERA common predicate to *tempora* and *f. v. c. et p.*; *vectoris* also belongs to both. The conj. of Vales. *vectori* is probable.

FATUM xvi 1 n.

64 PARCAE iii 27. 65 PENSA MANU Stat. Ach. i 260 261 *si Lydia dura | pensa manu mollesque tulit Tirythius hastas.* STAMINIS ALBI so at the

nuptials of Peleus Catull. 63 305 seq. 318 319 *ante pedes autem candentis nalla laete | reliera*. Sen. apocd. 4 3-6 *at Lachesis redimita coronis, | caneta capillos. | Floria crinem laqueo frontemque coronans, | candida d. | vivo subterfugina cellere sumet. | felici moderanda manu*. Mart. vi 58 7 8 *si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores | stamina*. id. iv 73 3 4. Ov. Ibis 244 *stamina pulla*. id. tr. iv 1 64. v 13 24.

66 MULTUM PORTIOR x 197 n. Hand Tursell. iii 669. Haase on Hor. apocd. Iren. ii 30 § 1 fin. 1 Esch. 7 66 Borsly. Quintil. x 1 § 24 n.

68 VESTIBUS EXTENTIS Tac. ii 24 *tandem relabente aestu et secundum vento claudae nares raro remigio aut intentis vestibus... revertere*. id. h. v 23.

SUPERAVERAT had remained. So Plaut. Caes. Cic. Liv. Verg. (e.g. Aen. v 519 *amissa solus palma superabat Acestes*). Hor. Tib. Staveren on Nep. Them. 7 § 2. Sall. h. i 41 § 11 *Dietsch quid ultra? quaeve humana superant aut divina inpolluta sunt?*

69 VELO PRORA SUO schol. *attentum pro velisaverunt*. Id. ix 3 3 *dolon minimum velum, et ad proram defixum*. cf. HSt.

AUSTRIS 63 euro. v 100. xiv 268.

70 IULO VIII 42 n.

71 ATQUE joins *gr. I.* with *n. s. p. L.*; *subl. apex* is subject. NOVERCALI LAVINIO Liv. i 1 § 11 *oppidum condunt. Aeneas ab avia usque Lavinium appellat*. ib. 3 § 3 *Aescanius... abundante Lavinii multitudine, florentem iam, ut tum res erant, atque opulentam urbem matri seu novercae reliquit, novam ipse aliam sub Albano monte condidit; quae ab situ porrectae in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata*. Aen. i 267-271. xii 193 194 *moenia Teucris constituent ubique dabit Lavinia nomen*. Varr. l. l. v § 144. Mart. xiii 109 of Alban wine *vindemia | misit, Iuleo quae sibi monte placet*. Tibull. ii 5 59 *Albaeque ab Aescanio condita Longa duce*. Schweigler bk. 6 esp. p. 337 and ind. Klausen Aeneas 1080 n.

LAVINIO on the rhythm cf. vi 82 *comitata est Eppia ludium*. L. Müller de re metr. 257 reads *Lavino*, and in Aen. i 2 *Laviniae litora* (see Forbiger). α also Aen. i 258. 270. Tib. ii 5 49. Ov. f. iii 629. 633. cf. Klausen Aen. i 832 n. Lachmann Lucr. ii 712. For the history cf. Schweigler ind.

72 APEX IV 145 n.

72 73 CUI CANDIDA NOMEN SCROFA hence scrofula, scurvy. vi 177 *scrofa Niobe fecundior alba*. Varro l. c. Prop. iv = v 1 35 *et stetit Alba potens, albae suis omine nata*. Aen. viii 43-48 prophecy of Tiberinus *litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus | triginta capitum fatus enixa sacros, | albae subterfugina, ubi circum abera nati: | is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum, | ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis | Aescanius clari condet cognominis Albam*. ib. xii 134 135. Schweigler i 257 258. 321-3. 340. Klausen 974 seq. Lykophr. 1253 seq. Tattar apocd. 34 of a statue of Eutychis (Plin. vii § 34) by Periklytos πρὸς τὴν εὐτυχίαν τῆς Ἡρακλέους γυναικός, ὅπως ἐξέφερε τριάκοντα παῖδας, καὶ τὰς αὐτῆς ἡρώδης καὶ αὐτῆς τὰς παῖδας: πολλὰς γὰρ ἀκρασίας ἐπετεγύνατο, τὰ ἀποτὸν αὐτῆς τρεῖς καὶ ἑκατὸν, τὴν κατὰ Ῥωμαίους σὺν παρικοφονίᾳ, ἥτις καὶ αὐτὴ διὰ τὸ ὁμοιον μυστικωτέρας, ὥς φασιν, ἥξιωται Ῥωμαίοις. He refers to (Don. p. 114) *Grundalae lures... Romae condita ob honorem porcae quae triginta pepererat*. Arn. i 28. Cass. Dio Cass. fr. 11 p. 29 Pater (from Arn. i 284 n.) *monstrum fit. sus parit porcos triginta, cuius rei fanum fecerunt laribus Grundilibus*. Compare the cow which guided Cadmus to the site of Thebes Ov. m. ii 10-25.

73 PHRYGIBUS VII 236.

74 MAMMAE the sow was kept in pickle as a relic Varro r. r. ii 4 § 17

parere tot oportet porcos, quot mammas habeat:...si plures pariat, esse portentum. § 18 in quo illud antiquissimum fuisse scribitur, quod sus Aeneae Lavinii xxx porcos pepererit albos. itaque quod portenderit, factum xxx annis, ut Lavinenses considerint oppidum Albam. huius suis ac porcorum etiam nunc vestigia apparent Lavinii: quod et simulacra eorum aenea etiam nunc in publico posita, et corpus matris ab sacerdotibus, quod in salsura facit, demonstratur. id. in Serv. Aen. III 392.

75 INCLUSA PER AEQUORA MOLES cf. 80 n. schol. 'portum Augusti dicit sive Traiani; quia Traianus portum Augusti restauravit in melius et interius tutiorem sui nominis fecit.' Trajan 'added an inner basin or dock, of a hexagonal form, surrounded with quays and extensive ranges of buildings for magazines' (Bamford). The original work does great honour to the emperor Claudius DCass. LX 11 § 3 'he conceived and carried out an achievement worthy of the enterprise (*επιχειρηματός*) and greatness of Rome.' Ostia lay on the left bank of the left (i.e. the broader southern) arm of the Tiber. Claudius dug a safer basin about two miles N. of Ostia communicating with the river by a new cut (afterwards enlarged by Trajan, *fossa Traiana*, now *Fiumicino*, the right arm). The port protected by two vast moles, right and left, with a breakwater surmounted by a lighthouse between them, was known as *portus Romanus* or *portus Augusti* (Apul. met. xi 25. coins of Nero in Eckhel vi 276. DCass. LXXV 16 § 5. cf. LX 11). The harbour and river's mouth being choked with sand, there was in Latium no safe port for the corn-fleets; the magazines were at Puteoli (act. 28 13. Sen. ep. 77 § 1). Caesar (Suet. Claud. 20. Part. 58 § 3. projected a new channel for the Tiber to Ansur, and docks at Ostia. Strabo 231 232 calls Ostia 'a city without a port, on account of the alluvial deposits continually brought down by the Tiber, which compelled the larger vessels to ride at anchor in the open roadstead at great risk, while their cargoes were unloaded into barges, by which they were carried up the river to Rome. Other vessels were themselves towed up the Tiber, after they had been lightened by discharging a part of their cargoes.' cf. DH. iii 44. Suet. Claud. 20 *portum Ostiae extruxit circumducto dextra sinistraque brachio et ad introitum profundo iam sale mole obiecta; quam quo stabilius fundaret, navem ante demersit, qua magnus obeliscus ex Aegypto fuerat adfectus, congestisque pilis superposuit altissimam turrin in exemplum Alexandrini phari, ut ad nocturnos ignes cursum navigia dirigerent.* DCass. LX 11 a new harbour was necessary because of the dependence of Rome on foreign corn for support, and the danger of entering Ostia in winter; Claudius undeterred by his engineers' estimates of the cost, dug out a large basin, faced it with masonry and let in the sea; again in the sea itself *χόματα ἐκατέρωθεν αὐτοῦ μεγάλα χάσας, θάλασσαν ἐνταῦθα πολλὴν περιέβαλε καὶ νῆσον ἐπ' αὐτῇ πύργον τε ἐπ' ἐκείνῃ φρεκτωρίαν ἔχοντα κατεστήσατο.* ib. 31 § 4 Cl. goes to Ostia *πρὸς ἐπίσκεψιν αὐτοῦ.* Suet. 25 he established corps of firemen at Ostia and Puteoli. cf. Plin. ix § 14. xvi § 202 the vessel in which Caligula brought the obelisk from Egypt stretched nearly the whole length of the harbour of Ostia on the left; for there it was sunk in the reign of Claudius *cum tribus molibus turrium altitudine in ea exaedificatis ob id ex Puteolano pulvere adrectisque.* xxxvi § 70 the towers were built on it at Puteoli, it was then towed to Ostia and sunk. ib. § 125. Henzen inser. 5098. Prudent. perist. 11 48. Coins of Nero bear Aug. Port. Ost. with a figure of the harbour with ships (Cohen 1 Néron 91—93. 215—218. suppl. Néron n. 14). Here

were three magazines of corn, by selling which Alaric (A.D. 409) compelled Rome to surrender (Gibbon, c. 31 n. 86 seq. Tillemont *Honore* art. 36). Pausanias, xii 3 'he seized Portus, the chief naval station of Rome, encircled by three harbours and extending to the compass of a great city: here all the public corn was stored.' Gifford 'My curiosity led me also to Ostia (1789) and I walked between the piers, now covered with grass. The land has gained considerably on the west as well as the east coast of Italy; the bottom of the old harbour, on which we now walk, is therefore much raised: yet the arms are still so high above us, as to intercept the view of the adjoining country. The extremities of the old arms towards the sea must have fallen in; for, in their present state, they are but short, and a sandy coast stretches out far beyond them.' Merivale ch. 49. E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr. who gives a plan. Visconti *osservazioni sopra i monumenti di. in t.* 1857 281—310, and i *monumenti del portus e tianis* (ib. 1868 362—413). Lanciani *ricerche topogr. sulla città di Porto d. 1868* 141—195 with tav. 49 of the monumenti). O. Hirschfeld *röm. Verwaltungsgesch.* i 139—142. Marquardt *röm. Staatsverw.* ii 130 131. Lehmann Claudius Gothic 1858 199 (another great work of O.), the emmury of the laeus Fucinus, was originally designed to feed the new camp. 250 251. Schiller Nero 136 n. 4. 483. 641. Marquardt *v. c.* 16—18. Sil. iv 207 sq. MOLES moles carried out amidst enclosed seas.

76 TYRRHENAM v 96.

PHARON vi 83. the lighthouse. Suet. DCass. Plin. cited 75. Plin. xxxvi § 83. VFl. vii 83—85 *non ita Tyrrhenus stupet Ioniusque magister, | qui iam te, Tyberine, tuens clarumque serena | arce pharon.* rursus breakwaters stretching far into the sea, and then bending again towards the land.

78 NON SIC Hor. c. iv 14 25.

79 MAGISTER dig.

xiv 1 1 § 1 magistrum navis accipere debemus, cui totius navis cura mandata est.

80 BAIANAE CUMBAE such

as those which ply about in the harbour of Baiae iii 4 n. xi 49 n. Plin. xiv § 61 *non ita Nereis quam a Baiano litor Ostiam usque navigabilem incohaverat.* Prop. i 11 9 10 *atque utinam mage te remis confisa minutis | parvula Lucrina cymba moretur aqua.* Mart. iii 20 19 20 *an aestuantes iam profectus ad Baias | piger Lucrino nauculatur in stagno.* Hertzberg from this line infers that the harbour and moles spoken of are those of Baiae, joined with the Lucrine lagoon and Avernae forming Anagnin, to form the *portus Lucinus* (Strab. 245. Suet. Aug. 16. DCass. xlviii 50. Plin. xxxvi § 125 *mare Tyrrhenum a Lucrino molibus seclusum.* Verg. g. ii 160—4 Servius *an memorem portus Lucrini quod claustra | neque indiguitam naupactidioribus accipit, | talis quod portus lucinus vocatur cumque | Tyrrhenumque fretis immittitur aestus Avernis?* Aen. ix 707—9. Hor. a. p. 63—65. Prop. iv=iii 18 1. cf. Vell. ii 79 § 2). But the distance of Baiae from Alba (the sublimity of 72), the *lucrinus*, and the short lived fame of the *portus Lucinus* (see Baillar. *dict. geogr. Lucrini*) confirm the traditional interpretation. The *interiora stagna* are Trajan's inner basin.

BAIA IN which *piscis* are sold, to which even they find their way.

81 GAUDENT Sen. ep. 78 § 14 *quod acerbum fuit, — talis in modum est: naturalis est mali cui sine gaudere.* Macrobi. vii 2 § 9 seq. citing Eur. *Andromeda* fr. 15 Dind. *ὡς ἡδὺ τοι σωθέντα μεμνησθαι πόνων.* Aristot. rhet. i 11 § 8. Sen. Hf. 660 661.

VERTICE RASO Lucian merc. cond. 1 many who had escaped the parasite's life of slavery (sat. v) told me the tale of

their adventures; I listened diligently as to the survivors of a shipwreck, saved by miracle. οὐκ εἶπον οἱ πρὸς τοῖς ἰεροῖς ἐξυρμημένοι τὰς κεφαλὰς, συνάμα πολλοὶ τὰς τρικυμίας καὶ ζάλλας καὶ ἀκρωτήρια καὶ ἐκβολὰς καὶ ἰστοῦ κλάσεις καὶ πηδαλίων ἀποκαταλείψας διήειντες κ.τ.λ. id. Hermotim. 86. Petron. 103 *notuit sibi ad lunam tonsorem intempestivo inhaerentem ministerio, exaceratusque omen, quod imitaretur naufragorum ultimum votum.* Artemidor. i 22 to seafaring men to dream that the head is shaven is a plain prognostic of shipwreck; ναυαγῆσαντες μὲν γὰρ ἢ ἐκ μεγάλης σωθέντες νόσου ξυρώνται οἱ ἄνθρωποι. Nonius p. 528 *qui lauri foliis, et cicutae calvi erant, quod tempestatem servitutis videbantur effugere, ut naufragio liberati solent.* anth. Pal. vi 164 Γλαῦκος καὶ Νηρήϊ' καὶ Ἰνώφ' Μελικέρτῃ | καὶ βυθίῳ Κρανίῃ καὶ Σαυόθρῃ θεοῖς | σωθεὶς ἐκ πελάγους Λουκάλλιος ὥδε κέκαρμαι | τὰς τριχὰς ἐκ κεφαλῆς· ἄλλο γὰρ ὄντι ἔχε. Dempster on Rosin 786 787 on the dedication of the hair.

83-92 Go then, boys; in all religious stillness dress the shrines with garlands, sprinkle the sacrificial knives with meal, deck out the soft hearth of turf. I will presently follow, and after duly performing the main sacrifice will return home, where the little images wax-polished welcome their master of slithering chaps. Here I will propitiate my guardian Juppiter, give frankincense to the Lares of my fathers and fling about all hopes of violet. All is gay, the gate has raised long laughs on high, and keeps holiday with morning lamps.

83 LINGUISQUE ANIMISQUE FAVENTES εὐφημοῦντες Ov. f. i 71 72 *prospera lux oritur: linguisque animisque favete. | nunc dicenda bona sunt bona verba die.* id. m. xv 677 *deus est! deus est! linguis animisque favete.* tr. v 5 5 6. Prop. v=iv 6 1. Tibull. ii 2 1 2 Broukh. Hor. c. iii 1 2. Aen. v 71 Servius. Plin. xxviii § 11. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 7 *quoties mentio sacra litterarum intervenerit, favete linguis! hoc verbum non, ut plerique existimant, a favore [i.e. applause] trahitur: sed imperatur silentium, ut rite peragi possit sacrum nulla voce mala obstreperante.* Stat. i 7 19. Bilsen. de forma. i 11 seq. Marquardt iv 465.

84 SERTA 91. 'festoons.' Aen. ii 248 249 *nos delubra deum... festa velamus fronde per urbem.* ib. iv 457-9. Stat. s. iii 3 23. iv 8 9. cod. Theod. xvi 10 12 pr. *nullus omnino... Larem igne, mero penum. Penitus odore veneratus, accendat lumina, imponat tura, sertas suspendat.* Rich.

FARRA INPONITE CULTRIS Luc. i 649 610 *Corte iam funderis Paecilum | cooperat obliquoque molas inducere cultro.* Serv. Aen. ii 133 *sal et far quod dicitur mola salsa, qua et frons inclinat et foci aspergebantur et cultri.* Sen. Tuxest. 688 *tungens et fars victimam cultus mola.* cf. Hor. s. ii 3 200. VM. ii 5 § 5.

85 MOLLIS FOCOS GLEBANQUE VIRENTEM the three turf-altars 2. 94. Verg. ecl. 8 64. Prop. v=iv 6 6. Ov. m. iii 751 of *Persens distribus ille focos totidem de caespite ponit.* Here Irv. to Juppiter, Iuno, Minerva. cod. Theod. xvi 10 12 § 2 *erecta effossis ara caespitibus.*

86 QUOD PRAESTAT the nobler offerings 3-9.

87 CORONAS ix 137 138 *o parvi nostrique Lares, quos ture minuto | aut farre et tenui solco exorare corona.* Cato r. r. 143 *kalendis, idibus, nonis, festus dies cum erit, coronam in focum indat. per eosdem dies Lari familiari pro equa supplicat.* Plaut. aut. 3. 383-5 on the marriage of a daughter. trin. 39 *Larem corona nostrum decorari volo, at a house-warming.* mere. 834 seq. on a departure. Stich. 531 on a return. Hor. c. iii 23 15 16. iv 11 7. Tibull. i 10 15-30, where the

Lares are the guardians of homely virtues. II 1 59 60. Ov. fr. v 5 10 *et velet tepidos nexa corona focos.* ib. III 13 15. Plin. XXI § 11. Murea. Fel. 3 § 1. Preller rom. Myth.¹ 488-92. Henzen inser. 5770* *C. Silvanus Laribus Ceranicis* ob redit(um) *Retinae* Nep. r. s. cf. Orelli 1600 votive inser. to *Silvanus pro salute et reditu L. Tursellii Marimi.* Tert. de cor. 7.

88 FRAGILI SIMULACRA NITENTIA CERA Prud. c. Symm. I 203 204 *saxa inlita ceris | viderat unguentoque Lares umescere nigros.* Hor. epod. 2 66 *renidentes Lares.* Plin. XXXIII § 122 *inlito [minio] solis atque lunae contactus inimicus. remedium, ut pariete siccato cera Punica cum oleo liquefacta candens saetis inducatur it-crumque admotis galea carbonibus inuratur ad sudorem usque, postea candelis subigatur ac deinde linteis puris, sicut et marmora nitescent.* Vitruv. VII 9 § 3. 'The wax then, thus prepared, was used as a varnish. schol. "incerata signa decorum." Silvestri, because of *fragili*, understands by *cera* a wax figure of the *Lar*; but the hearth is no safe place for such a figure. [*Candis fragili* refer to the wax which first crumbles away and then melts with the fire, before it is fit to be applied in the way mentioned?'] H. A. J. M.] See Welcker in Müller Archäologie § 310 4, who cites γάρωσις (Plut. qu. Rom. 98) as the technical term for furbishing.

89 NOSTRUM the Iuppiter of my house (as Cicero had a household god, Minerva).

PATERNIS familiaribus.

90 TURA 87 n. Plaut. mil. 23-25 the *Lar familiaris* says of the daughter of the house *ea mihi cotidie | aut ture aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, | dat mihi coronas.* When Verres 'conveyed' Diana from Segesta, all the matrons and maidens of the town came together Cic. Verr. IV § 77 *unxisse unguentis, complexse coronis et floribus, ture, odoribus incensis usque ad agri fines prosecutas esse.* Arn. VII 32 *sed sit ut vultis honor in vino, sit in ture, immolatione et caedibus hostiarum irae nimirum effectus utque placeant. etiamne di serti, coronis adiciuntur et floribus?* Movers Phönizier III 100 on the traffic. Marquardt v (2) 364. Hier. ep. 14 § 5.

VIOLAE Plin. XXI § 27 *violis honos proximus [to Elys.] eorumque plura genera, purpureae luteae albae. viola is a diminutive of *tor*, and includes the stock *matthiola incana* and wallflower *cheiranthus cheiri* Hehn Kulturpfl.² 222.*

91 EREXIT IANUA RAMOS x 65 n. Ov. m. IV 760. Luc. II 354 Corte. Stat. s. I 2 231 *fronde virenti postes, effulgent compita flammis.* Namatium. I 423-5 *facta dies pridemque mores di matra penates | poste coronato rotas secunda colat. | exornent virides communia gaudia rami.* Apul. met. IV 26 Hildebrand *domus tota lauris obsita, taedis lucida constrangebatur hymenaeum.* Tert. apol. 35 *cur die laeto non laureis postes obumbramus nec lucernis diem infringimus?* id. idol. 12 'luceant' inquit (Matt. 5 16) 'opera vestra.' at nunc lucent tabernae et ianuae nostrae: plures iam vestries ethnicorum fores sine lucernis et laureis quam Christianorum.....'ergo' inquis 'honor Dei est, lucernae pro foribus et laurus in postibus?.....accendantur itur quotidie lucernae, quibus luc nullus est, affigant postibus lauros postmodum arsuras, quibus ignes imminet...si templis renuntiasti, ne feceris templum ianuam tuam. minus dixi: si lupanaribus renuntiasti, ne indueris domi tuae faciem novi lupanaris.' id. de cor. 13 fin. Claud. nupt. Hon. et Mar. 208. rapt. Pros. II 320. Prudent. c. Symm. II 724-7. corp. iur. can. decr. II 26 7 13 (from conc. IX 858 Labbe) *non licet incipere phoeniceis opere laudandum et otis vacare gentilibus, ne-*

que lauro aut viriditate arborum cingere domos: *omnis enim haec observatio paganismi est.* 92 OPERATUR

schol. 'sacrificat.' Verg. g. i 339 *lactis operatus in herbis.* Aen. iii 136 *conubiis arcisque meis operata iuventa*, where Servius citing Iav. *perfectit sacrificia propter conubia et novas sedes.*

LUCERNIS Tert. supra. id. apol. 35 *quam recentissimis et ramosissimis laureis postes praestruabant, quam clatissimis et clarissimis lucernis vestibula nebulabant.* ib. 46 *quis enim philosophum sacrificare aut detorere aut lucernas meretricie vanas prostituere cogessit?* Epikt. diss. ii 17 §§ 37 38 τέκνον, ἂν σωθῆς, ἄψω λύχνους· ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τὰ τοῦ φιλοσόφου. μέγα σοι ἀγαθὸν ἔσται σωθέντι· τοιοῦτω καὶ λύχνον ἀπτεῖν ἀξίον. ib. i 19 § 24 'has he been made tribune? all who meet him congratulate him; one kisses his eyes, another his neck, the slaves his hands; when he comes home, he finds an illumination Ἀρχὸς ἀπτεοῦνους.' Tac. iii 9 Lipsius. Plut. Cic. 22 § 3. Mart. x 64. Stat. s. iii 5 62 and 70. Apul. met. xi 9. Lucass. lxxii 4 § 1. 20 § 4. lxxiv 1 § 4. Pacat. 37 lin. Greg. Naz. or. 5-4 12 in lxxv § 35 pr. Sozom. vi 2 § 15. Becker-Rein Gallus i 129 130. Marquardt v (1) 245. (2) 235 239. Friedländer ii² 283-5 on public illuminations. Forbiger i² 165.

93—130 Do not set down my zeal as counterfeit, Corvinus. Catullus, for whose safety I rear three altars, has three heirs. On so barren a friend a sickly hen, even a quail, would be a bait wasted. With your Gallitta and your Pacius, your childless rich, it is another matter. Let them but begin to feel the heat, their whole porch is lined with votive tablets; men come forward to vow a hecatomb,—aye, of elephants, if they were not Caesar's drove, from the days of Hannibal and of Pyrrhus reserved to uses of state or war; so it is no fault of Hister's, if the 'ivory' is not led to the altars for Gallitta's breath.—Another will offer his goodliest, his bondmen and bondwomen, even his own daughter in her prime, though no Dana will, as in the play, ransom his Iphigenia by a hind. My countryman for ever, say I: what is the Greek fleet of a thousand sail to a will? For if Pacius recover, entangled in the angler's weel, he may in a line make Pacuvius universal heir; no bad investment, you see, a daughter slain. Long live Pacuvius, even to Nestor's years; let him pile up plunder like Nero's, gold on gold, mountains high; and loving none, let him by none be loved.

93 SUSPECTA 98 n. 99 n. iii 129 n. v 98 n. x 202 n. xvi 56. Even Pliny could urge, as a reason for refusing a request ep. v 1 § 3 *non esse satis honestum dare et locupletari et orbo.* ib. ix 30 § 1 *laudas...Nonium tuum, quod sit liberalis in quosdam: et ipse laudo, si tamen non in hos solos. volo enim eum, qui sit vere liberalis, tribuere... amicis, sed amicis dico pauperibus. non ut isti, qui iis potissimum donant, qui donare maxime possunt.* § 2 *hos ego viscatis haustisque muneribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere.* Tac. xiii 52 *reus illico d' fendi postulabat. ceciditque pecuniosa orbitate et senecta, quam ultra vitam eorum produxit, quorum ambitu evaserat.* Amm. xxx 4 § 9 *viduarum postes et orborum limina deterentes.* Marquardt v (1) 73 74. Friedländer i² 394—400.

95 TRES HABET HEREDES v 137—145 n. ix 82—90 esp. 87—90 *iura parentis habes, propter me scriberis heres, | legatum omne capis, nec non et dulce caducum. | commoda praeterea iungentur multa caducis, | si numerum, si tres implevero.*

95 96 AGRAM ET CLAUDEM ET CLAUDEM OCULOS Malachi 1 8. Meineke com.

anon. fr. 41 τὰς δὲ μέγας καὶ λεγὰς ἀναιμίας ἐπίστος ἀνδρῶν, ὅστις ἐλπίσει
θεοῦς | ὁσίων ἀσάρκων καὶ χολῆς πυρρυνμένης, | ἃ καὶ κυσὶν πεινώσιν
οὐχ ἔλαττον. | χαρὴν ἀπαρχαῖς καὶ γέρας λαχεῖν τίθει; Lucian Iupp. trag.
15 when the sufferer Minos sacrifices ὁ τα σωτήριον on his escape from a
storm at Kaphareus, ἐκκαίδεκα θεοῦς ἐστῶν ἀλεκτρονύνα μόνον κατέθυσε,
γέροντα κἀκείνων ἤδη καὶ κορυζῶντα. Tert. apol. 14 pr. non dico
quales sitis in sacrificando, cum enecta et tabidosa et scabiosa
quaeque maculis, et unde opimis et integris supervacua quaeque tran-
catis, capitula et ungulas, quae domi quoque pueris vel canibus destinassetis. ib. 30 I offer to God opimam et maiorem hostiam quam ipse mandavit, orationem de carne pudica, de anima innocenti, de spiritu sancto profectam, non grana turis unius assis, Arabicae arboris lacrimas, nec duas meri guttas, nec sanguinem reprobis bovis mori optantis. Arnob. vii 16. The pious Xen. ordered an old horse to be fattened up before it was sacrificed anab. iv 5 § 35.

96 GALLINAM

xiii 233 Laribus cristam promittere galli. Porph. v. Pyth. 36.
INPENDAT Tert. idol. 6 immo tu colis, qui facis, ut coli possint. colis autem non gerat vilis—immo nidoris alicuius, sed tuo proprio, nec anima a pecudis inpenda, sed anima tua.

97 STERILI

vii 49 n. 203 n. Mart. x 18 nec vocat ad cenam Marius, nec munera mittit. nec respondet, nec vult credere, sed nec habet. | turba tamen non dest, sterilem quae curet amicum. | cheu, quam fatuae sunt tibi, Roma, togae!

VERUM a hen, did I say? No, etc.

COTURNIX Varro r. r. iii 5 § 7 coturnices immani numero. Plin. x § 63 quails are fond of poisonous seeds, quam ob causam eas damnavere mensae, also because they alone, with man, are subject to epilepsy morbum desputi suctum (above vii 112 n.). On the quantity (ῶ) see Lachm. and Munro on Lucr. iv 641. Lachm. ib. i 360.

98 PATRE Plin. ep. viii 18 § 1 cum Domitius Tullus longe melior apparuerit morte quam vita. § 2 nam cum se captandum prae-buisset, reliquit filiam heredem. § 3 ergo varii tota civitate sermones: alii fictum ingratum immemorem loquuntur seque ipsos, dum insecantur illum, turpissimis confessionibus produnt, ut qui de patre aro proavo, quasi de orbo querantur. Stat. s. iv 7 33—40 orbitas omni fugienda nisu, | quam premit votis inimicus heres, | optimo poscens (pudet heu) propinquum | funus amico. | orbitas nullo tumultu fletu: | stat domo capta cupidus superstes | immi-nens leti spoliis, et ipsum | computat ignem. Lucian dial. mort. 6 § 3.

CADET 113. Mart. cited 100. Hor. c. iii 18 5 si tener pleno cadit haedus anno.

CALOREM Nonius p. 46

febris proprietatem... Varro Andabatis aperiendam putat; idque alterum apparatus a caliditate calorem, alterum a ferre calore febrim. cf. Lips. epist. quaest. ii 6. Tibull. iv 11 2.

99 COEPIR sing.

verb. and plural orbi; so Caes. b. c. i 2 § 7 intercedit M. Antonius, Q. Cassius, tribuni plebis. [Plat.] Theag. 129^b. cf. Cic. Verr. iv § 92 Zumpt. Liv. xxii 47 § 3 in directum utrinque nitentes... vir virum amplexus detrahebat equo. xxv 19 § 6. Hor. a. p. 401. GALLITTA ii 68 Gallitta, antio. Pol. vii 331 16 Πελίττης. CIG 3093 Πελίττης. O. Jahn specim. epigraph. 90. It is a pet name. O. Jahn Hermes iii 190 191 gives evidence for Gallita, Gallita, Levitta, Pollitta (and Pollittianus), and Salvitta; observing that these names seem not to have been used before the imperial times. For Gallitta he cites Plin. ep. vi 31 § 4. gubla al nura, di Bologna p. 59 (Fabretti p. 172, 332) the daughter of Aur. Gallita. Gruter 75 5 Flavia Gallita. IRR 516 Fundania Gallitana.

The correct form (-tta) is often corrupted.

ORBI 93 n. Hor. ep. i 178 Obbar. Sen. ben. i 14 § 3 *ille accepit...sed cuius senectus et libera orbitas magna promittebat. mihi plus dedit, quamvis idem dederit, quia sine spe recipiendi dedit.* Tac. iii 22 *Lepida, cui super Aemiliorum decus L. Sulla et Cn. Pompeius proci erant, defertur singulari parsu ac P. Quirinio divite atque orbo.* ib. 23 she entered the theatre of Pompeius her ancestor with other noble ladies, and so moved the audience, that bursting into tears *sæva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, cuius senectæ atque orbitati et obscurissimæ domui destinata quondam uxor L. Cæsari ac divo Augusto nurus dederetur.* ib. 25 proposal to mitigate the severity of the laws by which Augustus had sought to restrain celibacy. *non ideo* (because of the laws) *coniugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur, prævalida orbitate.* Epikt. diss. iv 1 §§ 145—8. Lucian dial. mort. 9.

100 FIXIS the full of votive offerings an evil omen Luc. i 557. Stat. Th. iv 332 333.

LIBELLIS 27. x 55. Suet. Cal. 14 *Casaubon ut vero in adærum pietatidinem incidit, peractantibus cunctis circa Palatium, non defuerunt, qui pugnatos se armis pro salute ægri, quique capita sua titulo proposito voverent.* Caligula on his recovery enforced the fulfilment of these vows 27. DCass. lix 8 § 3 names P. Afranius Potinus as swearing that he would die, if but Gaius might recover, and Atonus Secundus a knight as engaging to fight as gladiator, in hope of a reward from Gaius, *ὥς καὶ ἀντιφύχοι ἐλπομένους ἐκείνην ἰσχυρῶς.* Suet. Cal. 15 *Casaubon the common phrase of all oaths neque me liberæque meos cariores habeo quam Gaium habeo et sorores eius.* Mart. xii 20 *pro senæ, sed clare, votum Maro fecit amico, | cui gravis et fervens hemitritæus erat, | si Stygias æger non esset missus ad umbras, ut caderet magnæ victimæ grata Iovi. | ceperunt medici certam sperare salutem, | ne votum solvat, nunc Maro tota facit.* Lucian dial. mort. 5 1 Pluto: 'You know the old man, the very very old man I mean, the rich Eukrates, who has no children, but 50,000 who hunt for his fortune?' Hermes: 'Yes, him of Sikyon you mean. What of him?' Pl. 'Hermes, if it can be managed, let him live, over and above the 90 years he has lived already, as many more, or even more than that: but his flatterers, young Charinos and Damon and the rest, draw down to the grave one after another.' H. 'That would seem strange.' Pl. 'Nay, you could not do a juster thing: for what has come to them that they pray for his death, or claim his money though no way related to him? and the most detestable thing of all is that though they pray thus *ὅπως θεοπαύσιον ἐν γῇ τῷ φανερόν: καὶ νοσοῦντος ἂ μὲν βούλονται, πᾶσι πρόδηλα, θύσειν δὲ ὅπως ὑπισχνούνται ἣν βράσῃ.*'

101 PORTICUS of Gallitta or Pacius.

HECA-

TOMBEN Ath. 34 after his victory at Kudos and fortification of the Piræus, Kōbon offered τῷ ὄντι καὶ οὐ φευδόντως a hecatomb and feasted all the Athenians. Marius vowed a hecatomb to the gods, if they would grant him victory over the Cimbrî Plut. 26 § 3. B.C. 217 300 oxen were vowed to Iuppiter Liv. xxi 10 § 7. Philo legat. ii 598 M when Isidore charged the Jews with not sacrificing for Gaius, they replied that they offered hecatombs for him, and did not, as most, merely pour the blood of the victim on the altar and eat the meat, but burnt the entire flesh. Stat. s. ii 7 16—18 on Lucan's birthday centum *Thespiciæ odora lucis | stent altaria victimæque centum | quas Dirce lavat aut alit Cithæoron.* Philostr. soph. ii 1 § 5 the father of Herodes Atticus often offered a hecatomb of oxen to Athene. Capitolin. Max. et Balb. 11 Balbinus

was so overjoyed, that he offered a hecatomb, as soon as the head of Maximian was brought to him. *hecatombe a tem tale sacrificium est. centum arae uno in loco caespiticiae extruuntur et ad eas centum sues centum oves mactantur. nam si imperatorium sacrificium sit, centum leones centum aquilae et cetera huiusmodi animalia centena feruntur. quod quidem etiam Graeci quondam fecisse dicuntur, cum pestilentia laborarent, et a multis imperatoribus id celebratum constat.* cf. id. Maximini 24. Treb. Poll. Gallien. 9 *confecto itinere celebratisque hecatombis.* Vopise. Tac. 12 the senators were so overjoyed on recovering the right of election to the throne *ut et supplicationes decernerentur et hecatombe promitteretur.* Porphy. ep. ad Marcell. 14 (said in almost the same words Demophil. sent. Pythag. 44 in Orelli epist. lat. i 42) 'the lover of pleasure, though he slay *hecatombs*, and adorn the temple with countless offerings, is impious and godless and in intention sacrilegious.' Jewish exx. 1 k. 8 5 and 63 seq. 2 chr. 29 32 seq. 30 24. 35 7 seq. Grecian Hdt. vii 43. Xen. h. g. vi 4 § 29. cf. Soph. Tr. 762. Strabo 362. Iulian 396^a. 416^c.

102 QUATENUS they saw a hecatomb (not indeed of elephants), since. Plin. ep. iii 7 § 14 *quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur.* So Hor. s. i 1 64 Heind. Ov. m. viii 786. xiv 40. Quintil. Suet. Cl. 26 Oud. Tac. Plin. ep. i 7 § 5. Flor. etc. in Hermas sim. v 5 = ἐπειδὴ. Arnob. vii 16 *quodsi animantium cruore honorari et adjici superiorum animos existimatis, cur non eis et mulos et elephantos mactatis?* Ptolemy Philopator having offered four elephants for his victory over Antiochus, alarming dreams threatened him with divine vengeance for so strange a sacrifice; he made amends by setting up four elephants in bronze (Iuba in Plut. ii 972^c who has many wonderful stories of elephants. See ind. ed. Didot). Philo de animal. 27 elephants sent to Germanicus, trained to act a feast, drunkenness etc. 28 one taught to write 'I myself wrote this.' 89 that Ajax, an elephant at Antioch, fell mad (than derivative of the supreme rank, is past belief; he may have been more daintily fed and so jealousy may have sprung up).

NEC...NEC partitively used, after the general non Hand Turs. iv 131. Zumpt § 754. Cic. p. Mur. § 61. Liv. praef. § 11. i 26 § 12. 36 § 3. ii 49 § 3. Aen. ix 426 427 *nil iste nec ausus | nec potuit.* id. eel. 5 25 Forbiger. Sen. const. sap. 9 § 2 of the sage *nescit nec in spem nec in metum vivere.* cons. Helv. 8 § 4 *mundus hic quo nihil neque maius neque ornatius rerum natura genuit.* We should expect *nec venales, nec concepti*, but the construction is varied cf. Hdt. ix 3 ἀμα μὲν ὑπ' ἀγνωμοσύνης, ἀμα δὲ πυρσοῖσι διὰ νήσων ἐδόκει (for δοκούντι). id. i 14 § 1. 19 Krüger. 85 § 1 ἀλλα τε ἐπιφραζόμενος καὶ ὃν καί...ἐπεπόμεσε. viii 54 Krüger. 116 ἀλογήσαντες ἤ...ἐγένετο. ix 5 εἶτε δὲ δεογμένος...εἶτε...ἐάνδανε. 104. Matthiä § 631 4. Krüger § 59. Kühner Gr. Gr. ii² 657. Schäfer Dem. app. cr. ii 75.

ELEPHANTI on the form L. Müller de re metrica 390. 103 SIDERE Plin. pan. 12 *eo ipso tempore, cum ferae gentes non telis magis quam suo cado, suo sidere armantur.* 15 *diversam aquarum caelique temperiem ut patrios fontes patriumque sidus ferre consuesti.* 29.

104 CONCIPITUR otherwise Colum. iii 8 § 3 *India perhibetur molibus ferarum mirabilis: pari tamen in hac terra vastitate beluas progenerari quis neget? cum intra moenia nostra natos animadvertamus elephantos.* Elephant do not breed in captivity, as Liv. separately says; that an elephant, taken pregnant, will bear for that time, is true, but Colum. must have meant more. Plin. viii § 27 *circa*

coitus maxime afferantur et stabula Indorum dentibus sternunt. quicquid propercent eos coitu feminarumque pecuaria separant.

FURVA GENTE XI 124 125 elephants teeth, quos mittit porta Syenes, et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus. Plin. vi § 10. Flor. ii 34=iv 12 § 62 of embassies to Augustus *Seres etiam habitantesque sub ipso sole Indi, cum gemmis et margaritis elefantos quaque inter numera trahentes, nihil magis quam longinquitatem viae imputabant—quadriennium inpleverant; et iam ipse hominum color ab alio venire caelo fidebatur.* Friedländer 1448. For the abl. cf. Hor. epod. 11 10 latere petitus *immo spiritus.* see *hax.* under *promo* (Verg. Hor. Tac.).

105 ARBORIBUS RUTULIS ET TURNI PASCIER AGRO I 102. VI 637. Tarnus was king of Arden among the Rutuli. Here then were stables for the elephants which the emperors kept for exhibition in the theatre and amphitheatre. As the poets (Prop. v=iv 7 82. Mart. iv 62. vii 13. viii 28 12. Sil. xii 230 231 *quale micat semperque novem est, quod Tiburis aura* | *paseit eour*) state that faded ivory regained its whiteness by exposure to the air at Tibur, Vales. infers, perhaps hastily, that elephants were kept there also.

103 CAESARIS IV 135 *Caesar.* See *ant.* viii 6 § 2, who compares Pharaoh as a dynastic title with Ptolemy and Caesar. Clem. recogn. i 45.

CAESARIS ARMENTUM IV 50. 52 *non debeturi iugiterum dicere piscem* | *depastumque diu vivaria Caesaris, inde* | *elapsum, veterem ad domi-* | *num debere referri.* Orelli inscr. 2951 *procurator ad helephantos.* Hirschfeld Rom. Verwaltungsverh. i 178. anth. Pal. ix 285 *οὐκ ἐν περ- γωθεῖς* [infra 109 110] *ὁ φалаγγομάχας ἐπὶ δῆριν* | *ἄσχετος ὀρμαίνει* | *μυτιόδους ἐλέφας,* | *ἀλλὰ φέβω στείλας βαθὺν αὐχένα πρὸς συγοδέσμοις,* | *ἄντρογα διφρουλκεῖ Καίσαρος οὐρανίου.* | *ἔγνω δ' εἰρήνης καὶ θῆρ χάριν ὄργανα ῥέψας* | *Ἄρεος, εὐνομίης ἀντανάγει πατέρα,* where the former and present employments of the animal are seriously, as here satirically, contrasted. L. Cornificius, whenever he dined abroad, returned home on an elephant (Dion. xlix 7 § 6 where it is mentioned as exceptional). Suet. Claud. 11 *ad sua Libani divinus iugores et circensi ponit a currum elefantorum Augustino similem decernenda curavit.* Capitol. Maximini 26 principibus nostris *Maximo Balbino et Gordiano statuas cum elephantis decernimus.* Capitol. 27. Elephants are frequently seen on imperial coins.

NULLI SERVIRE PARATUM PRIVATO among omens of Aurelian's future greatness Vopisc. 5 fin. he received from the king of the Persians a state elephant, which he offered to the emperor, solusque omnium privatus Aurelianus elephanti dominus fuit. Ael. n. a. x 1 took out a licence (*δύναμις*) from the emperor to hunt them.

107 PRIVATO VI 114. XIII 41 n. TYRIO Carthage being a colony of Tyre, the very names *Poenus*, *Punicus* were corruptions of Phoenician. In Silius Hannibal and the Carthaginians are *Tyrus* (-i), *Sidonius* (-i), *Agagorae* (-idae) etc.

108 HANNIBALI x 158 n. thus he employed forty B.C. 218 against the Carthaginians (Liv. xxi 5 §§ 10. 15), and at the Trebia (ib. 55 §§ 2. 7. 9—11), at Zama B.C. 202 he had 50 in his van, the largest number that he ever led to battle (xxx 33 § 4). cf. ind. Liv. and Polyb.

NOSTRIS PUGLIS BELIQUE MOLOSSO Plin. viii § 16 the Romans first met with elephants in the war with Pyrrhus in Lucania B.C. 281, whence (from Plautus and Naevius to Claudianus Mamertus cent. 5 after Chr.) they were called *Lucae boves* Lucanian oxen (cf. Varro l. l. vii § 39. Laer. v 1302 Munro). M. Curius Dentatus exhibited some at his

triumph b.c. 275 (Sen. brev. vit. 13 § 3. Eutr. ii 14-8). More than a hundred were led in triumph by L. Cæcilius Metellus b.c. 259 (Plin. vii § 139. viii § 16. xviii § 17. Sen. ib. § 8. Oros. iv 9). The Romans first employed them in battle in the war against Philip b.c. 200 (Liv. lxxi 36-46). In 190 in the battle of Magnesia L. Cornelius Scipio could oppose 16 African elephants to 54 Indian elephants of Antiochus (Liv. lxxviii 23-13). The elephants in the campaign of Q. Marcius Philippus against king Perses b.c. 190, took fright on a march (ib. xlv 5 § 2). They did good service at Vindalium b.c. 121, when Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus defeated the Allobroges (Oros. v 13). A team was first yoked in Rome to the car of Pompeius in his African triumph b.c. 81 (Plin. vii § 4). In Caesar's Gallic triumph b.c. 46 elephants bearing torches were led (Suet. 37). In his African campaign b.c. 46 the soldiers of the fifth legion demanded to be led against the elephants in L. Scipio's army, which had at first caused great alarm: from their success in the battle that legion afterwards bore the figure of an elephant on their standards (App. b. c. ii 96. cf. Hirt. bell. Afric. 81-84). In the imperial times they were employed chiefly to draw the emperor's chariot in triumphs and processions Friedländer ii 372-5. 521-525. Niebuhr R. h. iii 253. 520. 572. 590. 597 seq. ind. to Sillig's Pliny. Lipsius ep. misc. i 1.

REGI MOLOSSO XIV 161 162 Punica

passio (c) *passio* (a) *red* Pyrrum *inmanem gladiosque Molossos*. The most famous story of the Molossi Dodona Plin. iv § 2. Liv. perioch. 13. Flor. i 13=18 § 6. Veget. iii 24 who shews how they may be overcome. Ael. n. a. i 38. Eutr. ii 11=6. How Pyrrhus endeavoured to frighten Molossus by suddenly exposing to his view an elephant, has often been told (Plin. Pyrrh. 20). In the wars also with Antiochus and Jugurtha the Romans had to encounter many elephants.

109 *torres bellæ cohortes* i Macr. i 6 and 35 where each elephant carries thirty-two soldiers in a tower, beside the Indian driver! see Bochart *hierog.* ii c. 27. Philostr. Apoll. ii 12 § 1 puts the number at 12 or 15. Plin. vii § 22 'twenty tower-bearing (*turrati*) elephants *cum sagittariis propugnaculis* were pitted against 500 horse and 500 foot,' must mean that each elephant bore three fighting men, as Ael. xiii 9 says. For Pliny uses distributives for cardinals as freely as the poets cf. Iani *ars poet.* 275.

110 *PARTEM ALIQUAM BELLI* i 74 n. *aliquid*. iii 230 n. Aen. x 426 427 *Lausus*, | *pars ingens belli*. ib. 737 *pars belli haut temnenda, viri, iacet altus Oros*. Pliny cited below. Ov. m. xi 217.

BELLI ET hiatus in same place xiii 65 *hoc monstrum puero et miranti sub aratro*. iii 70. vi 274. 468. viii 105? x 51? 281. xiv 49. xv 126.

EUNTEM IN PROELIA TURRIM Veget. iii 24 p. m. Lucr. v 1302. Liv. xxxvii 40 § 4. Plin. viii § 27 *domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnaque ex parte orientis bella conficiunt*. ib. xi § 4 *turrigeros elephantorum miramur umeros*. Sil. iii 601 *vis elephantorum turrato concita dorso*. ix 239-241 *turritae moles ac propugnacula dorso* | *belua nigra* | *stanti gestans ceu mobilis agger*, | *mutat et erectos attollit ad ætherei moenia*. cf. Forcellini *verborum sign.* Bochart c. 25 'of the use of elephants in war' and c. 27. 'The quotes from Basil 'living towers and hills of flesh.'

111 *MORA NULLA PER HISTRUM* QUIN vi 333. dig. xxxii 30 § 5 *sin autem per mulierem mora non est, quo minus cum filio habitet, legata ei deberi*.

NOVUM HISTRUM fortune-hunters. Hister ii 58.

112 PA-

cervium sometimes Pacuvius L. Müller de re metr. 251 252. Laehmann
Lucr. p. 306. EBUR i.e. the elephant; cf. 4 vellus.

13 sanguis. DUCATUR AD ARAS x 66. Heins. on

Ov. m. xv 114.

113 GALLITAE to be taken with

Lares.

114 DEIS Laribus.

horum Larium, as representing the living family.

115 ALTER Pacuvius 125.

115 seq. vi 388—392

quid faceret plus | aegrotante viro? medicis quid tristibus
erga | filiolum? stetit ante aram, nec turpe putavit | pro cithara velare
caput, dictataque verba | pertulit, ut mos est, et aperta palluit agna.

A week after the death of Marcus Aurelius the emperor's sons ordered
to his seat to bleed themselves for his recovery. Tert. apol. 25 who cannot
refrain from sarcasm: o nuntios tardos! o somniculosa diplomata! cf.
Minuc. 24 § 6). Cries of the people to the emperor Tert. apol. 35 de
nostris annis tibi Iuppiter augeat annos. id. ad nat. ii 9.

SI CONCEDAS, VOVEBIT x 339 n. 340 n.

expiatory sacrifice see viii 257 n. vi 652—4 spectant [in the theatre,
cf. xii 120 tragicæ] subeuntem fata mariti | Alcestim et, similis
si permutatio detur, | morte viri cupiant animam servare
catellæ. ib. 551 552 pectora pullorum rimabitur, exta catelli, | inter-
dum et pueri.

118 VITTA XIII 63 n. Verg.

g. iii 186 187 *vitæ uxor ad aras, | Iuvencus pueri a cervice pendat in infula
vitta.* Aen. ii 136. 156. Ov. Ibis 103. Pont. iii 2 75.

118 119 SI QUA EST NUBILIS ILLI IPHIGENIA DOMI I 161 n.
iv 133 n. xii 127 Mycenis. vi 566 Tanaquil tua. Aeneas for son v
138 139 nullus tibi parvulus aula | luserit Aeneas nec filia dulcor illo.
Markland adds v 141 tua nunc Mycale. vi 236 (cl. xiii 98. xiv 252)
advocat Archigenen. 660 Atrides (for husband, but iv 65 for
monarch).

NUBILIS Iphigenia was led to the
altar Lucr. i 98 nubendi tempore in ipso. Eur. I.A. 100. 123.

119 120 IPHIGENIA...CERVÆ Prokl. epit. of the cyclic
poem Kypria p. 475 (Constant. Mur. bk. ii c. 12 § 9) 'the fleet again
assembles at Aulis. Agamemnon on a hunting party, elated by an
expert shot at a deer, boasts that he surpasses Artemis herself in her
own art. As a punishment for his impety, the goddess detains the fleet
wind-bound. Kalkhas declares that she can only be appeased by the
sacrifice of Iph., who is accordingly brought from home, under pretext
of betrothal to Achilles. Artemis snatches her from the altar, leaving a
fawn in her stead, makes her immortal, and conveys her to Tauri.'
Hegesias (or Stadias) is followed by Eurip. I.A. 1587. IT. 28 ἄν-
κλησεν ἑλαφὸν ἀντιδοῦσά μου | Ἄρτεμις Ἀχαιοῖς. 783. Prop. iv=iii
22 34. Ov. m. xii 34 Heins. tr. iv 4 67. Mart. iii 91 11. Nonn. xiii
104—119. Hygin. 98 Muncker. 261. Serv. Aen. ii 116. See other
legends in Tacitus on Iyk. 183. A hackneyed topic in the schools Sen.
suas. 3 title 'ad liberat Agamemnon an Iphigeniam immolet negante Cal-
chante aliter navigari fas esse.' Aug. civ. Dei xviii 18 § 3 where he dis-
cusses the possibility of lycanthropy and Circean metamorphoses, with
the saving clause 'si tamen factum est' explains the story of the *Dio-
medeæ volucres*, by this: men were not changed into birds, but by leger-
demain birds were substituted for men; *sicut cervæ pro Iphigenia*.
By divine permission such *præstigiæ* would not be difficult; because
that virgin was afterwards found alive, it was readily understood suppo-
sition *pro illa cervam esse*. A like spirited away of a victim at
Caesarea said by Eus. h. e. vii 17 to have been revealed in answer to a

Christian's prayers.

DABIT HANC ALTARIBUS

Luer. i 84—100. Hor. s. ii 3 199—201 *tu cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam | ante aras spargisque mola caput, inprobe, salsa, | rectum animi serras?* Mühlmann col. 498 has many exx. of *dare focus tura liba* etc.

120 xv 116—9. XIII 84 85 of the perjurer, swearing by all the armoury of heaven *si vero et pater est, 'comedam'* inquit 'flebile nati | sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto.'

121 LAUDO MEUM CIVEM IV 18 19 *consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto | praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi.* Holyday 'my citizen has brain! what is a fleet, | to a rich will?' Tert. apol. 14 'I do not speak of your cheating Hercules of more than two-thirds of his tithe: laudabo magis sapientiam, quod de perdita aliquid eripitis.' ib. 16 *laudo diligentiam.*

122 MILLE Varro r. r. ii 1 § 26 *numerus non est, ut sit ad amussim, ut non est cum dicimus, mille naves isse ad Troiam.* The number of ships in the Homeric Catalogue (II. II) is 1186, but the poets (Aesch. Ag. 45 Blomf. Eur. Andr. 106 Barnes. Or. 352 Klotz. Plant. Bacch. 928. Aen. ii 198 Heyne. ix 148. Prop. III = II 26 38. Sil. III 229 Drak. cf. Sen. contr. 35 § 2. [Sen.] Agam. 39. Stat. Ach. i 35. Duker on Thuc. i 10 § 4. Eust. II. ii 760 p. 338) generally speak of them as 1000. Cic. Verr. i § 48 gives 1000 also as the number of Xerxes' fleet.

LIBITINAM III 32 n. Hor. c. III 30 67 *non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei | vitabit Libitinam.* id. s. ii 6 19 *Idem.* Plut. Num. 12 § 1 some identified with Proserpina, the more learned with Venus, Lib. ἐπισκοπον τῶν περὶ τοὺς θνήσκοντας ὁρίων θεῶν οὖσαν. id. qu. rom. 23. Servius Tullius appointed that for every death a portion of money should be paid into the treasury of Venus Libitina in the grove (Piso in DH. iv 15. Varro in Non. p. 64 *lucus Veneris Lubentinae*), from which biers and fuel for funerals were brought Mart. x 97 l. id. VIII 43 *effert uxores Fabius, Chrestilla maritos, | funereamque toris quassat uterque facem. | victores committe, Venus: quos ista manebit | exitus, una duos ut Libitina ferat.* Hence the mention of Libitina in *postquam* (dial. xxi 21 § 6. Suet. Nero. 39), the terms *Libitinam facere, exercere*, the *Libitinensis porta* at the amphitheatre. Orelli inser. 3349 *lucar Libitinae*. Preller röm. Myth.¹ 387. Marquardt v (1) 380 381.

123 DELEBIT TABULAS if the patient recovers he will ascribe all to the vow of Pacuvius, and erase in his favour all other names from the waxen tablets of his will i 68 n. ii 58. iv 19. xiv 55 *tabulas mutare parabis.*

NASSAE a weel Festus p. 169 a 19 M. Sil. v 47—52 *vitreas sollers piscator ad undas | ore lecem patulo texens de vimine nassam, | cautius interiora ligat mediamque per alvum | sensim fastigans compressa cacumina nectit, | ac fraude arcetati remeare foraminis arcet | introitu facilem, quem trahit ab aequore, piscem.* met. also in Plaut. mil. 579. Cic. Att. xv 20 § 2. so κύπρος in Lucian Hermot. 59. cf. Hor. s. ii 5 25. 44. ep. i 1 79 Obbar. Mart. iv 56. vi 63. Plin. ep. ix 30 cited 93 n. Sen. const. sap. 9 § 2 *est et illa iniuria frequens, si lucrum alicuius excussum est aut praemium diu captatum, si magno labore adfectata hereditas aversa est et quaestuosae domus gratia erepta.* ben. iv 20 § 3 *ingratum voco, qui aegro adsedit, quia testamentum facturus est, cui de hereditate aut legato vacat cogitare. faciat licet omnia, quae facere bonus amicus et memor officii debet, si animo eius obversatur spes, si lucri captator est et hamum iacit.* Lucian dial. mort. 8 a *captator dead* i. e. *the victim of his own greed.* As the proverb is, the fawn has caught the

lion. I courted the rich and childless Hermolaos and thought it a stroke of policy to deposit in a public place my will, in which I have bequeathed to him my all, that he might do the like by me... and now by a fall of the roof I am dead on the sudden and Hermolaos has my estate, having like some sea-wolf swallowed bait and hook.' 'Not only so, but you the fisherman too, so that your plan has revolved upon yourself.' 'So it seems; more's the pity.' *ib.* 6 § 4 Terpsion a man of 30 had sent many costly presents to Thukritos, an old man just 90, with three teeth in his head, who seemed to have one foot already in his coffin. Terpsion complains to Plato: 'after swallowing so large a bait of mine the day before yesterday he attended my funeral and crowed over me.' Plato: 'Bravo, Thukritos! Long life and prosperity to you: may you live to bury all your flatterers.' *id.* Tim. 22 cited 126.

124 *Sail. ii 58 39 cur solo tabulis impleret Hist. i Iphig. vi 601.*
Hor. s. ii 5 54 solus, multisne coheres. 125 BREVITER
i 68 n. exiguis tabulis.

125 126 *SUPERBVS INCIDERE* *Hor. epod. 15 17 18 et to, quinqueque et felicior atque meo nunc | superbus incedis malo.*

126 *INCIDERE* 'stalk,' 'sneak,' connotes a stately consequential movement *Aen. i 146 diuim incedo regina*, where Servius 'incedere proprie est nobilium personarum; hoc est, cum aliqua dignitate ambulare.' *Sail. Jug. 51 § 10 incedunt per uia castra magnifici, succubiti et circumspecti, pars triumphos suos ostentantes.* *Liv. ii 6 § 7.* *Sen. tranq. 1 § 9. ep. 76 § 31. 80 § 7. 115 § 9 omnium istorum, quos incedere altos vides, bratteata felicitas est.* *Amm. xxii 14 § 3 grandiaque incedens tamquam Oti frater et Ephialtis.* cf. Mühlmann.

INCIDERE *INCIDERE* Lucien Tim. 22 the successful fortune-hunter, when the will is open, carries me [Pharos] off, well and well, styles himself instead of Pyrillos, Iphigao or Teios (his name to that moment) Mikallos or Megalhyos, or Phrygionius, and carries away the riches of the Phrygians and the Phrygians' *καταλιπὼν ἀληθὲς ἄγοντας τὸ πένθος, οἷος αὐτοῦς ὁ θύνης ἐκ μυχοῦ τῆς ποντοῦς ἐκείνης, εἰς ἡμεῖς τὸ δόξαν καταπιασθῆναι.*

127 you see then how well he is repaid for the sacrifice of his Iphigenia.

IUGULATA MYCENIS the same use in principle as *ab ipso condita* 'from the foundation of Rome.' When Ribbeck asks (x 108 *summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus*) 'wie kann der höchste Stand oder der Gipfel der Macht Jemanden zu Boden stürzen? Das Streben danach wohl,' he has yet to learn that *summus locus petitus* = *petitio summi loci*. Nägelsbach § 30 2 cites e.g. *Cic. fam. iv 13 § 2 quoniam benevolentiam nobis concesserat per me quondam le uicio defensa res publica.*

MYCENIS Agamemnon was king of Mycenae. *Aen. xi 266 ipse Mycenaeus magnorum ductor Achivom.* *Sil. i 27 ante Agamemnoniam ditissima tecta Mycenen.* *Ov. m. xii 34 supposita fertur mutasse Mycenida cerva.* Pacuvius's *Mycenis* is his daughter, whom he is ready to offer as Agamemnon did Iphigonia (119).

128—130 may Pacuvius be curst (x 7 seq.) by the fulfilment of his desires: attain Nestor's age and mountains of gold, but know nothing of that friendship which he counterfeits.

VIVAT NESTORA 4 n. x 246—255. 'May he live a Nestor,' i.e. Nestor's age, compared by Wytt. on *Plut. ii 150* with *Cyclops moueri*, etc. *Mart. x 24 9—11 vitae tribus areis peractis | lucos Elysiae petam puellas.* *post hunc Nestora nec diem regabo.* (Ribbeck, 'correcting' *rapenti*, strangely renders 'after this day I will not ask Nestor for one day more'). The comparison of the attribute of one person (or

thing) to another person or thing (iii 74 n. and Schäfer on Plin. ep. i 16 § 3. on schol. Ap. Rh. ii 477. Heinichen n. cr. on Eus. h. e. vi 3 § 13) is in principle the same. cf. Mentor (viii 104 n.) = a work of Mentor's. xiv 326 *sunt duos equites*. Mart. ii 29 3 *quaque Tyron* (Tyrian dye) *totiens epotavere lacernae*. Sen. apocol. 4 14 *vincunt Tithoni, vincunt et Nestoris annos*. It was a common prayer for a friend that he might attain Nestor's years. Stat. s. i 3 110 *finem Nestoreae precor egrediare senectae*. ii 2 107 108 *sis felix, ut ille, Nestoris aetatem in annis*. *Mydonii* Pyllique senis. iii 1 103 104 *eat, oro, per annos* | *Iliacos Pyliosque simul*. iv 3 149 150 to his 'son' | *Domitiam aetate accipit tua gerens lacerta*, | *quod fertur placidos obisse Nestor*. v 3 255-7 to his father o *Pylias aevi transcendere metas* | *et Teucros aequare senes, o digne videre* | *me similem*! Ov. Pont. ii 8 41. 129 QUANTUM RAPUIT NERO VIII 100-123 n. On Nero's wholesale robberies in Greece and elsewhere cf. Tac. xv 45 *inter eo conferendis pecuniis pervastata Italia, provinciae eversae sociique populi et quae civitatum liberae vocantur*. inque eam praedam etiam di cessere, spoliatis in urbe templis egestoque auro, quod triumphis, quod votis omnis populi Romani aetas prospere aut in metu sacraverat. enimvero per Asiam atque Achaïam non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum abripiebantur, *missi in eas provincias Acuto ac Secundo Carrinate*. ib. xvi 23. id. Agric. 6. Plin. xxxiv § 84 works of art restored by Vesp. to the temple of Pax (Nero had collected them for his golden house). DCass. LXIII 11. 12 § 3. Suet. 26 (his shoplifting in Rome). 32 (temples in Rome, e.g. of the Penates; Suet. is silent as to his robberies in Greece). DChrys. or. 31 i 644 R. to the Rhodians 'the Romans who often plundered temples and palaces, have never stirred any of yours; Nero himself, who did not spare even the statues of Olympus and Delphi, and removed most of those of the Athenian acropolis and many from Pergamum, left yours alone undisturbed.' Pausan. v 25 § 8. 26 § 3. ix 27 § 3 4 (Nero's incests and adulteries were instigated by an Etruscan, carried at first removed from Thespiae). 7 § 1 (five hundred statues were removed from Delphi alone). Hoeck röm. Gesch. i (3) 319. 'Thus he injured the Greeks by his taste for the fine arts more than Nero's had done by his confagurations Philostr. Apoll. v 7 § 3 sq. Hertzberg 96. Tac. Agric. ii 97-99. 110 111. Schiller (Nero 247-250) gives reasons for reducing the amount of these depredations.

129 130 MONTIBUS AURUM EXALQUET Ter. Ph. 68 *modo non montes auri pollicens*. Pers. iii 65 *Jahn et quid opus Cratero magnos promittere montes?* Hier. in Rufin. iii 39 *montes aureos pollicitus*. VM. ii 9 pr. *partarum rerum caelo cumulus aequatus, sedem stabilem non habebit*.

130 Ov. Ibis 117-122 e.g. *sisque miser semper, nec sis miserabilis ulli*. Hor. s. i 1 80-91. e.g. 86 87 *miraris, cum tu argento post omnia ponas, si nemo praestet, quem non merearis, amorem?* See Lasaulx der Fluch bei Griechen u. Römern (Studien Regensb. 1854 155-177).

NEC NEC = neu 93. iii 302. vi 450. viii 188. ix 99. xi 186. xiv 201. xvi 9. neu only once xiv 203 (Lupus).

QUEMQUAM ULLO viii 177 178 *lectus* | *non alius cuiquam nec mensa remotior ulli*.

XIII

A 'consolatio' (*παραινθητικός* cf. Sen. cons. ad Polyb. ad Helv. ad Marc. Pini. cons. ad Apollon. ad uxor. a beautiful tribute to his daughter's memory) addressed to Calvinus, who had been cheated of ten sester tia.

GUILTY meets its due punishment, if not from corrupt judges, yet from the conscience of the sinner and the reprobation of honest men (1—6). But there are other considerations, Calvinus, which should mollify your wrath. True, the friend whom you trusted has defrauded you; but your fortune can well support so trifling a loss. Look about you, and see how rife such crimes are. In the golden days of Saturn's rule falsehood was unknown, but now it is honesty that is the prodigy (7—85). Never was perjury so universal: for, while many believe in no God, others hope for a long reprieve, if not a final pardon (86—119). To raise an outcry then, as though your case were hard and strange, is as unreasonable as to wonder at blue eyes in a German, the goitre among the Alps, dwarfs in the land of pygmies (120—173). Are you then to look for no redress? Philosophy will teach you that none but little minds delight in revenge; but, in any case, you may be well content to leave the delinquent to his own remorse and to that law by which crime breeds crime. If such be your desire, you may yet see him condemned to exile or to death (174—249).

cf. Quintil. decl. 314.

This satire was written in the year 127 A.D. 17 n. Its lofty Stoicism has made it a favorite with moralists; many of the lines are as vigorous as any in *Juv.*, but the effect is marred by verbosity. The aged poet forgets the caution: *manum de tabula*. Recitations had spoilt taste; the sense of proportion was lost; the whole was sacrificed to the parts. It is true, not only of Seneca, but of all silver age writers, that they 'look best in quotations.' The epigrams of Martial are the most perfect works of silver age art, because in them *point* is in place, and there is no temptation to digress. In 1575 Muretus spent at Rome three lectures on this satire vol. II or. 12 'et incunda autem et utilis illius evolutio futura est. continet enim multas graves et utiles senten-

fiat, optimis verbis et tenere quodam die nūi salso festivo hilari et, ut ita dicam, vivido, quod huic poetæ proprium ac perpetuum est, explicatas.' This is all: 'die hohen Lobsprüche,' of which Düntzer talks, do not exist. Verses 39—52, 64—70, 78—85, extracts from a common-place book on mythology and poetics, remind one of Lucan's misplaced encyclopædic learning, e. g. on Thessalian witchcraft (v 630—829), on Antæus (v 590—609), poetics (v 549—556), the birth of the winds (v 598—612), cf. Stat. Th. vi 88—117 with his prototype Aen. vi 180—182.

1—22 Sin stands condemned by the sinner: he may bribe the praetor's court, but he cannot silence the judge within. What says the world, Calvinus, to this breach of trust? Your estate can bear it; it will not sink you; 'tis a hackneyed, every day mishap, a 'stale trick of chance.' Play the man then, and stifle your sobs. Scorn to wince at a trifling wound. What, born under Fonteius, with sixty years behind your back, and yet startled and flummied at perjury and fraud? Wisdom, by her heavenly maxims, enables men to master fortune. Even experience, that mistress of fools, might have claved your shoulders to the yoke.

1 EXEMPLO MALO Petr. 104 *illi qui sunt, qui nocte ad lunam radebantur pessimo medius fidius exemplo*. Mühlmann col. 954.

2 DISPLICET AUCTOR 192 n. iv 8. Sen. ep. 42 § 2 *nec ulla maior poena nequitiae est, quam quod sibi ac suis displicet*. ib. 97 § 11. Macrob. comm. i 10 § 12. ULTIO Aus. vii sap. sent.

'Thales' *turpe quid ausurus te sine teste time*.

2 3 SE IUDICE NEMO NOCENS ABSOLVITUR not like the following passages from Plaut. Cic. Nep. Plaut. mil. 559 *si ego me sciente paterer vicino meo inferri apud me iniuriam*; for here the construction is *infertur vicino meo me sciente iniuria*. Cic. in Pis. § 23 *quae omnia ornamenta etiam in Sex. Clodio te consule esse voluisti*. p. Scaur. § 34 *se consule neque repelli fratrem volebat*. Nep. Paus. 2 § 4 *Graciam sub tuam potestatem se adiuvante te redacturum pollicetur*. Compare rather Ov. amor. ii 12 13 *me duce ad hunc voti finem, me milite veni*. Quintil. viii 2 § 2 *ille, qui in actione 'hibericas herbas,' se solo nequam intellegente, dicebat*. Suet. Tib. 31 *Burm. Oud. negante eo...impetravit. iterum censente...optinere non potuit*. Cal. 35 *edente se munus...animadvertit*. Censorin. 17 § 11 *sextos autem [ludos] fecit Ti. Claudius Caesar se IIII et Vitellio IIII coss...*, *septimos Domitianus se XIII et L. Minucio Rufo coss.* Aus. id. 2 14 *ipse mihi nunquam iudice me placui*. Symm. laud. in Val. sen. Aug. i 13 *nec quisquam se ipso iudice impune laedatur*. id. in Gratian. 8 *me ipso principe militavi*. Scribon. 97 *ne hic quidem ulli se vivo compositionem dedit*. Many exx. in Sanctii Minerva ii 7. Düker on Florus iv 12 § 28. Haase on Reisig 760. Kühner gr. Gr. ii² 666. *se iudice* = 'at the bar of his own conscience,' and the abl. is necessary. Dräger ii 779 780.

3 iv 8. 192—239. Publil. Syr. 259 *Sp illo tempore...quod perat de...101b—1105, 612, 619. Sen. de ira iii 26 § 2 'quid ergo' inquis 'impune illi erit?' puta te velle, tamen non erit. maxima est enim factae iniuriae poena fecisse, nec quisquam vniuersi...quod perat de...101b—1105, 612, 619. Sen. de ira iii 26 § 2 iam sibi dedit [poenas], qui peccavit*. id. Hippol. (or Phaedra) 164—9 Peiper e.g. *scelus aliqua tutum, nulla securum tulit*. Ambr. in ps. i § 20 *etiamsi hominem fefellit, testem refugit, accusatorem evasit; se tamen sui accusatorem vitare non poterit, quem maxime debet timere; quia et accusatorem habebit et confitentem reum*.

4 FALLACI PRAETORIS VICERIT URNA Cic. fin. ii § 54 of L. Tubulus: qui, cum praetor questionem inter sicarios exercuisset, ita aperte cepit pecunias ob rem iudicandam. The *iudices* in criminal causes were generally appointed by *sortitio*: that is, the president of the *questio* drew out of an urn containing the names of all his *iudices* (*seleti*) the number necessary for the trial: the parties were allowed to challenge a certain proportion, in whose place other names were drawn (*subsortitio*). In this ballot the praetor had opportunities for foul play (Geib Criminal-process 184-6). dig. xlviii 8 1 pr. *lege Cornelia de sicariis et veneficiis tenetur, qui, cum magistratus esset publicare talibus praesent. operam dedisset, quo quis falsum iudicium praestaretur, ut quis innocentem condemnaretur*. The praetor's *urna* here may be that used for this purpose or rather that in which the tablets A (*absolutio*), C (*condemno*), or N L (*non liquet*) were thrown. Geib 365 366. If the first, the praetor has packed the jury. cf. Aen. vi 431-3 (where Servius quotes Iuv.) *ne vero hae sorte datae, sine iudice sedes: | quaesitor Minos urnam movet, ille silentium | conciliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit*. If the latter, he has in the course of the proceedings won their votes. cf. Cic. Att. i 16. Apul. met. x 8 *cum iam sententiae pares, cunctorum stilis ad unum sermonem congruentibus, ex more perpetuo in urnam aeneam deberent conici, quo semel conditis calculis iam cum rei fortuna transacto nihil postea commutari licebat*. Cic. ad Qu. fr. ii 4 § 6 Baiter (=ii 6 fin.). Prop. v=iv 11 19. 49. Ov. met. xv 44. Hor. c. ii 3 26. iii 1 16. s. ii 1 47. Sil. ix 26 27 *qui te | legibus atque urnae dira eripere minanti*. 7 TENUIS iii 163 n.

Cic. inv. i § 35 *pecuniosus an tenuis*.

8 MERGAT x 57 n. Pers. iii 34. Amm. xxxi 9 § 5. Vell. ii 91 § 3 Heins.

NEC RARA VIDEMUS 16. 126-173. Menand. fr. inc. 2 (in Plut. ii 163) if. Trophimus, you alone of all mankind had been born to universal prosperity, ὁμοῦς ἀγαπητὸς ἔστι γὰρ σ' ἐφενσμένος | ἄτοπὸν τε πεπονήκ', but if you drew the common air by the same laws with us, you must bear this loss better. σὺ δ' οὐθ' ὑπερβάλλοντα, Τρόφιμ', ἀπώλεσας | ἀγαθὰ, τὰ νυνὶ δ' ἔστι μέτριά σοι κακά. | ὥστ' ἀνὰ μέσον πον καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν δὴ φέρε. Gataker on Antonin. vii § 58. Hamlet i 2 72-106 'thou know'st 'tis common.'

9 COGNITUS xii 26.

10 71 seq.

MEDIO

i.e. drawn at random. Plin. ep. ix 13 § 13 *omnes Certum nondum a me nominatum ut nominatum defendunt crimenque quasi in medio relictum defensione suscipiunt*.

11 PONAMUS xi 191 192.

12 VIRI Hor. epod. 10 17 *illa non virilis eiulatio*.

13 QUAMVIS however light.

MINIMAM EXIGUAM-

QUE MALORUM PARTICULAM 189 190. Cic. fin. v § 78 *ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et paene minima*. acad. ii § 127 *ut exigua et minima*. Lucr. v 591=595 *exigua maioris parte brevique*.

14 SPUMANTIBUS Sen. Oed. 362 *Peiper felle nigro tabidum spumat iecur*.

15 SACRUM 72 *sacrilega*.

16 DEPOSITUM 60. cf. 71 seq. dig. xvi 3 ('depositi vel contra') 1 pr. *depositum est, quod custodiendum alicui datum est*. cod. iv 34. Hor. s. i 3 94 95 *quid faciam, si [amicus] furtum fecerit aut si | prodiderit commissa?* Sen. ben. iv 26 § 3 the good man will not trust him with a deposit, depositum committet ei, qui iam pluribus abnegavit. vi 5 § 5. 6 § 1. The Christians in Bithynia, a few years before the date of this satire (Plin. ep. x 96 =97 § 7) took a mutual oath *ne furta, ne latrocinia, ne adulteria committerent*,

ne fidem fallerent, ne depositum appellati abnegarent.

STUPET HAEC IV 119 n. Plin. pan. 31 fin. *stupebant agricolae plena horrea, quae non ipsi referissent.*

17 FONTEIO CONSULE NATVS 28 n. 157 n. Clinton (f. R. ann. 118) and Lipsius (equat. epist. iv 20) understand C. Fonteius Capito eos, A.D. 59. Tac. xiv 1. Plin. ii § 180. IRN 3067. But this Capito stands second to his colleague C. Vipstanus Apronianus, and therefore Borghesi (*oeuvres* v 74—79) understands the Fonteius Capito of A.D. 67, who is named before his colleague Iunius Rufus. This is the legatus of lower Germany, who was put to death B.C. 68 with the connivance of Galba (Tac. h. i 7. 37. 52. 58. iii 62. iv 13). When a single consul is named to date a year, the first is regularly named, except when that first is Caesar or emperor. Thus the date of this satire, like that of the 15th (xv 27 n.) is 127 A.D.

18—25 126—173. xv 106—9.

18 IN MELIUS

Lac. vi 60 Corte. Plin. ep. iv 18 § 1 Corte *in deterius*. ib. 28 § 3 *longe difficillima est imitationis imitatio. a qua rogo ut artificem...ne in melius quidem sensu aberrare*. ix 39 § 1 *relicienda est mihi aedes Cereris in praediis in melius et in maius*. x 70=75 § 1 *quae sunt vetustate sublapsa relaxentur in melius*. Tac. iv 20 in melius *flectit*. Flor. iv 7 § 9 Duker. Hand Turs. iii 331.

PROFICIT USUS

[‘experience helps on to something better,’ H. A. J. M.]

19 [*MAGNA QUIDEM (sunt) praecepta agrees more closely with vita didicere magistra* of 22 than *magna (est) sapientia*.’ H. A. J. M.]

SACRIS Sen. ep. 14 § 11 *numquam in tantum convalescet : pulchra, numquam sic contra virtutes contrahitur, ut non philosophiae nomen venerabile et sacrum maneat*. 55 § 4. Cic. Tusc. i §§ 64 65.

20 VICTRIX FORTUNAE SAPIENTIA x 52. 363—6 n. Hor. s. ii 7 83—88. Sen. ep. 71 § 30 *sapiens quidem vincit virtute fortunam*. 82 § 5 *philosophia circumdanda est: inexpugnabilis ut mura, parva fortuna multis machinis laecessum non transit*. *etiam*. Hely. 13 § 2. *const. sup. passim* e.g. 5 § 4. 6 § 8 *the manimenta of the sage et a flamma et ab incursu tuta sunt, nullum introitum praebent, excelsa, inexpugnabilia, dis aequa*. 8 § 3 *fortune, quoties cum virtute congressa est, numquam par recessit*.

22 IACTARE

VENIENS TO TRIUMPH under p. vi 207 208 of the patient husband *suavitate caput cervice parata* | *ferre iugum*.

VITA

MAGISTRA in the school of life [‘with reference to the special use of *magister* as a trainer.’ J. C.] cf. *experientia stultorum magistra*. Cic. Tusc. v § 5 of philosophy *magistra morum et disciplinae*. Sil. iv 121.

23—37 No day too sacred to discover thieves, treachery, embezzlement, gain gotten by the dagger or the bowl. Good men are scarce, scarce as gates of Thebes or mouths of Nile. ’Tis Rome’s ninth century, sunk below the iron age; Nature’s self, baffled, has no metal to express the baseness of the times. We cry to men and gods for mercy, with a din deafening as the applause sold to Faesidius for a dole. What! I, I saw you not the charm of a neighbour’s gold? know you not, how the world then, your innocences, who bid any man eschew perjury for fear of some avenger watching in temples and blood-stained altars?

23 seq. i 112 seq.

QUAE TAM FESTA

SEN. DE CLAUDII PROPORE TURRI Suet. Tib. 61 *nullas a poena hominum cessavit dies; ne religiosus quidem ac sacer*. Markland ‘*FESTA vel sancta. non enim tam festi habendi sunt dies in quibus haec scelera non occurrunt, quam fausti.*’

24 25 OMNI EX CRIMINE LUCRUM QUÆSITUM Nägelsbach § 30 2 (Weidner).

25 PYXIDE I 70 n. 158 n. II 41 *pyxide* medicine box. VIII 17 n. Cic. p. Cael. § 65 *veneni pyxidem*. Curyus was ridiculed for a sentence in a *controversia* Sen. suus. 2 § 21 *de ea quæ apud matronas disseribat liberos non esse tollendos* ¹) *inter pyxides et redolentis animæ medicamina constitit mitratæ centio*. Sen. ep. 95 § 18. ben. v 13 § 3 *quædam etiamsi vera non sunt, propter similitudinem eodem vocabulo comprehensa sunt. sic pyxidem* [properly of box] *et argenteam et auream dicimus*. id. ap. Iact. III 15 § 13 of some philosophers, who need to apply their own rebukes of vice to themselves *quæ non aliter intueri decet quam medicos, quorum tituli remedia habent, pyxides venena*. Plin. XXIX § 20 of the medical profession *quid enim venenorum fortius aut unde plures testamentorum insubiac?* Hieron. vis. 3 § 9 *nolite similes fieri maleicis et maleici quidem venena sua in pixides* [sic] *baulant. vos autem venena vestram et medicamentum in corde continetis*.

26 rhythm as 35. 225.

RARI BONI Porphy.

vit. Pythag. 42 maxim of Pythagoras, 'avoid the beaten path,' τὰς λεωφόρους μὴ παθεῖν (cf. Rittersh. p. 229 Kiessling. Matt. 7 13 14 the broad way). Theogn. 150. Bias in DL I § 87 Menage φιλεῖν ὡς μισήσοντας τοὺς γὰρ πλείστους εἶναι κακοὺς. Xen. Kyrop. II 2 § 24. DL VI §§ 27. 32. 40 41 Menage the lantern of Diogenes, and his frequent complaints that he could not find 'men.' Sen. vit. beat. 2 § 1 *cum de beata vita agitur, non est quid mihi illud discessionum ratio respiciendus: 'haec pars maior esse videtur.' ideo enim peior est. non tam bene cum rebus humanis agitur, ut meliora pluribus placeant: argumentum pessimi turba est*. id. ben. I 10 § 3 *idem semper de nobis pronuntiare debemus, malos esse nos, malos fuisse, invitus adiciam et futuros esse*. id. n. q. IV præf. § 19 with citations from Verg. Ov. Menander. id. ep. 42 § 1 the *vir bonus* is a phoenix, born once in 500 years. Plut. II 413^d. Plin. ep. VIII 22 § 3 maxim of Thræsea *qui vitia odit, homines odit*. Hor. s. I 3 68 69. Lucian Tim. 25 Platon complains that Zeus has sent him, blind as he is, to find an honest man. ὁ πλείστον οἷον χρεῖα καὶ πρὸ πολλοῦ ἐκλεασπὸς ἐκ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, which even Lykeus could not easily find, ἀμάρτυρον οὐτὼν καὶ μικρὸν ὄν. As then the good are few, and crowds of bad fill all the streets in the cities, I more readily light upon these latter in my roamings. Philo I 84. 255. 316 M. Chrys. hom. 10=9 in Rom. (ix 517^b) πολλοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν, ἀρέσκει τὰ χεῖρω, καὶ ταῦτα αἰροῦνται, τὰ ἀμείνω παρατρέχοντες. Nägelsbach nachhomer. Theol. 322—4. Aus. id. 16 I 2 *vir bonus ac sapiens, qualem vix reperit unum milibus multis hominum conviciis*. Apollo, p. 119. 11 19 (259 17 B).

27 THEBARUM PORTAE Thebes in Boeotia, called ἐπτάπυλος by Hom. Il. IV 406. Od. XI 263. Hes. op. 162. scut. 49. The seven heroes each assailed a separate gate (Aesch. Th. Eur. Ph. 287. Ov. tr. II 320 *septem portas sub duce quæcumque suo*). Book 3 pp. 251—345 of Unger's learned paradoxæ Thebana is 'de Thebarum portis.'

DIVITIS XV 123. cf. its epithets πυροφόρος, πιδάτος, γδνιμος, pinguis, fecundus etc.

OSTIA NILI reckoning from W. to E. Plin. v § 64 the Canopic, Bolbitine, Sebennytic, Phatnitic, Mendesic, Tantic, Pelusiac. cf. Hdt. II 17. Strabo 801. Mel. I 9 § 9 (see Tzschucke v 316). Hence the epithets ἐπτάπυλος (Moseh. 2 51). septenplex (Ov. m. v 187). septemplus (ib. xv 753). septemgenius (Catull. 11 7. Verg. Stat.). septeno gargarie (Cl. in Ruf. I 185. Luc.).

28 degeneracy of the age I 147—150 n. XII 48 49.

NONA AETAS (so p. ω) the ninth century of the city (Borghesi

nona aetas (P. Jahn) is valid. x 246 n. 249 n. Varro l. i. vi § 11 *saeculum spatium annorum centum vocarunt*. Serv. ecl. 4 5. Censorin. 17 § 15 was writing in the tenth *saeculum*. On the Etruscan doctrine of the world's ages Suid. Σέλλας (= DCass. fr. 102 Bekker). Plut. Sulla 7. Serv. ecl. 9 47 on 'Dionaci Caesaris astrum' *Falcatius haruspex in contione dixit cometen esse, qui significaret exitum noni saeculi et ingressum decimi*. Varro's work *de saeculis* (Serv. Aen. viii 526) is *completely lost*. Fiedler *ibid.* 314 n. 112 n. s. [*Ges. u. d. origines Italicae* ii 633. J. C.] cf. ind. s. v. *nona*.

ÆTAS SAECULA TEM-
PORIBUS x 9 n.

29 SCELERI abstract

Halm on Cic. p. Sest. § 86. Nägelsbach § 17 1 (Weidner).

30 METALLO VI 23 24 *omne aliud crimen mox ferrea protulit aetas*: | *viderunt primos argentea saecula moechos*. xv 70 n. According to Hesiod there were five ages: the golden (op. 109—126), the silver (127—142), the brazen (143—155), heroes or demi-gods (156—173), the iron (174—201). Aratus mentions three: the golden (phaen. 100—114), the silver (115—128), the brazen (129—134); Ovid, four: the golden (m. i 89—112), the silver (113—124), the brazen (125—127), the iron (127—150). Claud. laud. Stil. ii 446—50 *hic habitant vario faciem distincta metallo | saecula certa locis: illic glomerantur aena, | hic ferrata rigent, illic argentea candent; | eximia regione domus, contingere terris | difficiles, stabant rutili, grex aureus, anni*. Serv. ecl. 4 4 *ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas*: 'Sibyllini, quae Cumana fuit, et saecula per metalla divisit: dixit etiam quis quo saeculo imperaret et solis ultimum, id est decimum, voluit.' Sibyll. i 22—86 first race; 87—103 second; 104—108 third; 109—119 fourth; 120—282 fifth, the giants, who refuse to repent at Noah's preaching; 283—305 sixth, golden or heavenly; 306—319 Titans. ii 15 16 *ὃς τότε καὶ γενεὴ δεκάτῃ μετὰ ταῦτα φανείται | ἀνθρώπων*, when the Thunderer, who shakes the earth, shall break idolatry. 17—19 *λαὸν τε τινάξει | Ῥώμης ἐπταλόφοιο, μέγας δὲ τε πλοῦτος δλείται | θαύμενος περὶ πολλῶ ὑπὸ φλογὸς Ἰηφάστοιο*. (Here however the tenth generation A.D. is meant). There shall be wars, plagues and dearths 161 162 *ὦ μέγα δειδοί | ὕστατης γενεῆς φῶτις, κακοεργέες, αἰνολ*. Macrob. comm. ii 10 § 6 who can believe that the world has existed for ever, remembering the late discovery of many arts, even of agriculture, *cumque ita exordium rerum et ipsius humanae nationis opinemur, ut aurea primum fuisse saecula credamus, et inde natura per metalla viliora degenerans ferro saecula postrema foedaverit?* Hakewill apology iv 3 § 1.

31 HOMINUM DIVUMQUE FIDEM *di immortales, obsecro vestram fidem. di vestra fidem. tuam fidem, Venus. pro deum atque hominum fidem* (Brisson de formulis i 132. viii 20 21). Plaut. Men. v 8 4. aul. 297—9 *quin divom atque hominum clamat continuo fidem, | suam rem perisse seque eradiciarier, | de suo tigillo fumus si qua exit foras*. ib. 681 Wagner. Joined with *auxilium, clientela; in fidem accipere* etc. Mühlmann 276 277.

CIEMUS Liv. xxii 11 § 7 *modo Saguntum oppugnari indignando non homines tantum, sed foedera et deos ciebamus*.

32 QUANTO i.e. tanto, quanto iii 225. x 14 n.

FAESIDIUM LAUDET SPORTULA iii 87—91. vii 106—136. schol. 'ut ostendat Faesidium conductos habuisse, qui cum agentem causas magna voce laudarent,' see Plin. cited on vii 44. Hor. ep. i 19 37 38 Obbar. ii 2 87—89. Mart. vi 48 *quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi turba togata, | non tu, Pomponi, cena diserta tua*

est. anth. Pal. xi 394 ποιητής πανόριστος ἀληθῶς ἐστὶν ἐκάινος, | ὅστις δειπνίζει τοὺς ἀκροασάμενους. | ἦν δ' ἀναγιγνώσκῃ καὶ νήστιας οἴκαδε πέμπῃ, | εἰς αὐτὸν τρεπέτω τὴν ἰδίαν μανίην. Gell. cited on 220.

AGENTEM XVI 49.

TULLA I 128 n. x 46 n. As it is only for the sake of the dole that the clients applaud, the dole itself is called *vaciferous*. cf. III 20 *silva*. XIV 14 *culina*. x 45 n. *officia*.

SENIOR 17 n. see

lexx. and Stat. s. III 3 43 senior *placidissime*. 208. Pers. I 22 *vetule*.

BULLA V 164 n. XIV 5. The bulla was dedicated to the Lares on the assumption of the *toga virilis*. Prop. v=iv 1 131 132 *mox ubi bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo, | matris et ante deos libera sumpta toga*. Pers. v 31 *bullaeque succinctis Latruncibus donata pependit*. VM. III 1 § 1 to Aemilius Lepidus a *statua bullata et incincta praetexta* was set up in the capitol, because when a boy he had slain an enemy, saved a countryman. schol. Cruq. on Hor. s. I 5 65. Becker Gallus II 55.

SENIOR BULLA DIGNISSIME schol. 'ex

proverbio Gracco δὲς παῖδες οἱ γέροντες.' 34 VENERES charms. Sen. ben. II 28 § 1 *illam non est mihi par virtutibus nec officiis, sed habuit suam venerem*. The plur. also in Quintil. (of style).

36 Xen. anal. II 6 § 22 the Thessalian Menon thought perjury, lying, fraud, the shortest way to his ends: simplicity and truth he held to be all one with folly. § 25 perjurers he feared as men well armed.

PUTET 91.

37 75—89. II 149—153. Tibull. I 3 51 52 *timidam non me periuria terrent, | non dicta in sanctos in pia verba deos*.

ARAE RUBENTI Pollux I 27

αἱμασάν τοῖς θομῶσι. The blood was poured on the altar from a vessel (*σφόδριον*) Eust. Od. III 445.

38—59 In such honest sort lived the first-born of earth before Iuppiter had driven Saturn, resigning his crown for a sickle, to fly for his life, while Iuno was a girl and Iuppiter still lived in the nursery of Ida's caves, when as yet were no fountains in heaven, no Gaugamides or Hecates to fill the cups, no Vulcan when the nectar is rickled off scouring his arms duncy from the smithy of Lipara. Each god dined apart, and the crowd of gods was less. The stars satisfied with few divinities weighed but slightly on poor Atlas. Not as yet had the gloomy realm of the deep been by partition-treaty made over to one brother: grim Pluto as yet had no Sicilian wife; Ixion's wheel was not, nor Furies, nor stone of Sisyphus, nor vulture praying on Tityus; the ghosts made merry, for they owned no king or queen of hell. Dishonesty was a portent in that age, when it was counted a deadly sin not to rise before your elders, though you might feast more strawberries or larger hoards of acorns. Such reverence was accorded to four years' presence. 'And children, in the springing dawn, revered the sacred promise of a hoary beard.' With the scoffing tone cf. I 10 n. 84 n.

38 INDIGENAE

αὐτόχθονες Aen. viii 314. On the golden age when Saturn ruled in heaven, cf. sat. vi 1—24. Verg. ecl. 4 6. g. I 125—8. II 536—540. Aen. viii 319—325. Tibull. I 3 35—50 Broukh. Prop. III=II 32 52 *hic mos Saturno regna tenente fuit*. Ov. her. 4 131—3 *ista vetus pietas, aevo mortura futuro, | rustica Saturno regna tenente fuit, | Iuppiter esse pio statuit, quodcumque iuraret*. Aetna 9—15. Preller röm. Myth.¹ 408—418, who accepts Varro's derivation from *satio* (*Saturni poculum* is found in an inscription; thence Saturnus). Marquardt IV 10. 15. Praises of earlier times sat. III 67 n. 137 seq. 312. IV 103. V 57. 110. VI 1—20. 45. 164. 287—91. 342—6 *et quis tunc hominum contemptor numi-*

nis? etc. vii 207—12. viii 12. 98 99. x 79. xiv 160—89. 239. esp. of country life iii 2. 190—2. 223—31. vi 55. x 299 n. xi 143—161.

39 DIADEMATE viii 259 n. Aetna 9 aurea securi quis nescit saccula regis? falcem Verg. g.

ii 406 curvo Saturni dente. Ov. f. i 233—6 where *falcifer*. v 627. Ibis 214. Mart. xi 6 l. Macrobian Sat. i 7 § 24 Jan 'Janus ordered that Saturn should be worshipt as the founder of a better life, of which the sickle, borne by his statue, is an emblem.' cf. 8 § 9. The sickle fell to earth in Sicily; hence its fertility (ib. § 12). cf. Ap. Rh. iv 984. Pausan. vii 23 § 4. Arn. iii 29 Hildebrand *procreatorem deorum vitisatorem falciferum*. Aug. civ. Dei vii 19. de cons. evang. i § 34 of Saturn *nonne ipsis ostendit agriculturam, quod falce demonstrat?* Schwegler i 223—5. comm. on Fulgent. myth. i 2 p. 628 Staveren. The *falx* is also an attribute of Priapus Verg. Tib. Ov.

40 SATURNUS RUGIENS Aen. viii 319 320 *primus ab aethereo venit Saturnus Olympo*, | *arma Iovis fugiens et regnis exul adeptis*.

41 PRIVATUS i 16 n.)(imperial. add to lexx. Tac. xi 31 where)(*imperii potens*. id. h. i 49 fin. of Galba *maior privato visus, dum privatus fuit*. Suet. Aug. 28. Plin. ep. ii 1 § 2. Entr. i 9. 11. vii 16. 17. 19. viii 1 saying of Trajan *talem se imperatorem esse privatis, quales esse sibi imperatores privatus optasset*. 8. ix 13 fin. 27. 28. x 2. 6.

PRIVATUS ADHUC IUPITER xii 107. vi 14—16 *multa pudicitiae veteris restigia forsitan | aut aliqua exstiterint vel sub Iove, sed Iove nondum | barbato*.

IDAeis IUPITER ANTRIS Ap. Rh. ii 162. Iliad. Iuppiter the father of Zeus, which his dear nurseAdrasteia made for him *ἀντρω ἐν Ἰδαίῳ ἐτι νήπια κουρίζοντα*. Markland 'expressum videtur ex Ap. Rh. i 508 509 *ὅφρα Ζεὺς ἐτι φρεσὶ νήπια εἰδὼς | Δικταῖον ναιέσκεν ἐπὶ σπέος*.' Claud. 4 cons. Hon. 197 ab Idaeis *primaevus* Iuppiter antris.

IDAeis the Cretan Ida (xiv 271. Aen. iii 104 105. Ov. met. viii 99 Iovis inenabula Creten, id. amor. iii 10 20), not the Phrygian Prop. iv=iii 1 27 *Idaeum Simeoenta Iovis*. Jahn's Florus p. xlii l. 15 Creten, patriam tonantis. schol. Ap. Rh. iii 134. Steph. Byz. Σκῆψις.

42 CONVIVIA 46 n. i 141 n.

43 PUER ILIACUS v 59 n. ix 47. x 171 n. From Ov. tr. ii 405 406 *huc Hereulis uxor*, | *huc accedat Hylas Iliacusque puer*. Cic. Tusc. i § 65 *non enim ambrosia deos aut neectare aut luventa te pocula ministrante lactari arbitror, nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden ab dis raptum ait propter formam, ut Iovi bibere ministraret: non iusta causa cur Laomedonti tanta fieret iniuria, fingeat haec Homerus et humana ad deos transferebat; divina mallem ad nos*. cf. n. d. i § 112. Mart. ii 43 13 14 *grex tuus Iliaco poterat certare cinaedo*: | *at mihi succurrit pro Ganymede natus*. Hom. Il. xx 232—5 *ἀντίθεος Γανυμήδης*, | *ὃς δὴ κάλλιστος γένετο θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων* | *τὸν καὶ ἀνθρώπων θεοὶ Διὶ οἶνονχοεύειν* | *κάλλεος εἵνεκα οἷο, ἵν' ἀθανάτοισι μετεῖη*. Serv. Aen. i 28. Lucian dial. deor. 4 and 5.

HERCULIS UXOR Hom. Od. xi 602 603 of Herakles *αὐτὸς δὲ μετ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν | τέρπεται ἐν θαλίῃ καὶ ἔχει καλλίσφυρον* Ήβην. Il. iv 2 3 *μετὰ δὲ σφισι πότνια Ήβη | νέκταρ ἐφοροῦσι*. Ov. Pont. i 10 11 12.

44 AD CYATHOS Prop. v=iv 8 37 *Lygdamus ad cyathos*. Auson. idyll. 12 'de histor.' 19 *stat Iovis ad cyathum, generat quem Dardanius Tros*. Hand (Turs. i 120 seq.) compares Aen. ix 648 *ad limina custos*. Liv. xxxiv 6 § 13 *serros ad remum*.

ET 55. xv 125 n. *nec* would be more regular, but it is not necessary. Ov. m. x 92 *nec tiliae molles*

nec fagus et innuba laurus. ib. iii 492 Burman. Obbar in Philologus vi 152. Aen. iv 236 Forbiger. Hand Tursell. ii 499. 536.

IAM SICCATO NECTARE [“comparing in Forcell. or Freund the medical use of *sicco*; and *exsiccatus* in Cicero as explained by Forcell. and compared by him with what precedes; from which it seems that the word means ‘to do away with the bad humours in the blood and body,’ and hence is metaphorically applied to other similar effects, I cannot help thinking the scholiast explains these words rightly ‘*exsiccato facculento*, aut *liquefacto* (nectare):’ ‘after he has first racked off,’ ‘cleared away the dregs of the nectar,’ and prepared it for drinking. the Spanish ‘*seco*’ and our ‘dry’ applied to sherry is not less curious, though the force is different.” H. A. J. M.]

44 45 TERGENS BRACCHIA in Homer when visited by Thetis Il. xviii 411 σπέργῳ δ’ ἀμφὶ πρόσσπα καὶ ἄμφω χεῖρ’ ἀπομόργυν. It was only by way of exception that he acted as cup-bearer (Il. i 596—600) and provoked inextinguishable laughter in Olympus.

45 BRACCHIA LIPARAEA NIGRA TABERNA x 130—2. Stat. s. i 5 6 7 *regemque corusci | ignis adhuc fessum* Siculaque incude rubentem. Vfl. ii 96. Lucian deor. dial. 5 § 4 Hera having cast Ganymedes in the teeth of Zeus, he retorts: ‘I suppose your son Hephaestus ought to pour out our wine, limping, still *all over sparks from the forge*, just after he has laid aside the tongs; and from those his fingers we ought to take the cup, and draw him to us now and then for a kiss, whom even you his mother would not care to kiss with his face *all begrimed with the soot*.’ Hera replies § 5 ‘*now* Zeus, Hephaestus is lame, and his fingers unworthy of your cup, and he is covered with *soot*, and you sicken at the sight of him, since I have bred up for us τὸν καλὸν κομήτην τοῦτον. but you used not to see all this, nor did the *ashes* or the *forge* prevent you from drinking at his hand.’ ib. 15 § 1, where Hermes asks Apollo how this limping smith has married the fairest of the fair, Aphrodite and Charis. ‘It is luck, Hermes.’ Claud. rapt. Prog. ii 174 175.

LIPARAEA i 8 n. x 132. Vfl. ii 96. Kallim. Dian. 46 seq. Theocr. ii 133 134 Ἀπαράω...Ἱπαστοῦ. Strabo 275 cl. 246.

46 PRANDEBAT SIBI QUISQUE)(42 *convivia*. Quintil. vi 3 § 16 *sibi ludentium*.

TURBA DEORUM Cic. n. d. ii § 84 *numerus...deorum...innumerabilis*. Plin. ii § 16 *maior caelium populus etiam quam hominum intellegi potest, cum singuli quoque ex se multis totidem deos putant, lunones geniosque adaptando sibi*. Petron. 17 *nostra regio tam praesentibus plena est numinibus, ut facilius possis deum quam hominem invenire*. Sen. ep. 110 § *de superstitione* fr. 33 Haase (in Aug. civ. Dei vi 10) *quid ergo tandem? veriora tibi videntur T. Tatii aut Romuli aut Tulli Hostilii somnia? Cloacina Tattius dedicavit deam, Picum Tiberinumque Romulus, Hostilius Favorem atque Pallorem, tacterinos hominum adfectus, quorum alter mentis territae motus est, alter corporis et morbus quidem sed color: haec numina potius credes et caelo recipies?* fr. 39 *omnem istam ignobilem deorum turbam, quam longo aëvo longa superstitio congegssit, sic adorabimus, ut meminimus cultum eius magis ad morem quam ad rem pertinere*. Aug. ib. iii 17 § 3 fin. *tanta numinum turbae diu frustra fuerat supplicatum*. iv 8 *quaeramus, si placet, ex tanta deorum turba, quam Romani colebant, quem potissimum vel quos deos credant illud imperium dilatasse atque servasse*. In this one ch. he names Cloacina, Volupia, Lubentina, Vaticanus, Cupina, Rusina, Iugatinus, Collatina, Vallonia, Segetia, Tutilina, Proserpina, Nodutus, Volutina, Pateluna, Hostilina, Flora, Lacturnus, Matuta, Runcina (here Aug. re-

malis, aut, quia me piget quod illos non pudet). Men-
 ipse, qui poster et timore, et quia le mo est, omnino sufficit: tres deos
 isti posuerunt, Forculum foribus, Cardeam cardini, Limentinum limini.
 ita non poterat Forculus simul et cardinem limenque servare. Tert. apol.
 10 nunc ergo per singulos decurram, tot actantos, novos, veteres, bar-
 baros, Graecos, Romanos, peregrinos, captivos, adoptivos, proprios, com-
 munes, masculos, feminas, rusticos, urbanos, nauticos, militares? ib. 25.
 Arn. iii 38. iv esp. 3 quod nobis catervas ignotorum alias inducitis
 deorum, existimare non possumus, utrumne istud serio atque ex rei com-
 pertae faciatis fide an fictionibus ludentes cassis ingeniorum lascivias per-
 lurum. Prud. c. Symm. ii 343—67 e.g. sed quia Romanis loquimur de
 cultibus, ipsum | sanguinis Hectorei populum probo, tempore longo | non
 multos coluisse deos rarisque sacellis | contentum paucas
 posuisse in collibus aras. Marquardt iv 18. 38. 41. 82—92. Boissier
 la religion romaine d'Auguste aux Antonins (Paris 1874 2 vols) book ii
 c. 2 'les religions étrangères' (i 374—150). Friedländer iii¹ 444—58.
 There may be a sarcastic allusion to the consecratio principum, but chiefly
 to (Lucian Icaromen. 27) τοὺς μετοίκους τούτους καὶ ἀμφιβόλους θεούς, the
 Korybantes, Attis, Sabazios, Isis, Osiris, Anubis, Serapis etc. id. Iupp.
 frag. 7. 13 (where Hermes proposes to make proclamation by signs to the
 gods, as he is not linguist enough to make himself understood by
 'Skythians and Persians and Thrakians and Kelts'). id. deorum con-
 ciliatio 100 seq. 11 15. — of Hecates against the new comers: Mithras
 who knows no Greek; the dog-headed Anubis; the steer Apis; there is
 already a scarcity of nectar and ambrosia; he proposes a commission of
 seven established gods to examine the credentials of all the gods. cf.
 Sen. apocol. 9. Lobeck Agl. 626. 48 ATLANTA VIII 32. Aen. iv 247
 Atlantis durī caelum qui vertice fuleit. Hes. th. 517. Hygin.
 fab. 150.

49 PROFUNDI the sea schol. (whose view
 is confirmed by aliquis cf. x 171 n. and aut); others (less probably, unless
 indeed with Hertzberg we omit aut, cl. Hor. c. iii 4 46 regnaque tristia)
 'the abyss'=hell.

50 AUT the negation
 is carried on cf. Verg. g. iv 9—11 neque...neque...aut. R. Johnson
 (Bentley's enemy) additions to the grammatical comm. (Nottingham
 n. d.) praef. has many exx. from Caes. Hor. Iustin. Hand i 544 seq.
 So in verse 51.

SICULA CUM CONIUGE Proserpina
 (x 112), who having been carried off by Pluto from the fields of Henna
 (Cland. rapt. Pros. Ov. f. iv 421 seq.) is named Henna (Sil. xv 245)
 or Aetna (id. xiii 431. Firm. Matern. 7).

51 Lucian
 de luctu 8 of the wicked in hell ὑπὸ γυπῶν ἐσθιόμενοι καὶ τροχῷ συμπερό-
 μενοι καὶ λίθους ἀνακυλίοντες.

ROTA Ixionis.
 Sen. cp. 21 § 18 non sum tam ineptus, ut Epicuream cantilenam hoc loco
 persequar et dicam vanos esse inferorum metus nec Ixionem rota volvi
 nec saxum umeris Sisyphi trudi in adversum nec ullius
 viscera et renasci posse cotidie et carpi. nemo tam puer est, ut
 Cerberum timeat.

RURIAE Luer. iii 1011 Munro. Aen.
 vi 570—2. 605—7.

SAXUM of Sisyphus or Tantalus ib.
 602 643 Heyne.

VULTURIS ATRI of Tityus ib. 595—600.
 Hor. c. iii 4 77—9 incontinenti, nec Tityi iccur | reliquit ales nequitiae
 additus | custos. Sen. Thyest. 9 10 aut poena Tityi, qui specu vasto
 patens | visceribus atras pascit effossis aves.

12 puerum Ixionida hosti 6. line and quon xi 105 n. Drakenb. on
 Liv. i 39 § 2 and ii 2 fin. Liv. xxxvii 3 §§ 9 10. Sen. cons. Marc. 19 § 4
 cogita nullis defunctum malis adfici, illa quae nobis inferos faciunt terri-

liles, fabulam esse, nullas imminere mortuis tenebras nec carcerem nec flumina igne flagrantia nec oblivionis amara nec tribunalia et reos et in illa libertate tam laxa ullos iterum tyrannos. Iuserunt ista poetae et vanis nos agitare terroribus.

53 INPROBITAS ADMIRABILIS) (62 prodigiosa fides.

55 ASSURREXERAT Levit. 19 32. Hlt. II 80. Aristoph. nub. 904. Xen. mem. II 3 § 16. Cic. Cat. mai. § 63 and from him VM. IV 5 E § 2. Cic. invent. I § 48 *commune est, quod homines vulgo probant et secuti sunt, huius modi: ut maioribus natu assurgatur.* Sen. de ira II 21 § 8 *longe itaque ab adolescentibus paritiam remoranda est. audiat verum et timeat interitum, vereatur semper.* maioribus adsurgat. Sulla (Plut. II 806) used to rise before the young Pompeius and uncover. Tac. III 31 A.D. 21 *Domitius Corbulo praetura functus de L. Salia nobili iuvene questus est apud senatam, quod sibi inter spectacula gladiatorum loco non decessisset. pro Corbulone aetas, patrius mos, studia seniorum erant...miserabantur exempla maiorum, qui iuventutis irreverentiam gravibus decretis notassent.* Capitolin. Maximini 28 (= Maximin. iun. 2 *adulescens autem ipse Mariannus superbiae fuit insolentissimae ita ut etiam, cum pater suus homo crudelissimus plerisque honoratis adsurgeret, ille resideret.* Ael. n. a. VI 61. Winer Realwörterb. Alter. Schwartz on Plin. pan. 54 § 2 p. 240. Lips. electa I 10. II 3. lex. assurgo. It was usual to rise at the approach of a magistrate (Becker röm. Alt. II (2) 74. 76. Liv. IX 46. Suet. Caes. 78). On the reverence for old age in early times, see VII 209 (teachers). Gell. II 15. VM. II 1 § 2. Ov. f. V 65—70. Plin. ep. VIII 23 § 3 *nam quotus quisque vel aetati alterius vel auctoritati ut minor cedit?* ET SI SUPPLY NON ASSURREXERAT.

56 CUCUMQUE=cuilibet x 359 n.

57 money

did not then make the man, as now III 140. 207—212. In the Golden Age Ov. m. I 102—6 *per se dabit omnia tellus: | contentique cibis nullo cogente creatis | arbutos fetus mandantque fraga lepland. | et quae deciderant patula locis arborum glandes.* Plin. XI § 86 *fraga among the few herbs sponte nascentes used for food in Italy though certus oblectamenta quae cibos.* cf. Sen. Hippol. 515.

GLANDIS VI 10.

XIV 184 n. Lucr. V 1415. Verg. g. I 148. [*ib. IV 81 sing. as a noun of multitude.*] J. C.] culex 134—6. Ov. f. IV 399—402. Plin. VII § 191 *Ceres frumenta [invenit], cum ante glande rescerentur.* id. XVI § 15 *glande opes nunc quoque multarum gentium...constant.* cf. Mühlmann.

59 ADEO so entirely equal 183.

60—70 As the world is now, if a friend does not forswear a trust, if he restores the old money-bag with all its rust, 'tis a portent of honesty, worthy of record in the Etruscan calendar, needing a lamb's blood to expiate it. Shew me a man pure and upright, and I stare as at some freak of nature, at a child half-man, half-brute, at fish found beneath the wondering plough, at a male with feal; startled as at a shower of stones, a swarm of bees clustered on a temple's roof, or at a river running with milk. Marquand IV 361—2. As here virtue is a portent, so vice II 121—3 *o proceres, censore opus est an haruspice nobis? | scilicet horresceret maioraque monstra putares, | si mulier vitulum vel si bos ederet agnum?*

60 SI DEPOSITUM NON INFITIATUR AMICUS Ter. Ph. 55 56 Davus repays Geta what he owes; Geta thanks him. Davus: *praesertim ut nunc sunt mores: adeo res reddit: | si quis quid reddit, magna habendast gratia.* Cic. de or. I § 168 infitiator. Mart. I 103 ll *in ius, o fallax atque infitiator, carus.* Sibyll. II 278 *ἡὸ ὁμοῖα πλεῖσταις τε ἀνθρώποις*

σάρτο λαγύρες. Sen. de ira cited 135 n.

61 CUM TOTA AERUGINE FOLLEM rust and all. schol. 'aeris vitium aerugo dicitur, ferri rubigo.' Erasmus compares Plaut. Truc. pr. 19 *quo citius rem ab eo auerret cum pulvisculo.* id. rud. 815. cf. ind. aer. FOLLEM XIV 281 n.

62 PRODIGIOSA a prodigy, foreboding some misfortune. Livy apologises for the insertion of prodigies in his history XLIII 13 § 1 *non sum nescius, ab eadem negligentia, qua nihil deos portendere vulgo nunc credant, neque nuntiari admodum nulla prodigia in publicum neque in annales referri.* and Livy (here and II 121—158) speaks scoffingly on the subject. 'They were very frequently observed in the second Punic war (Liv. XXII 1 §§ 8—20. XXIV 10 § 13. XXV 23 § 15 which may be compared with Juvenal's list).

TUSCIS from the Tuscans the Romans borrowed almost all ceremonials of religion or state (v 164 n. x 35 n. 38 n. xi 155 n. Schwegler I 277 278) esp. expiations Liv. I 34 § 9 of Tanaquil (sat. vi 566) perita ut vulgo Etrusei, caelestium prodigiorum mulier. ib. 56 § 5 *cum ad publica prodigia Etrusei tantum vates adhiberentur.* id. v 15 § 1 *hostibus Etruscis, per quos ea [prodigia] procurarent, haruspices non erant.* XXVII 37 § 6. VM. I 1 the ancients were so religious *ut florentissima tum et opulentissima civitate decem principum filii senatus consulto singulis Etruriae populis percipiendae sacrorum disciplinae gratia traderentur.* Cic. de divin. I §§ 3. 35. 92. II § 75. n. d. II § 10 Davies. Catil. 3 § 19. de legg. II § 21 *prodigia, portenta ad Etruscos haruspices, si senatus iussit, deferunt; Etruriaeque principes disciplinam doceto. quibus divis creverint, procuranto idemque fulgura atque obstita pianto.* harusp. resp. §§ 18. 20. 25. 37. Lucan I 581—638 a full account of a lustratio. Gell. IV 4. Claud. in Entr. I 12—23.

DIGNA this general term may include: worthy to be recorded among the portents in annals (Schwegler I 7—12); worthy of a special treatment, with special treatment in official treatises; requiring the study of such treatises, for its interpretation and expiation.

LIBELLIS the *Etruscorum scripta* (Cic. harusp. resp. § 25), *Etruscorum libri haruspici et fulgurales* (de divin. I § 72), *chartae Etruscae* (ib. § 20): *Etruscae disciplinae volumina* (Plin. II § 199. cf. § 138. x § 37 illustrated works). Lucr. VI 86. 381 Munro. Sen. n. q. II 32 § 2 *Tuscos, quibus summa est fulgurum persequendorum scientia.* All these works professed to contain the doctrines of *Tages* Cic. de divin. II § 50 p. 378 seq. Creuzer. Ov. m. xv 553 9. Arn. II 62. Ammian. XVII 10 § 2. Macr. III 7 § 2 *Ian liber Tarquittii transcriptus ex ostentario Tusco.* v 19 § 13. Festus rituales p. 285 a 25 M. Serv. Aen. I 2. 42. III 537. VIII 398. Müller Etrusker II 22 seq. 280 seq. Marquardt IV 363. Forbiger II 128. Oud. on Cic. cp. p. 143.

63 CORONATA AGNA XII 118 n. Eur. IA. 1477. 1512 both the sacrificers and victims were crowned; Plin. XVI § 9. Acts 14 13 Wetstein. Ov. m. xv 131. Tertull. cor. 10 fin. *ipsae hostiae et arae, ipsi ministri ac sacerdotes eorum coronantur.* Lucian sacrif. 12. Prudent. psych. 30. apoth. 463. perist. x 1022. Tzet. Lyk. 527. Winer Realwörterb. Krünze. Opfer (p. 180 n. 3). Paschalius de coronis L.B. 1681 p. 200 seq. Minuc. 37 § 8. 64 65 EGREGIUM VIRUM MONSTRUM Cic. de divin. II § 61 *si, quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est. saepius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse.*

BIMEMBRIS Liv. XXVII 11 § 5 *cum elephanti capite puerum natum.* ZLI 21 § 12 *biceps puer.* Cic. de divin. I § 121. *Bimembris* is applied

to Centaurs. Tac. xii 64 *biformes hominum partus*. Hier. ep. 72 2 n. 65 *MIRANTI ARATRO* Verg. g. ii 82 of the grafted tree *miraturque novus frondes et non sua poma*. Aen. viii 91 92 *mirantur et undae*, *miratur nemus*. Ov. amor. ii 11 1 of the Argo *mirantibus aequoris undis*. Sil. x 498 Dr.

ARATRO Liv. xlii 2 § 5 *in Gallico agro, qua inducitur aratrum, sub existentibus glebis pisces emersisse*. Theophrastus speaks of certain kinds of fish, which had been dug up in Paphlagonia and elsewhere i 825 Schneider. Plin. ix §§ 175—8. Aristot. mir. ause. 72 seq. Beckmann. Sen. n. q. iii 16 § 5—17 § 3 *inde, ut Theophrastus affirmat, pisces quibusdam locis eruuntur. multa hoc loco tibi in mentem veniunt, quae urbane ut in re incredibili dicas: non cum retibus aliquem aut cum hamis, sed cum dolabra ire piscatam... hi sunt qui fabulas putant, pisces vivere posse sub terra et effodi, non capi?* On the significance of these discoveries see Lasaulx die Geologie der Gr. u. Römer (Studien Rezensb. 1851) 45. Endoxos in Strabo 562 563.

66 FETAE MULAE Hdt. iii 151 §§ 3 4 'you will take us, when mules bear young'; so said a Babylonian *obāqā 'arīqān ar hūi vav tēvēr*. ib. 153 § 1. vii 57 § 3. Liv. xxvi 23 § 5. xxxvii 3 § 3. Plin. viii § 173 *observatum... mulas non parere. est in annalibus nostris peperisse saepe, verum prodigii loco habitum*. Arist. mir. ause. 70 p. 142 Beckmann. Ael. n. a. xii 16 Jacobs. Suet. Galba 4 *aro... summum sed serum imperium portendi familiae responsum est. et ille irridens 'sane' inquit 'cum mula pepererit,' nihil aequae postea Galbam temptantem res novas confirmavit quam mulae partus, ceterisque ut obscenum ostentum abhorrentibus, sedus pro haecissimum accepit*. cf. DCass. lxiv 1 § 3. Plut. plac. phil. v 14 'why are mules sterile?' Aug. de doctr. Christ. ii § 36 fin. *multi multa humanis suspicionibus, quasi regulariter coniectata, litteris mandaverunt, si forte insolite acciderint, tamquam si mula pariat, aut fulmine aliquid percutiatur*. Several modern naturalists (in Beckmann and Jacobs) allow the credibility of these accounts. Berg: 'I remember the late famous Link saying in his lectures, that he had seen in Portugal a mule which had foaled.'

67 LAPIDES ANAXAGORAS predicted the day on which a stone fell from the sun; some such stones were worshipt Plin. ii §§ 149 150. cf. xxxi § 2. Liv. xxvi 23 § 5. xxxiv 45 § 8. xxxv 9 § 4. xxxvi 37 § 3. xxxviii 36 § 4. xxxix 22 § 3. xlii 2 § 4. xlii 18 § 6 etc. Claud. in Eutr. i 5 *lapidum diras hiemes*. Such a phenomenon was expiated by a *novendiale sacrificium*. See any cyclopaedia s.v. *acrolite*.

68 EXAMEN APIUM Plin. xi § 55 of bees *ostenta faciunt privata ac publica, uva dependente in domibus templisque, saepe expiata magnis eventibus*. Bees on the lips of the infant Plato were an omen of his eloquence; bees in the camp of Demetrius, before a victory: *handquaque perpetua haruspicium coniectura, qui dirum id ostentum existimant super*. id. viii § 158 a swarm on the mane of Dionysius' horse. Sil. viii 637 Heins. Cic. harusp. resp. § 25. de divin. i § 73 a swarm on a horse's mane an omen of success to Dionysius. Aen. vii 64—70. Liv. xxi 46 § 2 Weissenborn. xxiv 10 § 11. xxvii 23 § 2. xxxv 9 § 4 (wasps). Tac. xii 64 *examen apium*. Luc. vii 161. VM. i 6 § 12. Flor. iv 2 § 45 Freinsheim. Plut. Dion 24. App. b. c. ii 68 fin. DCass. lx 35 § 1. Capitol. Antonin. 3. Amm. xviii 3 § 1. On the gen. *apium* cf. Serv. Aen. i 430. Drak. on Liv. iv 33 § 4. Ov. m. xv 383. Voss de arte gr. iv 4 14 p. 626 Eckst. Freund. s.v. *esp*. Neue i² 259.

UVA so of bees Verg. g. iv 558 *uvam demittere ramis*. Servius 'in marem uvae, id est botryonis, defluere; quod Graeci *βοτρυδών* [Hom. Il.

ii 89] *diem. l.* Colum. ix 9 § 7 *animadvertito, an totum examen in speciem ante vultu deperibat.* In *Grec. Tur. glor. mart.* i 104 (837° Paris 1699) *ura* is the bunch, *grana* the grapes: *de sente, quae erat proxima uvam pendentem admiratur, de qua granis in os confessoris expressis, paululum senior refocillatus erectus est.*

69 CULMINE DELUBRI cf. Liv. xlv 10 § 6 *Lanuvii in aede intus Sospitae Iunonis coros nidum fecisse.*

70 LACTIS Plin. ii § 147 *in inferiore caelo relatum in monumenta est lacte et sanguine pluvisse.* Liv. xxvii 11 § 5. xxxiv 45 § 7 *nuntiatum est Nare amnillae fluxisse.* Heyne opusc. iii 265 266.

71—85 You complain that your 10,000 sesterces have been embezzled by fraud and perjury: what if your neighbour have lost twenty times that sum confided without witness (*arcana*); another, a yet larger amount, for which the wife chest, packed in every corner, scarce had room? So easy is it to slight heaven's witness, if no mortal eye is upon us. See, with what a set look and bold tone he denies the trust. By *Saturnus* his hooves and the bolts of *Tarpeian* Iove, by *Mars'* javelin, and the shafts of *Cirra's* scer, by *Diana's* arrows and quiver, by thy *Tarpeian*, *Neptune* son of the *Aegean*; he throws in the bow of *Heracles* and *Minerva's* lance; the whole artillery stored in the arsenal of heaven. If he be a father, he invokes on himself the doom of *Thyestes*: 'If I had the milk, be my meat my son's head, boiled, soured with Egyptian pickle.'

71 FRAUDE without this an action would not lie against the *depositarius* (Gaius iii § 207 is, *apud quem res deposita est, eius iuramentum praestat, tantumque in eo obnoxius est, si quid ipse dolo malo fecerit.*

72 SACRILEGA 15.

74 ANGULUS ARCAE the chest (i 90 n. xi 26 n.) filled in every cranny.

75 FACILE ET PRONUM EST ix 43 an facile et pronum est...agere? Stat. v 3 141 sit pronum vicisse domi. Luc. vi 619 620 pronum...attollere. see lexx. Sil. xiii 185.

SUPEROS CONTEMNERE TESTES iii 144—6 iures licet et *Samothracum* | et nostrorum aras, contemnere fulmina pauper | creditur atque deos, disignoscentibus ipsis. vi 342—5 e.g. sed quis tunc hominum contemptor numinis? 393—5. Hor. ep. i 16 57—62 Obbar. Pers. ii 3—40. Sen. ep. 10 § 5 cited x 289 n. id. ben. vi 38 § 5 omnium tamen istorum tam nota sunt vota quam impunita. denique se quisque consulat et in secretum pectoris sui redeat et inspiciat, quid tacitus optaverit: quam multa sunt vota, quae etiam sibi fateri pudet! quam pauca, quae facere coram teste possimus! Lucian Timon 2 a perjurer would sooner fear an expiring wick than τὴν τοῦ πανδαμάτορος κεραυνὸς φλόγα. Tert. apol. 28 citius denique apud vos per omnes deos, quam per unum genium Caesaris peieratur. Minuc. Fel. 29 § 5. *Accusatio* ii 80 compunctio of the doing of religion from Catuli. Prop. Liv. DH. Grangaeus 'nostrates exemplo pessimo, cum aliquod crimen volunt patrare, iudicium metu retenti: Si je ne craignais autre, que Dieu.'

76 SI MORTALIS IDEM NEMO SCIAT Plin. ep. iv 25 § 4 tantum licentiae pravis ingeniis adicit illa fiducia, quis enim sciet? Obbar l. l. p. 324.

77 FICTI CONSTANTIA VULTUS Ov. am. v 470 cras mihi constanti voce dedisse nega.

78—83 cf. the inventories in Ov. amor. iii 3 27—50 where he complains that the gods think at perjury in the fair; if men forswear themselves, their weapons are at once busy nobis fatifero Mayors accingitur ense: | nos petit invicta Palladis hasta manu. | in his plaudibus currentur Apollinis arcus: | in nos alta Iovis dextera

fulmen habet. Luc. vii 145—150 *non aliter Phlegra rabidos tollente gigantes | Martius incaluit Siculis incudibus ensis, | et rubuit flammis iterum Neptunia cuspis | spiculaque extenso Paeon Pythone recoxit, | Pallas Gorgoneos diffudit in aegida crines, | Pallenea Iovi marmorit fulmina Cyclops.* *Vespae iudicium coei* (anthol. 199 R) 11 *numina per Cereris iuro, per Apollinis arcus.*

78 on the most usual adjurations see Brisson de

form. viii 11 seq.

TARPEIA XII 6. Sil. xvii 267.

FULMINA III 145. Plin. ii § 21 *alii in Capitolio vallunt ac fulminantem peierant Iovem.* *Zets typos* here thunderbolts in either hand (Pausan. v 24 § 9). cf. Aen. xii 200.

79 FRAMEAM Tac. G. 6 *hastas, vel ipsorum vocabulo frameas gerunt.* Isidor. orig. xviii 6 § 3 and Aug. ep. 140=120 § 41 make it a sword. so gen. 3 24 vulg. vers. vet. in Aug. de gen. c. Manich. ii § 35 seq.

CIRRAEI VII 64 n.

VATIS Luc. vii 85 *incubuitque*

adyto vates ibi factus Apollo.

80 PER CALAMOS

VENATRIXIS PUELLAE Tibull. i 4 25 26 *perque suas in pune sinit Dictynna sagittas | affirmes crines perque Minerva suos.* Ov. f. ii 157 158 oath of Callisto by Diana's bow *illa deae tangens arcus 'quos tangimus arcus, | esie meae testes virginittatis' ait.* id. amor. iii 3. Minuc. Fel. 22 § 5 *Diana interim est alto succincta venatrix.* *Ἀρτεμις ἀγροτέρα, Ἰαγροτέρα, ὀκιστέρα, Ἰεγοντο* Preller gr. Myth. i 236. Ov. m. ii 454.

81 AEGAEI HERIS Aen. xii 355 356 *cam spiritus alto | insonat Aegaeo.* ib. iii 74 *Neptuno Aegaeo.* At Aegae in Euboea Neptune dwelt beneath the sea (Hes. Il. xiii 21, where however the Achaean Aegae may be meant), and between Imbros and Tenedos he had a grotto (ib. 33). Bursian Geogr. v. Griechenland. ii 411 412.

TRIDENTEM VIII 203 n. Fr. Wieseler comm. de vario usu tridentis apud populos veteres, imprimis apud Graecos et Romanos. Göttingen 1872. 4to.

82 ARCUS the fatal bow without which Troy could not be taken. See Soph. Philokt.

83 QUICQUID when a list of particulars is closed by *omnia, cetera, etc.*, these words are added without a conjunction x 79 n. The same principle applies to relative clauses (viii 27. 36. xv 99). *Quicquid hominum erat, quod agri erat,* and similar expressions (equivalent to *omnes homines, etc.*), are very frequent. Cic. Tusc. ii § 9. Hor. epod. 5 1 *at o deorum quicquid in caelo regit.* id. s. i 6 1 Heindorf. Liv. xxii 4 § 4. xxiii 9 § 3 *iurantes per quicquid deorum est.* Tac. ii 38 *quantum pauperum est.* Quintil. decl. 11 § 10.

84 FLEBILE taken by some with *inquit* as vi 64 65 *gannit | longum et miserabile.* Stat. Th. xii 426 *flebile gavisae.* Vfl. vii 215 *flebile gaudens.* Claud. rapt. Pros. ii 8 *flebile gemuit.* But qu. whether the parenthetic *inquit* ever has such an adj.?

84—85 NATI SINCIPUT XII 120 n. fathers often swore by the head (cf. vi 16. Aen. ix 300 Gossrau. Dem. in Con. p. 1269 19 *κατὰ τῶν παίδων ὀμνύοντος*) or safety of their sons. Plin. ep. ii 20 §§ 5 6 *clamat moriens hominem nequam peritum ac plus etiam quam periurum, qui sibi per salutem filii perierasset.* *facit hoc Regulus non minus scelerate quam frequenter, quod iram deorum, quos ipse cotidie fallit, in caput infelicis pueri detestatur.* Quintil. v 6 § 1 for one of the parties to offer himself to be sworn *sine illa condicione, ut vel adversarius iuret, fere improbum est.* Here the father pledges himself to eat (like Thyestes) his son's head, if he breaks his faith.

85 PHARIO schol. 'Aegyptio, forti.' vi 83 *ad Pharon et Nilon.* Ath.

67⁸ Chrylipes: still that the best vinegar came from Egypt and Knidos. Cic. Horten. in Nonius p. 240 *alterius ingenium, sicut acetum Aegyptium, acre.* Mart. xiii 122 *amphora Niliaci non sit tibi vilis aceti. | esset cum vinum, vilior illa fuit.*

86-119 Some make chance all in all, and believing in no ruler of the world, swear without a shudder by any altar you please. Another believes that there are gods, and yet forecasts thus with himself. 'With my body let his deal as she will, and with angry rattle strike blindness upon my eyes, if only even sightless I may clutch the foresworn coin. 'Tis worth while to buy wealth by consumption, rotten sores and a crippled thigh. Let Laches, if not stark-mad, needing hellebore of Anticyra or prescriptions of Archigene, not hesitate in his need to pray for the rich man's gout: for what is he the better for the fame of fleetness and the hunger-starved branch of Olympian's olive-wreath? Can he feast on praise? The wrath of the gods may be heavy, it is assuredly tardy: if they are concerned to punish all the guilty, when will my turn come round? Besides I may perchance, as some do, appease their wrath; if one man's crimes bring him to a cross, another's win a crown.' Thus the pequerer steels his heart against fear, nay drags you to the temple to hear his oaths: acting a farce all the time, like the runaway buffoon in Cautulus. You shout like Stentor or Mars in Homer: 'Juppiter, dost thou hear and yet not move the lip, when thou should'st speak even though of stone or brass? Else why do we drop incense and offer heifer's liver and hog's caul on thy altar? For aught I see, choice there is none between the images of you gods and the statue of Vagellius.' Tac. xiv 12.

86 seq. Luc. vi 445—55 *sunt nobis nulla profecto | numina: cum cacco rapiantur saecula casu, | mentimur regnare Iovem... | ...mortalia nulli | sunt curata deo.* Claud. in Rufin. i 1—3 (cf. Barth. pp. 1077—94) *saepe mihi dubiam traxit sententia mentem, | curarent superi terras, an nullus inesset | rector et incerto fluerent mortalia casu, etc.* Sen. de provid. i § 2 *ostendere non sine aliquo custode tantum opus stare, neque hunc siderum certum discursum fortuiti impetus esse, etc.* Plin. ii § 21 seq. (partly cited x 366 n.) Gieseler ch. hist. introd. § 13. Minuc. Fel. 5 § 7 seq. Friedländer iii¹ 489 490.

SUNT QUI etc. with conj. iv 70. v 73. vi 73. 480. viii 36. ix 112. with ind. v 130 (*plurima sunt, quae*). vi 259 (*hae sunt, quae*). xiii 223 (*hi sunt, qui*). In these latter exx. the subject is expressed, which makes the difference (Kiaer).

87 NULLO RECTORE etc. = *des Merve* § 277. On this Epicurean denial of Providence, see Quintil. v 6 § 3 the party who declines to receive his adversary's oath *et iniquam condicionem* et a multis contemni iuris iurandi metum dicet, cum etiam philosophi quidam sint reperti, qui deos agere curam rerum humanarum negarent. Plin. ii § 19 *agere curam rerum humanarum illud quidquid est summum? anne tam tristi atque multiplici ministerio non pollui credamus? dubitemusne?*

88 VICES ET LUCIS ET ANNI Claud. in Ruf. i 5 6 *annique meatus | et lucis noctisque vices.*

89 *quid sit illud quodlibet* § 459 n. Some altars, e.g. the ara maxima Herculis, were specially sacred DH. i 40 fin.

ALTARIA XIV 219 n. VM. iii 9 E § 3 Hannibal's oath. cf. Nep. Hann. 2 §§ 3 4. Liv. xxi 1 § 4. Mart. ix 43 9 *hunc puer ad Libycas iuraverat Hannibal aras.* Hence Prop. iv. iii 20 25 *qui postea in fœdera cepit aras.* Arguments on the removal of the altar of Victory from the curia: Symm. ep. x 51—61 *ubi in legem intras et verba iurabimus? qua religione mens falsa ter-*

rebitur, ne in testimoniis mentiatur?...illa ara pidem convenit singulorum, neque aliud magis auctoritatem facit sententiis nostris, quam quod omnia quasi iuratus ordo decernit. Ambr. ep. 17 § 9 A.D. 384 si...in ea curia sententiam diceret, ubi iurati ad aram simulacri in sententiam cogentur: propterea enim interpretantur aram locatam, ut eius sacramento, ut ipsi p[ro]tant, unusquisque conventus consuleret in medium...te ergo imperatore Christiani in aram iurare cogentur? Greg. Tur. hist. Franc. III 14. IV 47 quem ad altarium clam adductum iurare fecit ac dicere 'per hunc locum sanctum et reliquias martyrum beatorum.' V 33. Lasaulx der Eid bei den Griechen (Studien 1854) 188. 195. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 22 9. Charlemagne A.D. 786 required the Thuringian conspirators to go to Rome or to various sanctuaries in Neustria and Aquitaine, to swear upon the relics of each saint (Sismondi hist. des Franc. Brux. 1849 I 414). So in prayer Macrob. Sat. III 2 §§ 7—9. On the medieval custom of swearing by the altar and the relics of saints under it see Ducange s. vv. *iurare in altari*. *iurare positis manibus super altare*. A famous instance is the oath taken by Harold to William of Normandy, A.D. 1065.

TANGUNT XIV 219 n.

Nep. Liv. II. cc.

91 PUTAT ESSE DEOS Sen. contr. 2 § 8 tu, cum tam innocens quam dicis vixeris, ista passa credis deos esse? Ennius in Cic. de divin. II § 104 ego deum genus esse semper dixi et dicam caelitum, | sed eos non curare opinor, quid agat humanum genus. Cic. de inv. I § 46 probable opinions: impiis apud inferos poenas esse praeparatas; eos, qui philosophiae dent operam, non arbitrari deos esse.

ET VII 124 n. Tert. apol. 2 p. m.

Christianum hominem omnium seclorum ream, deorum, imperatorum, legum, morum, naturae totius inimicum existimas, et cogis negare. ib. 37 hesterni sumus et vestra omnia implectamus. Nägelsbach § 192 1 b. Cic. Tusc. I § 6 Kühner. PEIERAT Liv. III 20 § 5. Minuc. Fel. 7 § 6 etiam per quietem deos videmus, audimus, agnoscimus, quos impie per diem negamus, volumus, peieramus. Cic. de inv. I § 46 in eo genere, quod fere fieri solet, probabile huiusmodi est...: 'si avarus est, negligit ius iurandum.'

92 CORPORE per salutem meam, per caput (Liv. xvi 48 § 12), per oculos, were usual forms of oaths.

93 ISIS on the worship of this Egyptian goddess in Rome cf. XII 28 n. Boissier la religion romaine bk. II c. 2 'les religions étrangères' (I 374—450). L. Georgii in Pauly IV 276—300. Plin. II § 21 externis famulantur sacris. C. Reichel de Isis apud Romanos cultu Berol. 1849. in Greece Hertzberg II 267—75. 485.

LUMINA on which

a curse may have been invoked Prop. I 15 33—38. Ov. amor. III 3 9—14. id. Pont. I 1 51—54 vidi ego linigeræ numen violasse fatentem

| Isidos Isiacos ante sedere foros. | alter ob huius similem privatum lumine culpam | clamabat media se meruisse via. anthol. Pal. XI 115 ἦν τὴν ἔχρης ἔχθρὸν, Διονύσιε, μὴ καταράσῃ | τὴν Ἴσιν τοῦτ'α, μηδὲ τὸν Ἀρκεκατῆρ, | μηδ' εἴ τις τυφλοῦς ποιεῖ θεός. Hermes in Aug. civ. Dei VIII 26 § 3 Isin vero uxorem Osiris quam multa bona praestare propitiam, quantis obesse scimus iratam! Georgii l. c. 285. Apul. met. VIII 25 at te...omnipotens et omniparens dea Syria et Sanctus Sabadius et Bellona...cavum reddant. Compare the legends of Tiresias, Stesichorus and Appius Claudius Caecus.

SISTRO

(σειστρον σείω). Ov. amor. III 9 33 34 quid nunc Aegyptia prosunt | sinistra? Pers. V 186 187 tum grandes galli et cum sistro lusca sacerdotes | incussere deos inflantes corpora. Luc. VIII 831 832 nos in templa tuam Romana accepimus Isin | ...et sinistra iuventia luctus. id. x 63 of Cleopatra

terruit illa suo, si fas, Capitolia sistro; cf. Prop. iv. iii 11 43. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 8 cum sistrum aliquis concutiens ex imperio mentitur,... cum aliquis genibus per viam repens ululat laurumque linteatus senex et medio lucernam die praeferens conclamat iratum aliquem deorum, concurritis et auditis et divinum esse eum, invicem mutuum alentes stuporem adfirmatis. Vfl. iv 418. anthol. Lat. 462 4 R. Apul. met. ii 28. Florus Vergilius orator an poeta (in O. Jahn's Florus p. xlii 18 19) ut ora Nili riderem et populum semper in templis otiosum peregrinae deae sistra pulsantem. Plut. Is. et Osir. 63 (cf. Parthey pp. 256 257) τοῦ δὲ σείστρον περιφεροῖς ἄνωθεν ὄντος ἡ ἄψις περιέχει τὰ σειόμενα τέτταρα. Auson. epist. 25 22 Isiacos agitant Marcotica sistra tumultus. Serv. Aen. viii 696 Isis autem est genius Aegypti, qui per sistri motum, quod gerit in dextra, Nili accessus recessusque significat. See Forbiger ii 181. Rich. Forcellini. HSt. Hildebrand. Apul. ii 644-51. also the figures on the wall of the temple of Isis in Donaldson's Pompeii i or Overbeck ii 170. Several are in the British museum, at Naples, and at Berlin (Wilkinson anc. Egyptians ii 323-5).

94-95 VEL CAECUS...DIMIDIUM CRUS contrast Matt. 18 8.

95 TANTI. Seneca 185 *mutantique per tubem quasi phthisici consumuntur*. Cacl. Aur. tard. ii 14. ind. Plin.

VOMICAE Forcellini. Sen. ep. 68 § 8.

96 TANTI x 97 n. 'et phthisin et cetera ea condicione (ut lucrum faciam) subire operae pretium est.' MADVIG comparing Ov. m. ii 424 *aut si rescierit, sunt o sunt iurgia tanti* 'i.e. subeantur iurgia, non recuso in hac causa.' Mart. i 12 11 12 *nunc et damna iuvant, sunt ipsa pericula tanti*: | *stantia non poterant tecta probare deos*. Plin. viii § 8 of elephants *circumventique a venantibus primos constituunt quibus [dentes] sunt minimi, ne tanti proelium putetur* 'i.e. ut venatores operae pretium ne putent tantillae praedae spe proelium inire.' Add Sen. contr. 9 § 11 *an ut convivia populis instruantur et tecta auro fulgeant, parricidium tanti fuit?* Sen. ben. vi 22 fin. *is it worth while that the world should go to ruin, merely to refute you?* est tanti, *ut tu coarguas, ista concidere?* ep. 68 § 11. 81 § 2 est tanti, *ut gratum invenias, experiri et ingratos*. 101 § 12 est tanti *volnus suum premere et patibulo pendere districtum, dum differat id, quod est in malis optimum, supplicii finem?* est tanti *habere animam, ut agam?* Vfl. viii 191-3 *sint age tanti*, | *Aesonide, quaecumque morae quam saeva subire* | *saxa iterum*. Fronto ad M. Caes. ii 14 p. 37 *Naber tanti est minus lucubrare, ut te maturius videam*. Sulp. Sev. dial. ii=iii 17 § 3 *non tamen tibi tanti sint vel magnarum morarum ulla dispendia, quin illic adeas illustrem virum*.

LOCUPLETEM PODAGRAM cf. 99 *esuriens ramus*. 93 *irato sistro*. Aristoph. Plut. 560 schol. Poverty boasts that she turns out better men, mind and body, than Plutos: *παρὰ τῷ μὲν γὰρ ποδαγρῶντες*. Mart. xii 17 you complain, Lucrinus, that fever will not quit you; it takes the air with you, bathes with you, dines on oysters, truffles, sow's paunch, boar; is eaten drunk on setine and Falernian, and drinks only Caecuban in feed water: *circumfusa rosas et nigra recumbit amomo*, | *dormit et in pluma purpureoque toro*. | *cum recubet pulchre, cum tam bene vivat apud te*. | *ad Damam potius vis tua febris eat?* Lucian gallus 23 after setting forth the uses of poverty: it hardens you against the weather: none of these severe diseases approaches you; if ever a slight fever fastens on you, you soon recover, and it takes to flight in terror, leaving you drenched with cold water *καὶ μακρὰ οἰμαζέειν λέγοντα ταῖς*

λατρικαῖς περιβόδοις. οἱ δὲ ἐπ' ἀκρασίας ἄθλιοι τί τῶν κακῶν οὐκ ἔχουσι, πο-
δάγγρας καὶ φθόας (consumptions) καὶ περμπνευμονίας καὶ ὑδρόρους (dropsies)?
for these are the issue of those costly feasts. id. Saturnal. 28 contrasts the
effects on health of plain diet (cress, thyme and onions) and dainties
(pork and cakes); the self-indulgent fall into consumption, inflammation
of the lungs, dropsy; they are pale as a corpse; when they come to old age,
they must be carried on men's shoulders, for their legs will not support
them. You poor may never taste fish, but then you are free from *gout*. id.
epigr. 35 = 47 (anthol. Pal. xi 403) to *gout* μισόπτωχε θεά, μόνῃ πλούτου δα-
μάτεια, ἢ τὸ καλῶς (ἔσαι πάντο' ἐπισταυμένη. εἰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλοις ἐπάξιοι μὲν
ποσὶ χαίρεις, | πλοῦσμεν τ' οἶδας καὶ μύρα σοι μέλειται. | τέρπει καὶ στέφανός
σε καὶ Λύσιππον πῶα Βίκυρα. | ταῦτα παρ' ἡρώδους γίγνεται οὐδέποτε.
τοῦνεκά νυν φεύγεις πενήσι τὸν ἀχάλλεον οὐδόν, | τέρπει δ' αὖ πλούτου πρὸς
πόδας ἔρχουμένη. id. tragœdiorum. 110 111 τὰν δ' [Ποδάγραν] εἰς λαγείοις ἐνὶ
μαζοῖς | εὐολβος ἐθρέψατο Πλούτων. ib. 194 ὀλβιόφρον Ποδάγρα.

97 LADAS there were two Olympic victors of this name: one probably an
Argive, victor in the δόλιχος (near the Eurotas Paus. iii 21 § 1 Λάδα μνημῶ
ἔστιν ὡκίστητι ὑπερβαλλομένου ποδῶν τοὺς ἐφ' αὐτοῦ); the other an Achaean of
Aegium, victor in the στάδιον (ib.), in the 125th Ol. b.c. 281 (id. x 23
§ 14). The more famous Argive had a statue in the temple of the
Lykian Apollo at Argos (id. ii 19 § 7). another by Myro is celebrated in
the anthol. cited on 99. In Arkadia, near Petrosika, was shewn (Paus.
viii 12 § 5) Λάδα στάδιον, ἐς δ' ἐποίεῖτο Λάδας μελέτην δρόμου. Benndorf
and Overbeck (Schriftquellen zur Gesch. der bildenden Künste Leipz.
1868 101) suppose that Myro's statue was in Olympia, but removed to
Rome before the time of Paus. which would account for his silence
respecting it and for the familiarity of Roman writers with the name.
His fleetness became proverbial. Catull. 55 24 25 *non si Pegaseo ferar
rolatu*. | *non Ladas ego pinnipesve Perseus*. anthol. Pal. xvi 53 Λάδας
τὸ στάδιον εἶθ' ἦλατο, εἰτε διπτη, | δαιμόνιον τὸ τάχος, οὐδὲ φράσαι δυνάτον.
Plut. ii 804^a. ad Herem. iv § 4. Mart. ii 86 8. x 100 5 6 *habeas
licebit alterum pedem Ladae*, | *inepte, frustra crure ligneo cures*.
Sen. ep. 85 § 4. Solin. i 76 (p. 26 22 M.). Friedländer n^o 612 thinks that
a contemporary of Martial's may have assumed the name. Ariosto
xxxiii 28 (Düntzer).

ANTICYRA a poor man though fleet of foot as Ladas, unless he be crazy
(needing therefore the hellebore of Anticyra) will pray for riches even
with the gout. Two towns of this name produced hellebore: one in
Phokis on a bay (*sinus Anticyræus*) of the Corinthian gulf (Strabo 418
Antikyra, bearing the same name with that on the Maliae gulf and
mount Oeta; here they say τὸν ἐλλέβορον φέσθαι τὸν ἀσπεῖον, ἐν ταῖς δὲ
σκενάζεσθαι βέλτιον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀποδρῦν δέντρο πολλούς, καθάρσεως καὶ
θεραπείας χάριν. cf. Pausan. x 36 § 7: black hellebore still grows in pro-
fusion on the hill above the site Bursian Gesch. v. Græchenl. i 182—3),
the other on the Maliae gulf, near the mouth of the Spercheus (Hdt. vii
198. Steph. Byz. Strabo 418. 428). cf. Hor. s. ii 3 83. 166. a. p. 300.
Pers. iv 16 Juhn. epist. Socrat. 8 p. 15 Orelli. Ptol. Heph. ap. Phot.
190 (p. 147^a Herakles cured of madness by a Phokian, who first discovered
hellebore). Hellad. ib. 279 p. 534^a 31. Plut. de coh. ira 13 (end) Antikyra
taken neat αὐτῇ κατ' αὐτὴν, cures madness, but when mixt with anger
τραγῳδίας ποιεῖ καὶ μῦθος. Lucian dial. mort. 17 2. Suet. Cal. 29 *præ-
torium virum ex secessu Anticyrae quam valetudinis causa petierat,
proposituri sibi commentum scipius desiderantem cum mandasset interire,
adiecit* 'necessariam esse sanguinis missionem, cui tam diu non prodesset

helleborum.' On the medical uses of hellebore cf. Plin. xxv §§ 47—61 and Sillig's ind. under *helleborum, c. retorum*. Benseker Eigennamen s. v. Ἀντικύρα. De Vit onomasticon s. v. Anticyra. Gell. xvii 15. esp. Paul. Aegin. Eng. transl. iii 107. 504—510. Sprengel-Rosenbaum Gesch. d. Arzneikunde i⁴ ind. *helleborus*.

98 ARCHIGENE XIV 252 n. cf. xii 119 n. He cured his teacher Agathinos of a delirious fever by fomentations of warm oil (Sprengel Gesch. d. Artzn. 5ter Abschn. c. 6 §§ 55—58 from Aëtios). A work of his *περὶ τῆς δόσεως τοῦ ἁλλεβόρου* is quoted by Galen; to which Oribasios, the fullest and most accurate of the ancient authorities on the mode of administering hellebore, was much indebted (Adams on Paul. Aegin. iii p. 507). On the form of the abl. cf. *Achate* (Aen. i 312 cited by Priscian vii 2 § 8). *Sophiste* (Quintil. iii 1 § 10). *Acacide Nestorideque* (Ov. Pont. ii 4 22). Neue i² 33—5.

99 ESURIENS VII 7. 35. 81.

PISAEAE

Pisa, which gave name to *Pisatis*, a district of Elis, lay to the east of the Olympian plain; by the poets it is identified with Olympia. Pind. Ol. xiii 28 29 δέξαι δέ οἱ στεφάνων ἐγκώμιον τεθμόν, τὸν ἀγρε πεδίῳ ἐκ Πίσας, | πεντάθλῳ ἅμα σταδίων νικῶν δρόμον. (so Pindar often. cf. Böckh's index). anthol. Pal. xvi 54 οἶος ἔης φεύγων τὸν ὑπὴννεμον, ἔμπνοε Λαῖδα, | Θῦμον, ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ νεύματι θεῖς ὄνυχα, | τοῖον ἐχαλκευσέν σε Μῦρον, ἐπὶ παντὶ χαράσας | σώματι Πίσαςιν προσδοκίην στεφάνων. Verg. g. iii 180. Sen. Thyest. 123. Agam. 996=938. Stat. s. i 3 8. Th. i 421. vi 5. Auson. celogur. de locis agonum prima Iovi magno celebrantur Olympia Pisae. Bursian Geogr. v. Griechentl. ii 273 274. 286—300. The excavations now in progress will throw much light on the Olympic games.

OLIVAE VIII 226 n. Pind. Ol. iv 12=20 ἐλαία στεφανώθεις Πισάτιδι. cf. Böckh ind. s. v. ἐλαία. schol. Pind. p. 102. Lucr. in Plat. Alib. 11. Aristot. mir. ausc. 52 p. 106 Beckmann. The κότινος or wild olive is also spoken of as the Olympic prize Artemidor. i. 50 Zeus taking his own sons as combatants to Olympia ἔδοξε ἐστεφανώσθαι τὰ σφυρὰ ἐλαία καὶ κοτίνῳ· καὶ σφόδρα μὲν ἦν εὐθυμοὺς ὡς ἱερῶν ὄντων καὶ ἐπινικίων τῶν στεφάνων καὶ Ὀλυμπιάσι διδομένων. Pausan. v 7 § 4. Spanheim, Bergler etc. on Aristoph. Plut. 586. Stat. Th. vi 7. Plin. xv § 19. xvi § 240. Stark in Sitzungsber. d. sächs. Ges. d. Wiss. 1856 i 102—112.

100 ut though x 240 n. Ov. tr. i 2 73 74.

MAGNA, TAMEN LENTA IRA DEORUM Plato legg. 899^a seq. Soph. OC. 1536. Eur. Ion 1615. Theodectes fr. 8 Nauck. Liv. iii 56 § 7. Tibull. i 9 4. Hor. c. iii 2 32 Orelli. VM. i 1 E § 3 fin. Sen. contr. x praef. § 6 sunt di immortales lenti quidem sed certi vindices generis humani. Pers. ii 24—30. paroem. gr. i 444 Leutsch (cf. Plut. ii 549^d) ὁ γὰρ θεῶν ἀλέουσι μύλοι, ἀλέουσι δὲ λεπτά. ib. 87 Zeus κατεῖδε χρόνιος εἰς τὰς διθέρπας. The cranes of Ibykos. Plat. de sera num. vind. Staveren on Nep. xvii 2 § 5.

101 Ov. tr. ii 33 34 si, quotiens peccant homines, sua fulmina mittat! Iuppiter, exiguo tempore inermis erit.

102 Plat. legg. 902^d. Cic. n. d. ii § 167 if a man's crops are injured by a storm, we must not suppose eum, cui quid horum acciderit, aut invisum deo aut neglectum a deo; magna di curant, parva neglegunt. ib. iii § 79 heaven's neglect of man is proved from the verse: nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod nunc abest. Plin. ii § 26 deos agere curam rerum humanarum ex usu vitae est, poenasque maleficia aliquando seras occupato deo in tanta mole, numquam autem invisum esse, nec ideo peccatum illi genitum hominem ut vilitate sua beatus esset. Thoon in Lucan 1—6 reproaches Zeus with his

slloth: 'you are so sound asleep from an opiate that you have no ear for perjuries, no eye for injustice. When you were young, your lightnings were never at rest. Now you let things take their own course, and no one, except from habit, makes the smallest offering to you. Soon you will go the way of Kronos; already men plunder your temple, and you don't even dare to wake the dogs or rouse the neighbours. You have already outslept Epimenides. Take the bellows and kindle a thunderbolt, or borrow fire from Oeta: else we may believe the Cretan story of your tomb.' Zeus c. 9 confesses that owing to pressure of business, the increase of perjury, robbery and sacrilege, he has not had time lately to look at Attica; and the bawling of the philosophers drowns all sounds of prayer; one's only chance, if one would not be worried to death, is to stop one's ear and sit still.

103 HIS such perjuries. cf. xi 114 his *monuit nos*.

105 ILLE CRUCEM SCLETERIS PRETIUM TULIT, HIC DIADEMA Cato in Gell. xi 18 § 18 fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in comipedibus aetatem agunt, fures publici in auro atque in purpura. Sen. ep. 87 § 23 sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur. Sen. Phaedra 606 *Peiper honesta quaedam scelera successus facit.* id. Hf. 255 256 *prosperum ac felix scelus | virtus vocatur.* Cypr. ad Donat. 6 *homicidium cum admittunt singuli, crimen est: virtus vocatur, cum publice geritur. impunitatem sceleribus acquirit non innocentiae ratio, sed saevitiae magnitudo.* Aug. civ. Dei iv 4 *remota igitur iustitia, quid sunt regna, nisi magna latrocinia? quia et ipsa latrocinia quid sunt, nisi parva regna?* answer of a pirate to Alexander, who asked him, *quid ei videretur, ut mare haberet infestum.* ille libera contumacia 'quod tibi' inquit 'ut orbem terrarum. sed quia id ego exiguo navigio facio, latro vocor; quia tu magna classe, imperator' which is from Cic. rep. iii § 25 when asked *quo scelere impulsus mare haberet infestum uno myoparone* 'eodem' inquit 'quo tu orbem terrae.'

CRUCEM a slave's punishment vi 219 220 'pone crucem servo.' *meruit quo crimine servus | supplicium?* Hor. s. ii 7 47.

PRETIUM TULIT Vell. ii 45 2 *conservatae patriae pretium calamitatem exilii tulit.* Sen. Phoen. 590 *ille praemium scelerum feret.*

TULIT viii 119. ix 39. Plaut. merc. ii 3 106 *quod posces, feres.* Phaedr. iv 18=17 30 *sed hoc feretis pro iudicio praemium.* Burman (ed. 1727) ib. 4 16. Mühlmann 209—211.

DIADEMA viii 259. Rich. Flor. ii 21=iv 11 § 3 of Antonius, who had thrown off the very garb of a Roman diadema *deerat, ut regina res et ipse frueretur.*

107 AD DELUBRA VOCANTEM xv 135 *adiura vocantem.*

108 IMMO or rather, Plin. ep. vi 13 § 4. *Rufus et cum eo septem an octo, septem immo.* VEXARE ἐνοχλεῖν, to press.

109 NAM he is thus eager to appeal to the gods, because effrontery is mistaken by many for the security of innocence.

MAGNA MALAE SUPEREST AUDACIA CAUSAE 237 *cum scelus admittunt, superest constantia.*

110 FIDUCIA Tac. Agr. 1 *fiduciam morum.* schol. 'audacia creditur innocens, ut minimum urbani scurræ agere hac irrisionis audacia videatur: talis est enim mimus, ubi servus fugitivus dominum suum trahit. Catullus mimographus fuit.' Sen. ep. 87 § 32. MINIMUM v 157. vi 608. viii 185—198.

ILLE the false swearer.

111 URBANI witty.

FUGITIVUS the runaway slave who, as the schol. says, *dominum trahit*.

perhaps to the altar, to receive his oath that he was free-born.

CATULLI VIII 186 n.

112 STENTORA Hom. Il.

γ 785 786 Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκροφώνῳ, | ὅς τόνον
 ἀνδῆσασχ' ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα. Aristot. pol. viii 4 § 11. Lucian
 de luctu 15. He challenged Hermes, the crier of the gods, to a contest
 and so met his death (schol. Il. cf. *vincere* here). DChrys. or. 32 ii
 31 R we need not this slack and weak consolation, but rather Στέν-
 οντος ἐπὶ τῷ χαλκροφώνῳ, ὅς τόνον ἀνδῆσασχ' ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα. Bensele's Eigenmannen.

VINCERE Hor. s. i 6 44. Stat. s. i 1 65 Markland.

113 GRADIVUS HOMERICUS II 128. Il. v 859—61 ὁ δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος ἄρσν, | ὅσσον τ' ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον ἢ δεκάχιλοι | ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ. On the quantity (ā in Ov. m. vi 427. ā Verg. Luc.) see L. Müller de re metr. 352. The solemn appellation is used in banter. From the long ā Haupt (on Ov. l. c.) favours the derivation from *gravidivus*, rather than that from *gradior*. Preller röm. Myth.¹ 308. 312. Liv. i 20 § 4 of Numa *Salios item duodecim Marti Gravidio legit.* v 52 § 7 Camilius after naming the Capitol and the hearth of Vesta, asks *quid de ancilibus restris Mars Gravidus tuque, Quirine pater?*

113 114 AUDIS, IUPITER, HAEC EF. 119 n. and the address to Mars
 11 130—2 *nec galeam quassas, nec terram cuspile pulsas | nec quereris
 patri? vade ergo et cede severi | iugeribus campi, quem neglegis!* also
 Timon's to Zeus Lucian 1 πού σοι νῦν ἡ ἑρισμάραγος ἀστραπή καὶ ἡ
 βαρύβρομος βροντὴ καὶ ὁ αἰθαλόεις καὶ ἀργήεις καὶ σμερδαλέος κεραυνός;
 ἀπαντα γὰρ ταῦτα λῆρος ᾗδ' ἀναπέφνηε . . . τὸ δὲ αἰοιδιμὸν σου καὶ ἐκῆξόλον
 ὄπλων καὶ πρόχειρον οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως τελέως ἀπέσβη καὶ ψυχρὸν ἐστὶ μὴδ'
 ἐλίουεν σπινθῆρα ὀργῆς κατὰ τῶν ἀδικούντων ἀδαφυλάττων. *ib.* 2—6. Aen.
 iv 206—18. Pers. ii 23—30. Ath. 253c. 114 LABRA MOVES

114 LABRA MOVES

Hor. ep. i 16 60, cf. s. i 1 20—22. Pers. v 184 labra movet *tacitus*.

MITTERE VOCEM ἀφιέναι or ιέναι φωνήν Censorin. 10 § 3.

Duker on Flor. iv 10 § 7. Burman on Phaedr. iv 10 4. in Sen. n. q. iv 2 § 23 Haase has altered *fabulas mittere* into *miscere*. Liv. iii 50 § 4 of *Verginius quaerentibus, quid rei esset, gens diu vocem non misit*. Hor. a. p. 390 *nescit vox missa reverti*. Prop. v=iv 7 11. Curt. iv 6 § 28. 115 MARMOREUS VIII 55. Mart. x

115 MARMOREUS VIII 55. Mart. xi

60 7 8 nec vocibus ullis | adiurat, absentem marmoreamve putes.

AUT else = ἐπεὶ Nägelsbach § 194. Hand 1 538—540.

116 CARBONE in thy censer.

CHARTA Hor. ep. II 1 269 270 *lest deferar in vicum vendentem tus et*
odores | et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis. Pers. I 43 *nec*
scombros metuentia carmina nec tus. Mart. III 2 5 to his book: to
 to whom shall I address you? quick, name an advocate. *lest turis pi-*
perisve sis cucullus. PIA TURA Mart. VIII 8 3 to

PIA TURA Mart. VIII 8 3² to

may late rule the court of heaven, and long rule earth, *da pia tura Iovi*. 117 IECER VI 392. x 355. PORCI x 255.

117 IECUR VI 392. X 355.

PORCI X 255.

118 Aldhelm ad Acircium in Migne LXXXIX 172^{ab} licet synaloe-
phum relinquitur quod dicitur conglutinationis et explosa conglutinationis addita-
menta crebro apud poetas lyricos et satiricos necessitate metri inter-
ponantur, quae maxime ex vocalibus litteris vel syllabis semivocali
terminatis gignuntur. has utrasque Iunius Iuvenalis quinto satirarum
libro unius versus tenore semel elisit dicens: omenta . . . scanditur OMEN
spondaeus, TET VIDE dactylus per synaloephem, O NUL spondaeus, LUM
NUL spondaeus. CRIMEN HA dactylus, LEND EST spondaeus per synaloephem.

OMENTA Catull. 90 5 6 *natus ut accepto veneretur carmine*

divos | omentum in flamma pingue liquefaciens. Pers. II 47 *tot tibi cum in flammis iunicum omenta liquescant.* add to lexx. Levit. 3 4. 14 14 Ashb.

UT VIDEO for the satirical tone cf.

39—45. 147—153. I 81 n. II 31. IV 36. VI 15. 619. X 314 n. XIV 261 262 n. VI 393—5 *dic mihi nunc, quaeso, dic, antiquissime divum, | respondes his, Iane pater? magna otia caeli; | non est, quod video, non est quod agatur apud vos.*

119 VAGELLI XVI 23 *declamatoris mulino corde* Vagelli. Others of the name Sen. II. q. VI 2 § 9. Ritschl in Reifferscheid Suet. rel. 530 cites IRN 11. 15. 53. Borghesi (*oeuvre* v 534) inferring from this verse that this Modenese orator had the *ius imaginum*, identifies him with L. Vagellius cos. suff. under Claudius, probably 47 A.D. named in a s. c. in Reines. inser. VII 11. Haubold monum. legal. p. 197. Possibly the statue of Vagellius (cf. VII 125—8) was mutilated or otherwise maltreated (cf. I 129—131). Paus. VI 11 §§ 5—9 an enemy of Theagenes after his death flung his statue: the statue falls and kills its assailant; his children prosecute the statue for murder; it is drowned according to Drako's law; the island becomes barren, and the Delphian oracle enjoins the recall of Th. The statue is fished up and sacrifices offered to the new god. Paus. affirms that Th. wrought many miracles of healing both among Greeks and barbarians. Suet. Cal. 5 Torrent. and Cas. Mart. VI 72 a thief finds in a vast garden nothing but a marble Priapus: not caring to return empty-handed, he makes off with that. cf. VIII 40 where Priapus, guardian of the wood, *ex quo natus es et potes renasci.* is charged to keep guard on the firewood, with the significant hint, *et ipse lignum es.* Lucian Iupp. trag. 20 Mornes: 'When men hear rhapsodists tell of our loves and wounds and chains and bondage and quarrels, must they not despise us? we ought to count ourselves lucky that some still offer sacrifices to us.' 21 Tell me, Zeus, do you ever give yourself any concern to reward the good and chastise the evil? But for Theseus and Herakles the greatest monsters would have lived secure. 22 Truth to tell, our only care is for the steam of burnt-offerings. No wonder that our advocates are put to silence by an Epikuros or a Damis.' 24 Poseidon: 'My business lies in the sea, in saving voyagers and stilling winds; still I cannot help thinking now and then that Damis ought to be put out of the way, by a thunderbolt say.' 25 Zeus: 'Are you jesting, Poseidon, or do you forget that the deaths of men—by lightning, by sword, by fever or consumption—are not ordered by us, but by the Fates? Else, if it had rested with me, do you think that I should have allowed τοὺς ἱεροσόλους πρόφην ἀπελθεῖν ἀκραυνώτους ἐκ Πίσης ὅσο μου τῶν πλοκάμην ἀποκείραντας ἐξ μῶας ἐκάτερον ἔλαοντα; or would you yourself have spared the fisherman who stole your trident in Geraestos?' Ov. amor. I 76. Orig. Cels. VIII 38.

Mart. IV 21 *nullos esse deos, inane caelum | affirmat Senex; probatque, quod se factum, dum negat haec, videt beatum.*

120—142 Hear plain words of comfort, drawn from no wisdom of the schools. Your pulse may be trusted even to an apprentice: only for dangerous cases must leading physicians be called in. If the wrong done to you stands alone in its enormity, then beat your breast, if you will, and smite your forehead: it is the way of the world: money departed is bewailed with genuine tears. But if in every assize men forswear bonds, under their own hand and seal, why should you claim exemption from the general lot, 'as son to a white hen, poor we the dregs | and baser chickens of unhappy eggs?'

120 ACCIPE VII 36. XV 31.

is no philosopher 19–20.

121 ET even one who

STOICA

xv 107—109, on the resemblance between the Stoics and Cynics cf. DL. vi 14 of Antisthenes founder of the Cynic school δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀνδρωδεστάτης στωικῆς κατάρξαι. Zeno said ib. vii 121 τὸν σοφὸν αὐτὸν κυνεῖν. εἶναι γὰρ τὸν κυνισμόν ἀντότερον ἐπ' ἀρετὴν ὁδόν. ib. vi 104 of the Cynics ἀρέσκει δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ τέλος εἶναι τὸ κατ' ἀρετὴν ζῆν, ὥς 'Αντισθένης φησιν ἐν τῷ 'Ἑρακλεῖ, ὁμοίως τοῖς στωικοῖς' ἐπεὶ καὶ κοινωνία τις ταῖς δύο ταύταις ἀρέσεσιν ἐστίν. Zeno (Ath. 565^a) predicted that those who misunderstood his doctrine would be περὶ καὶ ἀν' αὐτοῦ, on which Ath. says to the Cynics, 'and such are most of you.' Cic. off. i § 128 Beier *quidam autem etiam in eorum Stoici pacem Cynici*, id. fin. iii § 65. Said. *κυνισμός*. Sen. brev. vit. 14 § 2 *hominis naturam cum Stoicis vincere, cum Cynicis excedere*. Epiktetos praises the Cynics Arr. iii 22.

HOUMATA Sen. ep. 95 § 10 *nulla ars contemplativa sine decretis suis est,*
ut in domatibus domata, solis vel decreta licet adplare vel scita
vel placita, quae et in geometria et in astronomia invenies. § 60. add to
 Iexx. Lact. iii 6 § 14. anthol. 159 2 R *salutiferum*, i.e. of medicine.
 Ambr. de Cain i 4 fin. 32 pr. ii 31 pr. Iren. ii 27 § 1 fin. 30 § 2. Ven.
 vit. Germ. 75. Beda h. e. v 8. 122 TUNICA NO

122 TUNICA not

worn by the Cynics Lucian cynic. I τί ποτέ σὺ, οὗτος, πάῳνα μὲν ἔχεις καὶ κόμπη, χιτῶνα δὲ οὐκ ἔχεις; Antonin. iv 30 ὁ μὲν χωρὶς χιτῶνος φιλοσοφεῖ. anth. Pal. xi 154 5 6 Ἐρμοδῶτον τῷδε δόγμα τὸ πάνσοφον· εἴ τις ἀχαλκεῖ, | μῆκετι πεινάτω, θεῖς τὸ χιτωνάριον. DChrys. or. 72 p. 11 382 R when men see a man in his shirt, they take no notice of him, thinking perhaps that he is a sailor, ἐπειδὴ δὲ τίνα ἴδωσιν ἀχιτῶνα ἐν ἰατρῷ κομῶντα τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ τὰ γένεα, they cannot leave such a man alone, but mock and jeer at him, and even lay hands upon him, unless he is very strong or has help at hand, though they know that this is the usual and in a manner official costume of those who are called philosophers. Arrian Epikt. iv 8 § 31. DL. vi 87. 105. Who introduced the double *pallium* and laid aside the tunic, was a moot point: whether Antisthenes (DL. vi 13) or his scholar Diogenes (ib. 22. 76. Hor. ep. i 17 25 *quem duplici panno patientia velat*) or Krates (Stob. xcvi 31 p. 524). Diog. ep. 30 § 3 Antisthenes taught us that there were two roads to happiness, the one short but craggy, the other long but smooth. I chose the former. On which he takes from me τὸ ἱμάτιον καὶ τὸν χιτῶνα καὶ περιβάλλει μοι τρίβωνα διπλοῦν. The Cynic women followed the same fashion DL. vi 93. Hermann Privat-Alterth. s. 21 11. Zeller ii² (1) 226. Non Prop. iv = iii 2

NON PROP. IV=III 2

9-12 non-nec-nec-non.

123 SUSPICIT ἀπο-

128
 παῖναι Plin. vi § 85. Plin. ep. i 14 § 1 *scis enim, quanto opere summum
 illum virum suspexerim dilexerimque*. Tert. apol. 18 of the LXX quos
 Menedemus quoque philosophus, providentiae vindex, de sententiae com-
 munionē suscepit. ib. 24 most men believe in one sovereign God, with
 a multitude of subalterns: itaque oportere et procurantes et praefectos et
 praesides pariter suspici. 32 fin. nos iudicium Dei suspicimus in
 imperatoribus, qui gentibus illos praefecit. ib. 33 pr. Arnob. vii 13 fin.
 when a man, seeing a great man coming, steps aside, rises, uncovers,
 bows, the humiliation of the one does honour to the other, *eficiturque ut
 minor, cum suspexit, maior extiterit et suis anteposuit
 rebus*. Bentley on Hor. ep. i 1 115. HORTI XII

relus. Bentley on Hor. ep. i 1 115.
319 n. 124 c

HORTI XIV

319 n. 124 curenur Spartian, Hadr. 13 when a
 ——— in book on life and on life of a man, in the end of the book.

— in pothe m'atemp m' H. o. o. n. f. m'edici curandum dedit.

MEDICIS MAIORIBUS on the abl. cf. xi. 191.

DUBII AEGRI subst. viii 49 n. Ov. Pont. iii 4 8 ad medicam dubius confugit aeger opem. Cic. Att. xii 21 fin. fortis aegroti.

125 VENAM vi 46 o medici, nimiam pertundite venam! Philippus must have been an inferior physician of the day; he may have adopted the name of Alexander's famous physician (Sen. de ira ii 23 § 2. VM. Curt. Plut. Arr. Iustin. cf. Friedländer ii³ 614): another Ph. of Epeiros in the time of Antigones (Cels. iii 21): another, who wrote on consumption, medicines, etc. often cited by Galen.

126 Hor. s. ii 3 41 42 hoc si erit in te | solo, nil verbi, pereas quin fortiter, addam.

127 PUGNIS CAEDERE PECTUS Hom. II. xix 285. Cic. Tu-sc. iii § 62 illa varia et detestabilia genera lugendi: paedores, muliebres lacerationes genarum, pectoris, feminum, capitis percussiones. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 6 §§ 1 2 si fletibus fata vincuntur, conferamus. eat omnis inter luctus dies. noctem sine somno tristitia consumat. ingerantur lacerato pectori manus et in ipsam faciem inpetus fiat. Petron. 111 the Ephesian widow non contenta vulgari more funus passis prosequi crinibus aut nudatum pectus in conspectu frequentiae plangere. Sen. Troad. 113—9 saevite manus. | pulsu vasto tundite pectus. | non sum solito contenta sono. | Hecтора flemus. | tibi nostra ferit dextra lacertos, | umerosque ferit tibi sanguincos. | tibi nostra caput dextera pulsant. Luc. ii 38. iii 733. Winer Realwörterb. Trauer. Forbiger i² 202 n. 428. Marquardt v (1) 361.

128 FACIEM CONTUNDERE Cic. Att. i 1 § 1 puto te...ingemuisse. ut frontem ferias. id. Brut. § 278. Quintil. ii 12 § 10 pectus, frontem caedere, mire ad pullatum circum facit. ib. xi 3 § 123.

129 QUANDOQUIDEM L Müller de re metrica 406 gives a list of poets who employ, and who eschew, siquidem and qu.

CLAUDENDA EST IANUA when a man has had losses, he closes his house, as for a funeral: Liv. ix 7 § 8. Tac. ii 82. [Ov.] ad Liv. Aug. 183.

131 Grang. cites Querolus p. 7 15 Peiper where the Lar says patrem peregre mortuum audivi. hui quam graviter dolet! ut sunt humana, credo quid nihil relictum comperit. 13 19 seq. Lar to Querolus: 'Tell me what specially troubles you.' Qu. 'Do you know that I have lately lost my father?' Lar nonne hoc iustum fuit, bustum ut efferret filius? Qu. fateor, sed pater ipse nihil reliquit.

PLANGUNTUR...FUNERA Capitol. Antonin. phil. 18 tantusque illius amor die regii funeris claruit, ut nemo illum plangendum censuerit, all being assured of his return to heaven, which had lent him to earth.

132 FINGIT Sen. ep. 63 § 2 per lacrimas argumenta desiderii quaerimus et dolorem non sequimur, sed ostendimus. nemo tristis sibi est: o infelicem sibi stultitiam! est aliqua et doloris ambitio. §§ 9. 13 (of dolor inveteratus) aut enim simulatus aut stultus est. Mart. i 33 1 2 amissum non flet, cum sola est, Gellia patrem: | si quis adest, iussae pressiliunt lacrimae.

VESTEM DIDUCERE SUMMAM x 261 262 ut primos edere planctus | Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla. Ov. m. v 398 ut summa vestem laniarat ab ora. slightly to tear the upper edge of the tunic (to bare the breast 127). Hand on Grom. diatr. i 558.

133 VEXARE OCULOS UMORE COACTO vi 273—5. Ter. eun. 67 68 una illa mehercle falsa lacrimula, | quam oculos terendo misera vix vi expresserit. Aen. ii 156 Heins. Forb. captique dolis, lacrimisque coactis. Prop. i 15 40. Ov. amor. i 8 83 discant oculi lacrimare coacti. met. vi 628.

134 VERIS Hor. ep. i 17 55 56 *uti mox | nulla fides damnis*
verisque delictibus adest. Lucian Timon 22 of baffled fortune-hunters
 ἀγνοῦντες ἑαυτοὺς καὶ τὰς ἀπορίας. Lessing epigr. 131 'Avar stirbt, und vernach-
 tet dem Hospital das Seine, damit sein Erbe nicht verstellte Thiränen
 weine.'

135 CUNCTA VIDES SIMILI FORA PLENA
 QUERELLA from Sen. de ira ii 9 § 4 *circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes,*
infitationes, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora. si tantum
irasci vis sapientem, quantum scelerum indignitas exigit, non irascendum
illi, sed insaniendum est. Burn Rome and the Campagna 107—153 the
 forum Romanum, f. Caesaris, f. Augusti, f. Nervae, f. Traiani.

136 DIVERSA PARTE VII 156. 'on the other side': 'a
 parte contraria adversarii, quemadmodum ex diverso ap. Tac. h. ii 75.
 iii 5. 73. Suet. Aug. 27. Saepe sic Quintil. [e.g. v 11 § 48 *qui ex*
diverso agit. iv 1 § 42 *consistentis ex diverso patroni.* xi 3 § 133
diversa subsellia]. Suet. Caes. 29 *consules e parte diversa dixit, hoc*
est contrariae factionis.' MADVIG. Plin. ep. vi 11 § 1 *adhibitus in con-*
silium a praefecto urbis audi vi ex diverso agentes summae spei, summae
indolis iuvenes. Quintil. decl. 269 p. 512 *scio dici simile aliquid etiam ex*
parte diversa.

TABELLIS when their own note
 of hand has been read by the creditor's advocate time after time, they
 still bring all knowledge of it, though it is sealed with the choicest gem
 in their casket.

137 same verse XVI 41. cf. xiv
 315 316 n. A worthless bond on waste paper (as we should say).

VANA CHIROGRAPHIA Sen. ben. vii 10 § 2 *syngraphas et*
rationes, vana huiusmodi simulacra. Quintil. vi 3 § 100 *Fulcius, legato*
interroganti, an in tabulis, quas proferebat, chirographus esset, 'et
verus' inquit 'domine.' Gell. xiv 2 § 7 *is tamen cum suis multis pa-*
tronis clamitabat, probari apud me debere pecuniam datam consuetis
modis. 'expensi ratione, mensae rationibus, chirographi exhibitione,
tabularum obsignatione.' cf. §§ 4. 21. Ambros. de sacr. i 2 § 5.
 The case of a debtor repudiating his bond is considered in cod. Theod. ii
 27 § 3. Dirksen manuale s. vv. *chirographarius. -phum.*

LIGNI Mart. xiv 3 l on 'pugillares citrei' *secta in tenues...ligna*
tabellas. Prop. iv=iii 23 22. Ov. amor. i 12 7. 13. dig. xxxvii 4 19
contra lignum=c. tabulas. ib. 11 1 pr. Ambr. de Tobia § 24 the
 money-lender says: *aurum dedimus, lignum tenemus...otiosa causatio*
est, saltem renovetur chirographum. Plin. xvi § 68 *pugillares* some-
 times made of *molluscum*, an excrescence on the maple. Mart. xiv 5
 of ivory. Forbiger i² 52. Walch in acta soc. len. v. 107 seq. Mar-
 quardt v (2) 382. Cato in Fronto ad Antonin. i 2 p. 100 Naber ad
 lignum dele 'efface utterly.'

138 LITTERA i.e.
 xep, manus, handwriting.

GEMMA i 68 n. Ov. Pont.
 ii 9 69. Capito in Macrobi. vii 13 § 12 *reteres non ornatus, sed signandi*
causa anulum secum circumferebant. Plin. xxxiii § 22. xxxvii § 1
signis, quae causa gemmarum est. The signet a pledge of faith
 Philo i 563. 598 M.

139 SARDONYCHUM VII 144 n.
 Plin. xxxvii § 83 *solae prope gemmarum sculptae ceram non auferunt.*
 C. W. King nat. hist. of gems and decorative stones (1867) 287—99.
 Mart. x 87 14. dig. xxxix 4 16 § 7. XLVIII 20 6 spoken of as 'a gem of
 great value.' "The choicest of sardonyxes" must belong to a man of
 wealth: even such repudiate their debts.

LOCULIS i 89 n. Micali monumenti tav. xli n. 10—13 a dressing-case of
 ivory, found at Vulci.

140 O DELICIAS VI 47
 ἀρετὴ καὶ ἡδονή? x 291 n. Hedy-Lay: 'wouldst thou, | choice sir, from

common lot stand exempt now?'

141 GALLINAE FILIUS ALBAE schol. 'proverbium vulgare: id est, nobilis.' So in Fr. *le fils de la poule blanche*. Erasmus adagia compares a story in Suet. Galba 1 (cf. DCass. XLVIII 52. LXIII 29 § 3. Plin. xv §§ 136 137): an eagle dropt into Livia's lap a *white hen*, holding a laurel-branch in its beak. The hen had a large brood, from which the villa where it fell was called *ad Gallinas*; the laurel-branch was planted and afterwards supplied the emperors with triumphal crowns. It is more simple to take *white* as the emblem of good fortune. 'You were born with a silver spoon in your mouth.'

143—173 Your grievance is slight, when compared with the charges that occupy our courts from dawn to sunset: hired bandits, arson, sacrilege, poison, parricide: a single house is a miniature of the world; attend on our city prefect but for a few days, and then dare to complain of *your* lot. None stare at goitre in the Alps, or hanging breasts, larger than the sturdy suckling, in Meroë, watchet eyes and flaxen hair in a German. Seen in Rome, a battle of dwarfs and cranes would make you split with laughter; in the land of pygmies, where one foot is the standard height, no one smiles at the spectacle.

144 FLEKTAS XI 15 16 n.

INCENDIA BOS 23—25 furem | *perfidiam fraudes* etc. 121 *nec cynicos nec stoica dogmata*.

145 LATRONEM III 305 n. x 22 n. Quintil. XII 1 § 39 *si ab homine occidendo grassator avertendus sit*. 'you might have been assailed by a hired robber, or have seen your house burnt down by an incendiary.'

INCENDIA III 7 n. 197 n. Sen. contr. 9 § 11 *aedes ipsas, quas in tantum extruxere, ut domus ad usum ac munimentum paratae sint nunc periculo, non praesidio: tanta altitudo aedificiorum est tantaeque viarum angustiae, ut neque adversus ignem praesidium, nec ex ruinis ullam in partem effugium sit*. dig. XLVIII 19 28 § 12 incendiarii capite puniuntur, qui ob inimicitias vel praedae causa incenderint intra oppidum: et plerumque vivi exurantur. ib. XLVII 9 9. cf. Pauly s. v. *incendium*. Friedländer I⁴ 27—29.

SULPURE Plin. XXXV § 177 of brimstone *neque alia res facilius accenditur*. XXXVI § 138 used as tinder.

146 DOLO dig. I 15 4 *qui dolo fecisse incendium convincentur*. Tac. xv 38 of Nero's fire *sequitur clades, forte an dolo principis incertum*.

IANUA to

cut off escape IX 98 *candelam adponere valvis*.

147 XII 129 n. On sacrilege see VIII 106. XIV 260—2 n. Dem. c. Timokr. p. 758 § 121 οἱ τὰ ἀκρωτήρια τῆς Νίκης περισφάντες ἀπόλοντο αὐτοὶ ὀφ' αὐτῶν. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. §§ 4 3. 10 14. Ath. 405^f γυμνὴν ἐποίησεν Ἀθηναῖον Λαχάρης οὐδὲν ἐροχλοῦσαν. cf. Overbeck Schrifquellen 123 124. 135 136. Sacrilege and jests and impunity of Dionysius (Cic. n. d. III §§ 83 84. VM. I 1 E § 3 cf. the whole chapter. Ael. v. h. I 20. Philo de provid. II § 6. Arnob. VI 20 21. Clem. Al. protr. p. 46 P. Laet. II 4 §§ 16—20. Ambros. de virginibus II 1 §§ 36 37). Plin. XXXIII § 83 a veteran at Bononia was asked by Augustus, whether it was true *cum qui primus violasset id numen* [Anaetis] *oculis membrisque captum exspirasse*; *respondit enim tum maxime Augustum e crure eius cenare sequi illum esse totumque sibi censum ex ea rapina*. Suet. Cal. 22. 52. Lucian Timon 4 to Zeus: some have laid hands upon yourself at Olympia, and you ὁ γενναῖος καὶ γιγα-τολέτωρ καὶ Τιτανοκράτωρ ἐκάθησο τοὺς πλοκάμους περικειρόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, δεκάπηχυν κερανὸν ἔχων ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ. cf. Iupp. trag. 25. Iustin. XXII 6 §§ 4 5. XXXIX 2 §§ 5 6. Ael. v. h. XI 5. Rein

Criminalr. 451. 691—5. id. in Pauly s. v. *sacrilegium*. Tibull. II 4 21—26 to satisfy the demands of my mistress, I must plunder temples, esp. that of Venus.
 148 ROBINIS 61 *aerugine*. I 76 n.
argentum vetus.
 149 DONA VFL. VII 48.

POSITAS 117. Staveren on Nep. IV 1 § 3.

These offerings were made to the Pythian Apollo by Midas (Hdt. I 14) Gyges (ib.), Kroesos (ib. 50 seq.), Amasis etc.

150 If there be no offerings of solid gold, worthy of the notice of greater criminals, there will be found some to scrape the gilt statues XII 129 n.

152 BRATTEOLAM *πέταλον* Plin. XXXIII § 61. on the spelling Lachmann Lacr. IV 727. The goldbeater is *brattearius* or *bratteator* Marquardt V 21 278 citing O. Jahn in Ber. d. sächs. Ges. 1861 p. 307), who specifies (263 269) extant exx. of reliefs. Pers. II 55—8 Jahn. Mart. VIII 33 56 *an mēbris astatī dera-ta est ungue ministri* | *bratēa de fulcro, quod reor esse, tuo?* Sen. ep. 115 § 9 *omnium istorum, quos incedere altos vides, bratteata felicitas est: inspicere et scies, sub ista tenui membrana disputatas quantum mali latent*. Arnob. VI 21 *Antiochum Cysicenum ferunt decem cubitorum Iovem ex delubro aureum sustulisse et ex aere bratteolis substituisse fucatum. si in simulacris praesto sunt atque habitant di-ctae, quibus nequitis Iuppiter, quibus curis fuerat inligatus, quominus pri-vatas persequeretur iniurias et suppositum se sibi viliore in materia vin-dicaret?* Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 44 fin. *in templis sane numquam praeter quattuor aut quinque argenti libras, auri ne guttulam quidem aut bratteolam posuit, susurrans versus Flacci Persii 'in sanctis quid facit aurum?'* Amm. XIV 6 § 8 *quidam aeternitati se commendari posse per statuas existimantes, eas ardentem affectant... easque auro curant imbratteari, quod Aetlio Glabrioni debitum est primo, cum consiliis ar-mi-que regem superasset Antiochum*. Vopisc. Aurelian 46 *habuit in animo ut auream neque in cameras neque in tunicas neque in pelles neque in argentum mitteretur, dicens plus auri esse in rerum natura quam argenti sed aaram per caros brattearum filorum et liquationum usus perire*.

153 ['how can the minor sacrilegus be *solitus totum congl. ton.*? Surely this is as bad a sacrilege as stealing old cups: Valesius' *stolidus*, "Would he hesitate like a fool?" would be a more natural sense. I thought of *An dubitet? solitumst totum c. t.*: "or do you think he would boggle at this; seeing it is a usual thing to melt down a whole?" the *t* of *solitumst* might readily have fallen out before *totum*, and then the corruption is obvious. No single rogue, however great a one, could well be *solitus t. c. t.*' H. A. J. M.]

CONFLARE Sen. const. sap. 4 § 2 *caelestia humanas manus effugiunt et ab his ipsa templa deruant et simulacra conflant, nihil divinitati nocetur*. Suet. Nero 32 fin. *templis compluribus dona detraxit simulacra-que ex auro vel argento fabricata conflavit, in his Penatium deorum, quae mox Galba restituit*. dig. XVI 3 22 *lancem*. Lucian Iupp. conf. 8 *Kynodes to Zeus*. 'You are robbed, just as we are, and become in a twinkling of millionaires to pigs. Many of you, being of gold or silver, have even been melted down before now.' Zeus: 'You are becoming muddled, you will repent of this.' K. 'Spare your threats, Zeus, for you know that I shall suffer nothing but what fate decreed before you: for I do not see even τῶν ὑποτάτων καταζόμενους ἀπαντας, but most of them escape you; no doubt because it had not been fated that they should be caught.'

154 ARTIFICES VENENI VIII 17 n. Cic. p. Cluent. §§ 40. 176—8. Sen. n. q. III 25 § 1 *magnorum artificum venena, quae d. prehendi nisi morte non possunt*. dig. XLVIII

19 28 § 9 *venenarii capite puniendi sunt aut, si dignitatis respectum agi oportuerit, deportandi.* Rein Criminalr. 410. 426.

155 DEDUCENDUM CORIO BOVIS *the parricide* VIII 214 n. Sen. de ira I 16 § 5 *cum parricidas insuam culleo... sine ira co vultu animoque ero, quo serpentes et animalia venenata percutio.*

CUM QUO IV 9. 87. VI 531. X 235. In older times *quicum* (*tecum* etc.) was usual: in Cic. and Sallust usage varies; Catull. has *quicum* thrice; it occurs once in an Augustan poet Aen. XI 822. once in Stat. Th. VIII 279. otherwise since Lucr. Catull. Nep. Liv. *cum quo* alone is in use (Greef in Philologus XXXV 671—84. cf. XXXII 711—24).

156 INNOXIA cf. X 60 *inmeritis franguntur crura caballis.*

157 HAEC QUOTA PARS SCELERUM III 61 n. Sen. de ira II 9 § 3 *et quota pars ista scelorum est?* Quintil. decl. 12 § 10.

CUSTOS URBIS IV 77. anthol. lat. R 779 27 *Maecenas num minus urbis erat custos et Caesaris obses?* i.e. *praefectus urbi*: so Sen. ep. 83 § 12. Vell II 98 § 1 *lenissimum securitatis urbanae custodem.* cf. ib. 88 § 2. Ios. ant. XVIII 6 § 5 *φύλαξ τῆς πόλεως.* On the criminal jurisdiction of the *praefectus urbi* cf. Tac. vi 10 11. Stat. infr. dig. I 12 *de praef. urb. rom.* e.g. 1 pr. *omnia omnino crimina praefectura urbis sibi vindicavit.*

CUSTOS GALLICUS URBIS C. Rutilius Gallicus of Turin twice cos. suff. was *praefectus urbi* (Becker röm. Alterth. II 2 363 n.) under Domitian A.D. 89 to his death in 92 Stat. I 4 'soteria pro Rutilio Gallico' (written A.D. 89) e.g. 16 *quem penes intrepidae mitis custodia Romae.* 9—13 *ergo alacres, quae signa colunt urbana, cedentes.* | *inque strage perire suspensa tora turbida questum* | *confugiunt, leges urbesque ubicumque togatae,* | *quae tua longinquis implorant iura querellis,* | *certent laetitia.* 43—48 *hoc illud tristes invitum audire catenas,* | *parere cernitibus, nec quae debet alti potestas* | *iri, sed armatis multum sibi debere vires* | *dignarique notans humilis et verba precantum,* | *reddere iura fero.* His son (our Gallicus) must have been *praef. urbi* under Hadrian Friedländer III 401 9 and in Köppl. progr. 1880. cf. E. Desjardins in revue de philologie 1877 I 7—24. 189—192 who cites inscriptions.

158 USQUE A LUCHERO DONEC LUX OCCIDAT Suet. Oct. 33 *ipse ins dixit absidens et in noctem non numquam.* Plin. ep. IV 9 § 9 *actionem meam, ut proelia solet, nox diremit.* ib. § 14 *dixit in noctem, atque etiam nocte, illatis lucernis.* The ordinary hours were from the second to the tenth Paull. IV 6 2. Rein Privatr. 884. Geib Criminalpr. 540.

USQUE A Cic. Verr. I § 87. 160 seq. UNA DOMUS that of Gallicus: spend a few days in his court, and then, if you can, when you have learnt what others suffer, complain of your lot. From Sen. de ira III 26 § 3 *ad condicionem rerum humanarum respiciendum est, ut omnium accidentium aequi iudices simus.* *iniquus autem est, qui commune vitium singulis obicit: non est Aethiopsis inter suos insignitus color, nec rufus crinis et coactus in nodum apud Germanos virum dedecet.* *nilil in uno indicabis notabile aut foedum quod genti suae publicum est.* Calpurn. decl. 2 *sua cuique genti etiam facies manet.* *rutili sunt Germaniae vultus et flava proceritas.*

162 TUNDUM GOITUR *ჭოჭოლა* Cels. VII 13. *goitre* or Derbyshire neck. Germ. Kropf. Badham 'a disorder particularly frequent in many parts of Britain, in N. and S. Wales so common, that on a market-day, in many Welsh towns, thirty or forty specimens of it will be seen, and this, as I have frequently noticed, not in one or two towns, nor in particularly mountainous situations, but generally over the whole country.' In three

places. Abercromby, Ludlow, Carnarvon, I have particularly noticed it... With not only women are the subjects of this singular disorder.' In the Alps it often goes with cretinism. 'Tempest iii 3 43-6 'when we were high, who would believe that there were mountaineers | dewlapt like larks, whose throats had hanging at 'em | wallets of flesh?' In Tartary (Sir G. Staunton embassy ii 201 seq.). [Evelyn's diary 1646 (i 232 233 ed. 1854) "amongst these, inhabit a goodly sort of people, having many times gullets or wens of flesh, growing to their throats, some of which I have seen as big as an hundred pound bag of silver hanging under their chins... but *quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus?*" see also Murray's handbook to Switzerland lxxvii lxxviii. J. E. S.]. dig. xxi 1 12 § 2 *in quibus tantum gutturosus sit, sanus videtur.* Vitruv. viii 3 § 20 *Aequi- guli vivunt in Italia et in Alpibus natione Medullorum est genus aquae, quam qui bibunt efficiuntur turgidis guttaribus.* Plin. xi § 170. xxxvii § 44. On the treatment of the disease cf. Paul. Aegin. vi 38 (ii 314 Adams).

163 MEROE vi 528. The great island of the Nile, formed by the Astapus and Astaboras Strabo 821. Its furthest point was 875 m.p. from Syene Plin. vi § 184. Its chief town Meroe was a city of priests and had a temple of Hammon ib. § 186. Ritter supposes it to have comprised the whole of *Sennaar*.

WARRIAGE not mentioned elsewhere: Iuv. may have witnessed it xv 45. Obesity is reckoned as grace in many parts of Africa. Hottentot women, while walking, still turn their hanging breasts over their shoulders, to suckle the children who hang on behind.

164 CAESAREA GERMANI LEXINA Hor. epod. 16 7 *nee fera caerulea domuit Germania pube.* Tac. G. 4 Lipsius *habitus quoque corporum, quamquam in tanto hominum numero, idem omnibus: truces et caerulei oculi, rutilae comae.* Anson. idyll. 7 9 10 *Germana maneret | ut facies, caerulea caerulea, flava comas.* Plut. (Mar. 11) ascribes to them χαρ- πότης τῶν ὀμμάτων.

FLAVIA CAESARIEM Claud. Stil. iii 18 19 *flavente Sycambri | caesarie.* id. 4 cons. Hon. 446. bell. Get. 419. in Eutr. i 380. Luc. ii 51. Avien. d. o. t. 419 *flavaque caesariem Germania.* Manil. iv 715. Others call them *rutili*, the two words being synonymous. Luc. x 129-131 *pars tam flavos gerit altera crines, | ut nullis Caesar Rheni se dicat in arvis | tam rutilas ridisse comas.* Sil. iv 200-2. Tac. Agr. 11. Aus. epist. 4 44 45. Suet. Salm. 55 *ad rutilam speciem nigros flavescere crines.* The hair was sometimes dyed by means of a kind of soap (Plin. xxviii § 191. Mart. viii 33 20 *spuma Batror.* xiv 26); this was called *rutilare crinem* (Tac. h. iv 61): when Caligula dressed up Gallic slaves to personate Caesars in his mock-triumph, he compelled them (Suet. 47) *rutilare et submittere comam.* cf. Pers. vi 46. Capitolin. Ver. 10 (gold dust; so also Lamprid. Comm. 17). Zaus die Deutschen u. d. Nachbarstämme 41 52. Marquardt v 12 368, who cites Galen xv 185 'some writers cause confusion by an incorrect use of terms, calling e.g. the Germans ξανθούς, καίτοι γε οὐκ ὄντας ξανθούς, ἐὰν ἀκριβῶς τις ἐθέλῃ καλεῖν, ἀλλὰ πυρρούς.' Hirsch Platina 181-3. 214 215. Fabretti columna Trai. Hier. ep. 107 § 2 f. § 5 pr.

165 MADIDO from the *spuma*. TORQUEN- TEM i.e. caesariem torquentem cornua.

RENA S. M. Claud 160 n. ill. ep. 121 § 22 *Germanorum nodo* [Haase *nodo*] *clue eis* [capellum]. Mart. spec. 3 9 *crinibus in nodum tortis* *torque Sycambri.* il. v 37 7 8 *que crine vicit Bartici gregis vellus, | Nilivique nodos.* Tac. G. 38 of the Suebi *insigne gentis obliquare crinum nodoque substringere* *in aliis gentibus, seu cognatione*

aliqua Sueborum seu, quod saepe accidit, imitatione, rarum et intra iuvantiae spatium, apud Suebos usque ad canitiem horrentem capillum retorquere suetum, ac saepe in ipso vertice religatur. Tert. virg. vel. 10 among the insignia of various nations cirros Germanorum. Isid. or. xix 23 § 7.

166 Markland 'versus vehementer suspectus.' Tac. cited 164 n. NEMPE x 110 n.

167 AD "to meet." Hand Turs. i 84 seq. THRACUM VOLUCRES NUBEMQUE SONORAM hendiadys x 177. xii 85. xiv 9 10. Lupus 23.

THRACUM VOLUCRES Ov. a. a. iii 182 Threiciamve gruem. Verg. g. i 120 Strymoniaeque grues. Ov. f. vi 176. Mart. ix 29 8. Phile 239 (xi 5). Opp. aucup. ii 17. Nonn. xiv 232-7. Claud. bell. Gild. 474-8.

168 PYGMAEUS vi 506. Hom. Il. iii 3-6 ἥτε περ κλαγγὴ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρό, | αἶψ' ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατος ὄϊον, | κλαγγὴ τὰ γέ πέτοται ἐπ' Ὀκεανὸς ῥοαίην. | ἀνὰ πύγμαιοισι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσai. Ov. m. vi 90-2. Opp. pisc. i 620-5. Even Aristotle accepted these legends as facts (hist. an. viii 12 § 3. probl. x 12 § 2). Strabo treats them as fables 35. 37. 42. 70 we must specially distrust Demetrius and Menasthenes... who have furnished us again καὶ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν τῶν Πυγμαίων γερανομαχίαν, τρισπαθάρους εἰπόντες. 299. 711. 821 Pygmies may have been inferred from the smallness of the Ethiopian sheep, goats, oxen, dogs: ταυρὸς αὖτ' ἀπὸ γαυρῶν ἐξηγείται τῶν πίστεως ἀξίων ἀνδρῶν. Plin. iv § 44 Gerania, ubi Pygmaeorum gens fuisse proditur. Catizos barbari vocabant, creduntque a gruibus fugatos. v § 108. vi §§ 70. 183. vii § 26 their huts made of mud, feathers and grass etc. x § 58. Philostr. imag. ii 22 Herakles assailed by the Pygmies. id. herod. ii § 4 Pygmies and cranes. id. Ap. iii 45 §§ 2. 47. vi 1 §§ 2. 25. Solin. 10 § 11. Mela iii 81=8. cf. Tzschucke ib. iii 8 § 8. O. Jahn archael. Beiträge 418-434. Densler Eigennamen.

172 QUAMQUAM SPECTENTUR xi 205 n. though spectators sit out the same combats, which to us would be so laughable, yet *non ridet*, because spectators and performers are all of one standard.

173 PEDE UNO Aug. civ. D. xvi 8 § 1 *statura esse cubitales, quos Pygmaeos a cubito Graeci vocant.* Eust. Il. i 6 p. 372 Πυγμαῖοι οὐδὲ περὶ αὐτὴ τὸ μέγεθος εἶσι, παρανομασιεύει γὰρ εἶσι πυγόνι [rather from πυγμή]· πυγόνιστον δὲ εἶσι διαστήματα τὸ ἀπὸ ἀγκῶνος ἕως τοῦ μικροῦ δακτύλου ἢ καὶ τῶν δακτύλων συνεσταλμένων. id. p. 1668 19. Apollon. lex. Homer. Plin. vii § 26 *terras spithameas longitudinis, hoc est ternos doctantes, non excedentes.* cf. Gell. ix 4 § 10, who had just been reading Plin. l. c.

174-192 You ask: 'shall the perjured head escape scot-free?' Even if he were given into our hands for execution, the loss remains, you will not secure your deposit; what comfort you can gather from a few drops of blood is cold and odious. 'But revenge is sweeter than life.' To the ignorant perimps, who take fire on slight provocation or none; Chrysippus, Thales, Socrates, teach other lessons. Revenge is the delight of a weak and petty spirit: none affect it more than womankind.

174 175 NULLA PERIURI CAPITIS POENA ERIT the dat. would be more regular as in i 114 *nullas nummorum eximus aras.*

174 seq. for the abrupt question cf. x 346 n. Sen. de ira iii 26 §§ 1 2 'non possum' inquis 'pati: grave est iniuriam sustinere...' 'quid ergo?...impune illi erit?' *puta te velle, tamen non erit. maxima est enim factae iniuriae poena fecisse (infra 192 seq.), nec quisquam gravius adjectur quam qui ad supplicium poenitentiae traditur.* 'Shall perjury'

all. Calpurnius 'to appease the law.' "Suppose the criminal" is the reply "given over to execution at our will: his death will not repair your present loss, nor secure you against a like wrong for the future; but you will remember, if you shed but a few drops of blood, the detestation of mankind." 'Yet' it may be retorted 'revenge is sweet.'

180 *Adulterium* Pl. xviii 108. 110 *melis* *χρυσίου* *sweet* *than* *honey*. Publil. Syr. 230 *Sp inimicum ulcisci, vitam accipere est alteram*. Sen. de ira ii 32 § 1.

181 *NEMPE* true: the ignorant maintain this. on the ellipsis of the verb cf. xi 5 n.

182 *LEVIBUS CAUSIS* Sen. de ira ii 25 § 1 *parum agilis est puer aut tepidior aqua poturo aut turbatus torus aut mensa neglegentius posita. § 3 quid est enim cur tussis alicuius aut sternutamentum aut musca parum curiose fugata in rabiem agat aut obversatus canis aut clavis neglegentis servi manibus elapsa? § 4 feret iste aequo animo civile convicium, ... cuius aures tracti subsellii stridor offendit? perpetietur hic famem et aestivæ expeditionis sitim, qui puero male diluenti nivem iraseitur?*

183 *ADEO* = *immo* Hand Turs. i 153.

184 xv 106 107 *melius nos | Zenonis praecepta monent*. Zeller iii² (1) 316. *Langius polyanthea* s. vv. *ira. ultio*.

CHRYSIPTUS ii 5. Born B.C. 283; he attended the lectures of Zenon (ob. B.C. 260) and Kleantes, whom he succeeded as head of the Stoic school DL. vii 183 *εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἦν Χρῡσίππος, οὐκ ἂν ἦν στοά*. See Sen. de elem. and de ira. Stob. flor. xx.

MITE THALETIS INGENIUM iv 39 n. 81 n. x 75 n. Ammian. xxx 8 § 6 *ut Isocratis memorat pulchritudo*. Thales of Miletos, one of the seven wise men. One of the sayings ascribed to him witnesses to the sweetness cf. *revenge* DL. i § 36 *πῶς ἂν τις ἀνυχίαν ῥῆστα φέρει; εἰ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς χεῖρον πρᾶσσοντας βλέποι*. The next maxim however is Christian: 'how shall we live the best and most righteous lives?' 'By not doing ourselves what we blame in others.' § 37 a lesson appropriate to our text *μὴ πλούτει κακῶς μηδὲ διαβαλλέτω σε λόγος πρὸς τοὺς πίστει κεκοινωνηκότας*. His name was proverbial Benschler Eigennamen. Aristoph. nub. 180 *τί δὴτ' ἐκείνον τὸν Θαλῆν θανμάζουεν*; id. av. 1009 *ἄνθρωπος Θαλῆς*. Plaut. Bacch. 122 *quem ego sapere nimio plus censui quam Thalem*. capt. 271. rud. 1003.

185 *DULCI HYMETTO* because of its honey Hor. c. ii 6 14 15 *ubi non Hymetto | mella decedunt*. id. s. ii 2 15. In the days of Synesios (ep. 136) Athens was more famous for its honey than its philosophy. Meurs reliq. Att. 10.

SENEX Socrates, who was 70 years of age at the time of his trial B.C. 399 Plat. Kriton 52^a. apol. 17^a Fischer. On his placability cf. Sen. de ira i 15 § 3 *Socrates serro ait 'caederem te, nisi irascerer.'* *admonitionem servi in tempus sanius distulit, illo tempore se admonuit*. ib. iii 11 § 2 *Socratem dunt colapho pereussum nihil amplius dixisse quam 'molestum esse, quod nescirent homines, quando cum galea prodire deberent.'* id. const. sap. 18 § 5. ep. 104 § 27 28. Cic. Tusc. i § 99. iii § 31. Plat. apol. 41^a *ἐγὼ γε τοῖς καταψηφισάμενοις μου καὶ τοῖς κατηγοροῖς οὐ πᾶν χαλεπαίνω*. Wyttenb. on Plut. ii 102.

186 *ACCEPTAE* the technical term for 'taking' medicine, poison etc. cf. 187 *dare*. Suet. Nero 33 *in quo cibi genere venenum is acceperat*. Burman on Quintil. ii 312.

CICUTAE vii 206 n. Plato Lys. 219^a. Ael. v. h. i 16. ix 21. DL. ii 42. cf. St Mark 16 18. Imbert-Gourlier sur la mort de Socrate par le chélidoine, ou recherches botaniques, pharmacologiques, toxicologiques, physiologiques et thérapeutiques sur cette plante. Paris Baillière 1875.

187 *ACCUSATORI* Meletos, who in

Plato (19^b etc.) appears more prominently than Anytos or Lykon.

DARE I 158 n. Mühlmann col. 486 lin.

187—189 Hor.

ep. i 1 41 42 *virtus est vitium fugere et sapientia prima | stultitia caruisse*. Sen. ep. 28 § 9 from Epicurus initium est salutis notitia peccati. Obbar on Hor. ep. i 1 41 42.

190 seq. Sen. de ira i 13 §§ 4 5. 20 § 3 *iracundia nihil amplum decorumque molitur. contra mihi videtur veternosi et infelicis animi, imbecillitatis sibi consilii, saepe indolescere, ut exulcerata et aspera corpora quae ad tactus levissimos gemunt. ita ira muliebres maxime et puerile vitium est. at incidit et in viros. nam viris quoque puerilia ac muliebria ingenia sunt. ib. iii 5 §§ 7 8 ille ingens animus et verus aeternator cui non vindicet iniuriam, quia non sentit...ultio doloris confessio est: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat iniuria. ib. ii 34 § 1 pusilli hominis et miseri est, repetere mordentem.*

191 COLLIGE Pers. v 85 Jahn. Ov. her. 11 88. Gell. vi=vii 3 § 35. Iexx. s. v. colligo (also collectio, which occurs Ambr. hexaem. iv § 14. Iren. iii 26 § 6).

192—235 How can they be said to have escaped, whom conscience seizes? 'Tis a punishment more cruel than any devised by Caedicius or Rhadamantus, to be haunted night and day by an accuser in one's own breast. The Pythian priestess warned the Spartan Glaucos, who had asked, whether or no he should break trust and maintain the cheat by perjury, that he would not escape vengeance. So he returned the deposit; but as his honesty was due to fear, not to principle, he and all his house were swept away. Such is the retribution due to the mere intention of sinning; for he who designs a sin, is guilty of the act. What if he have executed it? he is in constant terror; the daintiest wine cannot drown his care. If he fall into a doze, the god whose altar he has violated, the man whom he has wronged, rise before him in his dreams and drive him to confess. Every flash of lightning seems to such men aimed point-blank at them; every attack of disease a judgement on their sins. They dare not bring an offering in their stead; for what hope is there for the guilty? What victim but is worthier to live?

192 FEMINA x 321 n. epist. Corneliae matris Gracchorum (Nep. p. 123 Hahn) *dices pulchrum esse inimicos ulcisci: id neque minus neque pulchrius cuiquam atque mihi esse videtur, sed si liceat re publica salva ea persequi*. Sen. clem. i 5 § 5 *magni autem animi est propria, placidum esse tranquillumque et iniurias offensionesque superne despicere. muliebres est furere in ira.*

CUR TAMEN etc. Cic. paradox. § 18 *te miseriae, te aerumnae premunt omnes, qui te beatum, qui florentem putas; te lubricos torquent; tu dies noctesque cruciaris, cui nec sat est quod est et id ipsum ne non diuturnum sit futurum times; te conscientiae stimulant malefactorum tuorum; te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum: quocumque ad pexisti, ut furiae sic tuae tibi occurrunt iniuriae, quae te suspirare libere non sinunt*. Sen. cited 174 n. id. ep. 97 § 14 *prima illa et maxima peccantium poena est peccasse nec ullum seras...impunitum est; quoniam sceleris in scelere supplicium est.* § 15 *conscientia mibi facinora conscientia flagellari et plurima illi tormentorum esse eo, quod perpetua illam sollicitudo urget ac verberat.* ib. 87 §§ 22—5. 105 §§ 7 8. Pers. iii 35—43. Boeth. cons. iv pros. 1. 3. 4. 5. Sil. xiii 285—295.

194 HABET ATTONITOS Ter. laut. 461 Bentley and Gronov *omnis sollicitos habuit*. Cic. fam. ii 16 § 1 *quae non meum animum magis sollicitum habent quam tuum.* id. Att. xvii

1 § 3 *Dyrrhacis agro pulsos mare infestum habere nil mirum.* Cato mai. § 66 *angere atque sollicitam habere nostram aetatem.* Sen. tranquill. 2 § 10 *nille fluctus mentis incertae, quam spes incohatae habent suspensam deploratam tristem.* Plin. ep. ii 9 § 1 *anxium me et inquietum habet petitio.* Tac. ann. ii 57 *cunctaque socialia prospere composita non ideo laetum Germanicum habebant.* ib. 65 *nilil aequae Tiberium anxium habebat.* Nonius s. v. *habere.* Gronov. obs. eccl. c. 17 p. 180. Fabri on Liv. xxii 4 § 5. 23 § 2. Ramshorn 948 seq. Mühlmann col. 1049 1050.

ATTONITOS XII 21 n.

SURDO VERBERE VII 71 n. Plin. xix § 20 *surdus ictibus, et qui non exaudiantur.*

195 ANIMO TORMENTI XIV 21 n. Bentley (cf. Orrell) on Hor. c. iv 9 39 'observandum, optimos quosque scriptores non aliter interdum de animo, quam de persona quapiam loqui.' add Sen. ep. 124 § 23 *animus aemulator Dei.*

FLAGELLUM I 166 167. Aesch. Eum. 155—160. Lucr. iii 1017 1018 after speaking of all human instruments of torture *quae tamen etsi absunt, at mens sibi conscia factis | praemetuens adhibet stimulos terretque flagellis.* Munro on Lucr. iii 1023. v 1154. Cic. p. Rose. Am. § 67. Ov. Ibis 153—60. Luc. vii 771—86 esp. 783 *784 hunc infera monstra flagellant. | et quantum poenae misero mens conscia dant.* Plut. ii 277^a is that true, which some Romans affirm? and, as the philosophers of the school of *Chrysippos* think *φασὶν δαίμονια περὶνοστέιν, οἷς οἱ θεοὶ δημίους χρώνται κολασταῖς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνοσίους καὶ ἀδίκους ἀνθρώπους*: οὕτως οἱ Λάργες ἐριννώδεις τινὲς εἰσι καὶ πόλινμοι δαίμονες. cf. Wyttenb. ib. 276^e. [Quintil.] decl. xii § 23 *meum sane conscientia urunt animum intus scelerum faces; et quoties facta reputavi, flagella mentis sonant, ultrices video furias.* Obbar on Hor. ep. i 2 59. Pers. iii 39—43.

197 *CARDIUS gravis* with *Cardicus* as *pugnacis* with *Tulli* in v 57 et *Talli census pugnacis* et *Ani.* schol. 'autem Neronis crudelissimum fuisse vult intellegi.' A pleader of the name xvi 46.

RHADAMANTHUS I 10 n. Sosikrates in schol. Aristoph. av. 521 Rh. the most just of men allowed none to swear by the gods, but had men swear by *goose* and *dog* and *ram* and the like. *Lasarix Studien* 200 201. He decided important disputes by taking oaths of the parties Plat. legg. 293^f. Aen. vi 566 567 (cf. Heyne exc. 11) *Gnosius haec Rhadamantus habet duris sine regna, | castigatque auditque dolos cogitque latere.* Ov. m. iv 114 of the occupations of the departed *parvae forum celebrat.* tr. iv 10 88 shades of my parents, if my fame reaches you *et aut in Stygio crimina nostra foro.* In Lucian catapl. 28 Rh. is in doubt, whether to cast the tyrant Meapenthes into Pyriphlegethon or to throw him to Kerberos: by the advice, however, of Kynikos, he leaves him to the more appalling tortures of torment, denying him access to the waters of Lethe.

198 NOCTE DIEQUE III 105. Ov. m. ii 343. xii 46. Pont. iii 1 40. Mart. x 58 11. xi 56 6. Stat. Th. xi 377.

TESTEM 2 n. Sen. ep. 43 § 5 *si honesta sunt quae facis, omnes sciant: si turpia, quid refert neminem scire, cum tu scias? o te miserum, si contemnis hunc testem.* prov. in Quintil. v 11 § 41 *conscientia mille testes.*

199 SPARTANO CUIDAM Glaukos, son of Epikydes, was requested by a Milesian, who had heard the fame of his uprightness, to keep in trust for him a sum of money. Long afterwards the sons of the Milesian reclaimed the deposit. Glaukos, denying all recollection of the matter, promised to make inquiries, and give a final answer in four

months' time. Meanwhile he went to Delphi Hdt. vi 86 (where see Valek. Wess. Bähr) *ἐπειρωτάτα δὲ αὐτὸν τὸ χρηστήριον εἰ ὄρω τὰ χρήματα λήσεται, ἢ Πυθίη μετέρχεται τοισιδε τοῖσι ἔπεισι* 'Γλαυκ' Ἐπικυδεῖδῃ, τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα κέρδιον οὕτω | ὄρω νικῆσαι καὶ χρήματα λήσσασθαι. | ὄμν'· ἐπεὶ θάνατος γε καὶ εὖροικον μνησὶ ἀνδρά. | ἀλλ' Ὅρκον πᾶσις ἐστὶν ἀνάγκη, οὐδ' ἐπὶ χεῖρες, | οὐδὲ πόδες· κραιπνὸς δὲ μετέρχεται, εἰσέκε πᾶσαν | συμμάρψας ὀλέσει γενεήν καὶ οἶκον ἅπαντα. | ἀνδρὸς δ' εὖροικον γενεὴ μετοπισσεν αἰείων.' ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ Γλαῦκος συγγνώμην τὸν θεὸν παραιτέτο αὐτῷ σχεῖν τῶν ῥηθέντων, ἢ δὲ Πυθίη ἔφη, τὸ πειρηθῆναι τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὸ ποιῆσαι ἴσον δύνασθαι. Γλαῦκος μὲν δὴ μεταπεμφάμενος τοῖς Μιλησίοις ξίνοις ἀποδιδῶσι τὰ χρήματα... Γλαῦκον ἔνν οὕτε τι ἀπόγονον ἐστὶ οὐδέν, οὐτ' ἐστὶν οὐδ' μία νομιζομένη εἶαι Ἰλίου, ἐκτέτριπται τε πύργῳ ἕκτος ἐκ Σπάρτης. Paus. ii 18 § 2. viii 7 § 8 where (as in Hes. op. 285) the last verse of the oracle is given. cf. a like tempting of the oracle Hdt. i 159 and Balaam.

200 DUBITARET Aen. ix 188 189 *percipe porro | quid dubitem et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.*

201 202 IURE TUERI IURANDO Hor. s. ii 3 179 180 *iure | iurando obstringam.*

204 MORIBUS principle Nägelsbach Stylistik § 12 1.

TAMEN though he returned it.

205 VOCEM ADYTI DIGNAM TEMPLO viii 126 n. Luc. ix 565 of Cato *effudit dignas adytis e pectore voces.* Hdt. i 159 § 2 *λέγεται φωνήν ἐκ τοῦ ἀδύτου γενέσθαι.* Ov. m. xv 635 636 *cortinaque reddidit ima | hanc adyto vocem.*

206 TOTA CUM PROLE DOMOQUE comm. on exod. 20 5. Hom. Il. iv 162. Solon. 13 31 32 Bergk. Theogn. 206. Hdt. vii 137. Soph. Ai. 1177 1178 *κακὸς κακὸς ἀθάπτος ἐπέσσι χιῶνός.* | *γένους ἅπαντος ῥίζαν ἐξημημένους.* Eur. Alkm. fr. 83. Nägelsbach nach-homer. Theol. 31 35. Antioch. iii. 587 588 Dionysos to Xanthos. 'if I ever take them from you again *πρόρρηξος αὐτός, ἢ γυνή, τὰ παῖδια,* | *κακιστ' ἀπολομένη.*' where Eritische quotes ex. of such oaths from the orators Antipho caed. Herod. § 11. Aeschin. c. Ktes. § 110. Dem. f. l. p. 363. Lykurg. Leorr. § 79. Böckh CIG n. 916. 989 seq. 2826 seq. 3044. 3095. 3137. 3562. Lasaulx Studien 169. 176. 190. 196. 197. 199 on the punishment of false swearers and their posterity: Valek. on Eur. Hipp. 826. Ph. 941. orac. in Ael. v. h. iii 43. ibid. xiii 2. oath of the Samnites b.c. 293 Liv. x 38 § 10 *in consecrationem capitis familiaeque et stirpis;* of Scipio b.c. 216 ib. xxii 53 § 11. Ios. ant. viii 1 § 4. Plut. qu. rom. 44 every oath *εἰς κατάραν τελευτᾶ τῆς ἐπιτοκίας.* Cic. n. d. iii § 90 to the Stoics *dicitis eam vim deorum esse, ut, etiam si quis morte poenae secleris affugerit, expetantur eae poenae | a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris.* Ixxx. under ἐξώλης. πρόρρηξος. DCass. lxx 11 § 3 Livius Geminus, a senator, swore that he saw Drusilla ascending to heaven *καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς συγγενουμένην...* ἐξώλειαν καὶ ἐαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς παῖσιν, *εἰ ψεύδοιτο, ἐπαρασάμενος.* VFl. iv 33. Pers. ii 25 do you think that Iuppiter has forgiven you, because the holm-oak is sooner blasted by his thunder *quam tuque domusque?*

207 LONGA though only remotely connected.

208 HAS PATITUR POENAS PECCANDI SOLA VOLUNTAS alliteration as in Ov. m. iv 467 *perpetuas patitur poenas.*

209 210 SCILUS INTRA SE TACITUM QUI COGITAT ULLUM FACTI CRIMEN HABET COMM. on exod. 20 17. DL. i 36 Thales was asked *εἰ λάθοι θεοὺς ἀνθρωπος ἐδοκῶν* 'ἀλλ' οὐδὲ διανοούμενος' ἔφη. The saying is ascribed to Pittakos by Theon in Spengel rhet. gr. ii 97. 102. cf. VM. vii 2 E 8 *mirifice etiam Thales. nam interrogatus an facta hominum deos fallerent 'ne cogitata quidem' inquit, ut non solum manus, sed etiam mentes puras*

labere videretur, cum secretis cogitationibus nostris ecclesie numen adesse credidissimus. Xen. mem. i 1 § 19 Sokrates differed from the vulgar in believing that God knows all things said and done *καὶ τὰ σιγῇ βουλευόμενα.* Clem. Al. str. vi 2 § 23 p. 749 illustrates the story of Glaukos from Aristoph. fr. 553 *δύναται γὰρ ἴσον τῷ δῶρ' ἂν τὸ νοεῖν.* Ov. amor. iii 4 4 5 *quæ, quia non liceat, non facit, illa facit.* | *ut iam servaris bene corpus, adultera mens est.* VM. vi 1 § 8 Metellus Celer was stupro-
rum mentes deer poenitor, accusing and procuring the conviction of Cn. Ser. ius Silus for promising money to a married lady: non enim factum tunc, sed animus in quaestionem deductus est, plusque voluisse peccare nocuit quam non peccasse profuit. Sen. de ira i 3 § 1 *verum est, irasci nos laesuris; sed ipsa cogitatione nos laedunt et iniuriam qui facturus est iam facit.* id. ben. v 14 § 2 *exercetur et aperitur opere nequitia, non incipit.* id. const. sap. 7 § 4 *omnia scelera etiam ante effectum operis, quantum culpaë satis est, perfecta sunt.* | Ael. v. h. xiv 28 οὐ γὰρ μόνον ὁ ἀδικήσας κακός, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ ἐννοήσας ἀδικῆσαι. Coll. xi 8 § 23 *furtum sine ulla quoque adtreccatione fieri posse, sola mente atque animo, ut furtum fiat, adnente.* Cicero's freedman Tiro blamed Cato for denying this position ib. vi-vii 3 § 35-37. 42. 47. Apul. flor. i. 20 p. 98 Oud. with the notes) *etiam cogitata scelera non perfecti adhuc vindicantur, cruenta mente, pura manu.* Serv. Aen. vi 624. Dorville on Char. v 7 p. 487 Lips. Wetstein on Matt. v 8. 28. In law *leges cogitatio non patitur* (yet see ib. 16 § 8. cod. Theod. ix 26 1 *cum pari sorte leges scelus quam sceleris puniant voluntatem*).
SCELUS COGITAT on the

construction cf. Boer on Cic. off. i § 24. The deliberate purpose a main part of the guilt also in Cic. off. i § 27 *in omni iniustitia permultum interest utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, quae plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, an consulto et cogitata fiat iniuria.*

INTRA SE LEX. Aen. i 455 456 *artificumque manus intra se operumque laborem | miratur.*

210 FACTI CRIMEN HABET Prop. iii=ii 32 1 2 *qui videt, is peccat: qui te non viderit ergo | non cupiet: facti lumina crimen habet.* Ov. amor. ii 5 6. a. a. i 586. ii 272. 634. rem. 328 ect.

CEDO, SI VI 503-5 *Andromachen a fronte videbis; | post minor est: credas aliam. cedo si breve parvi | sortita est lateris spatium?* Ter. Andr. 150 *qui cedo?* 'how so pray?' 383. 'What if he have carried out his design?'

211 PERPETUA ANXIETAS Sen. ep. 105 §§ 7 8. Quintil. xii 1 § 7 *nil est enim tam occupatum, tam multiforme, tot ac tam variis adfectibus concisum atque laceratum quam mala mens. nam et cum insidiatur, spe, curis, labore dstringitur, et, etiam cum sceleris compunctus fuerit, adfectibus, penitentia, poenarum omnium expectatione torquetur.*

NEC II 152. IX 49.

212 MOLARES 213 DIFFICILI CRESCENTE CIBO Ov. her. 15 122 *crescit et invito lentus in ore cibus.* Sen. ep. 82 § 21 *non in ore crevit cibus, non haesit in faucibus, non elapsus est manibus: alacres et ad prandium illi promiserunt et ad cenam.*

SETINA v 34 n. x 27 n. plur. as Tibull. iii 6 6 Falerna.

214 ALBANI VETERIS PRETIOSA Albani veteris pretiosa. Jani art. poet. 329 (where Phaedr. colli longitudinem. corvi stupor. maiestas ducis). 475. comm. on Phaedr. i 13 12. Lambin on Hor. c. iii 5 13. Heindorf on Hor. s. i 2 32. Barth advers. 52 3.

ALBANI v 33 n.

SENECTUS v 30 n. 31 n. 34.

215 OSTENDAS

you may shew him choicer wine, he frowns at that too. constr. III 100. Hor. ep. I 10 24 cited 239 n.

216 FALERNO this wine needed to be mellowed by age (15 years Cic. Brut. § 287. Plin. XXIII § 34) Hor. s. II 3 115 Heindorf veterisque Falerni. It was mixt with honey (ib. 2 15. 4 24 *Aufidius forti miscebat mella* Falerno) or Chian wine (ib. I 10 24 Heindorf), being *severum* (Hor. c. I 27 9), *ardens* (ib. II 11 19). Sil. VII 159—211.

217 cf. Theokr. XXI 4 5 *κἄν ὀλίγον νεκτός τις ἐπιώσσησι τὸν ὕπνον, λαίρηνιδον θυροβέδων ἐφιστάμεναι μελεδῶναι*. Sall. Catil. 15 § 4. Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 66. in Pis. § 46. Sen. ep. 97 §§ 12—16. 105 §§ 7 8.

218 *VERSATA TORO MEMBRA* III 279 280. Catull. 50 12. Prop. I 14 21. Sen. de tranq. 2 § 6 *qui non aliter, quam quibus difficilis somnus est, versant se et hoc atque illo modo componunt, donec quietem lassitudine inveniunt*. Suet. Calig. 50. DCass. LXI 14 § 4.

219 *TEMPLUM ET VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS* same position of gen. IX 68. XIV 16. 20. 109 (Kiaer).

89 n. VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS

220 *SUDORIBUS* I 167 n. Gell. IX 15 § 9 a wealthy student, practising for the bar, asked the rhetor Iulianus to hear him declaim. Gellius, who was with Iulianus at Naples for the summer holidays, was of the party. The 'controversy' set for the extemporary display was of the kind called *ἀπορον* 'inexplicable'; yet he started off with wonderful rapidity, pouring forth *sensuum verborumque volumina*, amidst the applause of his 'cohort', *Iuliano autem male ac misere rubente et sudante*.

221 *TE VIDET IN SOMNIS* VIII 213 n. Ios. b. I. VII 11 § 4 of Catullus a persecutor *δείμασι γὰρ ἐξεπαττήτεο καὶ συνεχῶς ἀνέβόα βλέπειν εἰδῶλα τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πεφονευμένων ἐφειστηκότα καὶ κατέχειν ἑαυτὸν οὐ δυνάμενος ἐξήλλετο τῆς εὐνῆς ὡς βασάνων αὐτῷ καὶ πυρὸς προσφερομένων*. Cic. parad. II § 18. Ov. Ibis 141—160. her. 2 136. 7 72. Hor. epod. 5 92—96. Suet. Cal. 59 the body of Gaius was secretly conveyed into the gardens of Lania, there half-burnt and slightly covered with soil; his sisters afterwards gave it a decent funeral: *satis constat, prius quam id fieret, hortorum custodes umbris inquietatos; the house in which Gaius was slain, was haunted nightly until it was burnt down*. id. Nero 34 (sat. VIII 213 n. DCass. LXI 14 § 4. LXIII 28 § 1) Nero endeavoured to lay his mother's ghost *facto per magos sacro evocare manes et exorare temptavit*. id. Otho 7 *dicitur ea nocte per quietem pavefactus gemitus maximos edidisse, repertusque a concursantibus hominibus ante lectum iacens per omnia piaculorum genera manes Galbae, a quo deturbari expellique se videtur, propitiare temptasse*. The haunted house in Plin. ep. VII 27.

Ios. ant. XV 7 § 7 and XVI 7 § 2 remorse of Herod. DCass. LXVII 16 § 1 Domitian in a dream saw Rusticus coming upon him with sword drawn, while his patron Minerva had thrown away her armour and plunged into a gulf on a chariot drawn by black horses. Procop. b. G. 11 fin. shortly after the execution of Symmachus, the head of a large fish served up to Theoderic took in his guilty imagination the features of Symmachus, with teeth set, eyes wildly glaring. Quaking with a sudden chill, he ran to his bedroom, ordered many cloaks to be piled on the bed and summoned his physician. B. Büchschütz Traum u. Traumdeutung im Alterthume Berl. 1867. Plin. ep. IX 13 § 29. MAIOR IMAGO HUMANA Aen. II 773 *nota maior imago*. Suet. Claud. 2 *species barbarae mulieris humana amplior*. Tac. XI 21 Lipsius.

223 *QUI TREPIDANT ET AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT* order of words as III 187 188. VI 79. Pers. II 35. III 66. V 110 (Kiaer).

AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT x 230. Cicero does not use *ad* thus, to denote the occasion of fear etc. Hand Turs. i 101. Suet. Cal. 51 *qui deos tanto opere contemneret, ad minima tonitrua et fulgura conuulso, caput obtruncare, at eorum ad maiora proripere se a strato, sub lectum puluere subleuit.* De Cass. lxx 28 § 1 lightning destroyed the vessel which was to have conveyed the image of Olympian Zeus to be turned into a likeness of Caligula; but when the workmen approached the pedestal, they were affrighted by a loud laugh. § 6 Caligula's mock thunder and lightning. Sen. n. q. ii 59 § 11 *pavescis ad caeli fragorem et ad inane nubilum trepidas.* id. de ira ii 2 § 1. iii 35 § 3. Luc. v 766 Corte. vi 11. Quintil. decl. 9 § 16 n. 204 *sunt qui ad omnium sanguinem pallescant.* ib. tremat ad. ib. 258 p. 474 *ad omnes terreor strepitus.* Tert. ad Scap. 2 *nos unum Deum colimus, quem omnes naturaliter nostis, ad cuius fulgura et tonitrua contremiscitis.* Wagner (or Forbiger) on Verg. ecl. 8 3.

FULGURA Cic. divin. ii §§ 149 seq. Sen. n. q. vi 2 §§ 4—6. Plut. ii 555a. Suet. Aug. 90 *tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescibat, ut semper et ubique pellem vituli marini circumferret pro remedio, atque ad omnem maioris tempestatis suspicionem in abditum et concamaratum locum se reciperet, consternatus olim per nocturnum iter transcursum fulguris.*

224 QUOQUE even at the first rumbling in the air.

225 FORTUITUS possibly trisyllabic, cf. Manil. i 182. Stat. Th. vii 449. Petron. 135 9. L. Müller de re metr. 258 and Muhlmann make the *i* here short, as in *gratuitum* in hendecasyllables Stat. s. i 6 16. *pituita* (Hor. ep. i 1 108. s. ii 2 76. Pers. ii 57) undoubtedly suffers synizesis. Cf. Voss. de arte gramm. ii 37.

On the question whether thunder be accidental (*fortuitum*) *divinum* Cic. fam. vii 5 § 2), cf. Lucr. ii 1100—4. vi 83—422. Hor. s. i 5 101—3. Plin. ii §§ 112 113 e.g. *posse et conficta nubium clidi, ut duorum lapidum, scintillantibus fulgetris. sed haec omnia esse fortuita. hinc bruta multa fulmina et cava, et quae nulla veniant ratione naturae; his percussis montes, his maria, omnesque alios irritos iactus. illa vero fatidica ex alto statisque de causis et ex suis venire sideribus.* Sen. n. q. vi 3 § 1 *proderit praesumere animo nihil horum deos facere, nec ira numinum aut caelum concuti aut terram. suas ista causas habent nec ex imperio saeviunt.* Tert. apol. 29.

VENTORUM RABIE cf. the address of Demos of Aristoph. nub. 380—408. Aristot. meteorol. ii 9 § 6. Sen. n. q. i 1 §§ 4—9. 12—15. Minuc. Fel. 5 § 9 *nimbus collidentibus tonitrua mugire, rutilare fulgora, fulmina praemicare; adeo passim cadunt, montes inruunt, arboribus incurrunt, sine delectu tangunt loca sacra et profana, homines noxios feriunt, saepe et religiosos.* ib. § 10.

226 IRATUS IGNIS 93. Pind. Nem. v 90 *ζάκτοιν ἔρχος.* Aristoph. nub. 397 of the thunderbolt *τοῦτον γάρ ὃν φανερώς ὁ Ζεὺς ἦτο' ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐπίθροκους*, where follows the argument, 'why then does he spare Simon, Kleomenes, Theon? why strike his own temple and oaks?' On 'judgements' see Hom. Od. x 72 n. Cic. harusp. resp. §§ 62 63 the gods speak to men in earthquakes. Prop. iii = ii 16 47—56 esp. 52 *nec sic de nihilo fulminis ira cadit.* Strabo 19 fin. we tell children pleasant tales to encourage them, tales of terror to deter them; *ἡ γὰρ Ἀφροδίτη παρὰ δεισιπᾶσι ἡ Περσεύς καὶ ὁ Ἡρακλῆς καὶ ἡ Μαιωμένη...* so legislators encourage men to exertion by the tales of Herakles and Theseus, and deter them, *ὅταν καλέσται παρὰ δεισῶν καὶ φάθους καὶ ἀπειλᾶς ἢ διὰ Νηῶν ἢ διὰ τῶν ἱερῶν τῶνδε προσέειπονται. ἢ καὶ πειροῦσι περιπεσεῖν τινάς...* *καὶ τοῖς γὰρ καὶ αἶγας καὶ τραίνα καὶ Λαυπάδες καὶ ἑλκόντες καὶ θυρσο-*

λογχα τῶν θεῶν ὅπλα μῖθοι. Suet. Tib. 69 *ionitrua praeter modum exparescebat et turbatione caelo nunquam non coronam lauream capite gestavit, quod fulmine affari negatur id genus frondis.* Tac. i 28—36 an eclipse. xiii 17 on the same night Britannicus was murdered and buried *adco turbidis imbris, ut vulgus iram deum portendi crediderit.* Plut. ii 555^b. Serv. Aen. iv 209. Lear iii 2 49—53. Hor. c. i 3 40 *iracunda...fulmina.* ib. 34 5 sq. iii 5 1. 228 SERENO vii 179.

Luc. ix 423 of Libya *nostris rejicit sua rura serenis.* Sen. n. q. i 3 § 14. Plin. xi § 14. xviii § 362. Stat. Th. xi 135. Vfl. ii 403. Obseq. 1=55. Ambr. de Cain i § 21. Claud. iv cons. Hon. 425. bell. Get. 49. Foreellini. cf. *sudum, nublium*, esp. abl. to which *sereno* is often opposed.

229 VIGILI FEBRE vii 42 *sollicitas...portas.* Ov. m. iii 396 *curae vigiles.*

230 231 MISSEM AD SUA CORPORA MORBUM INFESTO CREDUNT A NUMINE Cels. proem. p. 1 20 Iarember, we may learn from Homer *morbos tum ad iram deorum immortalium relatos esse et ab isdem opem posci solitam.* 232 TELA Sen. ben. iv

19 § 1 *deos nemo sanus timet. furor est enim metuere salutaria: nec quisquam amat, quos timet. tu denique, Epicure, deum inermem facis: omnia illi tela, omnem detraxisti potentiam.* Tac. xiv 22 fin. Nero swam in the aqua Marcia, and was thought *potus sacros et caerimoniam loci corpore loto polluisse. secutaque anceps valetudo iram deum adfirmavit.* Suet. Nero 48 in his last flight *tremore terrae et fulgure adverso parca-tus.* DCass. lvi 14 § 7 A.D. 15 some regarded an inundation of the Tiber as a portent, but § 8 Tiberius appointed commissioners to regulate the flow of water. cf. comm. on Hor. c. ii 8 1. Casaubon lect. Theor. c. 10. PECUDEM Pers. v 167 *agnam.* 233 LARIBUS

xii 113. PROMITTERE xii 2. 101. Tibull. iii 5 33 *nigras pecudes promittite Diti.* GALLI xii 96. Plin. x § 49

speaking of the auspices from chickens *hi mariae terrarum imperio imperant; extis etiam fibrisque haud aliter quam opimae victimae dis grati.* cf. § 156. Cocks were sacrificed to Apollo (anthol. Pal. vi 155 3) and to Asclepius (Artemid. v 9 *ἡγιατὶ τις τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ, εἰ δὲ τοῦ ἔτους ἀνοσος ἔλθοι, θύσειν αὐτῷ ἀλεκτρούνα.* cf. the last words of Sokrates Plato Phaed. 118^a where see Wyttenb., Fischer, Gottl. ὦ Κρίτων, τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρούνα· ἀλλ' ἀπόδοτε καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε. Tert. ad nat. ii 2. de an. 1). Arn. vii 8 e.g. *quae causa est, ut si ego porcum occidero, deus madet adfectum animosque et rabiem ponat, si gallinulam, citulum sub illius oculis atque altaribus coneremare, oblivionem inducat iniuriarum?* ib. 16. Costly birds were sacrificed to Caligula DCass. lix 28 § 6. Luc. bis acc. 5 f. 235 contrast viii 255—8 the Decii ac-

ceptable as an atoning sacrifice for whole armies, being of greater value than what they died to save. DL. vi 28 Diogenes was moved to wrath by those who offered sacrifices to recover health, and in the very sacrifice feasted against health.

236—249 The wicked are unstable; bold in the flush of sin, alive to its guilt when it is done; still remorse does not mend inbred habits nor restore a blush to the brazen forehead. No man stops at the first crime: our treacherous friend will be snared and suffer execution or live a convict on some Egean rock swarming with great exiles. You will triumph in your revenge, and confess at last that heaven is neither deaf nor blind.

236 MOBILIS NATURA MALORUM Sen. de otio 1—23 § 2 *inter cetera mala illud pessimum est, quod vitia ipsa mutamus...aliud ex alio placet cecit-*

que nos hoc quoque quod iudicia nostra non tantum prava, sed etiam levia sunt. du vices alioquin ex alio comprehendimus. petita relinquimus, relinqui nescimus. § 3 alterum inter cupiditatem nostram et paenitentiam vices sunt. id. ep. 47 § 21 hoc habent inter cetera boni mores, placent sibi, permanent: levis est malitia, saepe mutatur, non in melius, sed in aliud.

237 seq. Quintil. decl. 3 14 c. p. pp. 623 624 tu fortasse, cum miserum patrem trucidares, tollentem ad sidera manus risisti. inane hoc supra nos vacuumque cura caelestium putabas: sunt illa vera, quae extremo miseri spiritu dicuntur: 'dabis mihi, seclerate, poenas: persequar quandoque et occurram'... nec tamen illi mihi causa quorundam esse videtur persuasio, qui credunt non extrinsecus has furias venire, nec ullius deorum impulsu hanc mortalibus incidisse dementia, sed nasci intus: conscientiam esse, quae torqueat... repetita toties confessio est. equid concipitis animis imaginem illam, quae hoc cogit? stabat profecto ante oculos laceratus et adhuc cruentus pater. Plut. II 554^f seq. ἡ γὰρ ἱταμότης ἐκέλη καὶ τὸ θρασὺ τῆς κακίας ἄχρι τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἰσχυρόν ἐστι καὶ πρόχειρον, εἴτα τοῦ πάθους ὥσπερ πνεύματος ὑπολείποντος, ἀσθενὲς καὶ ταπεινὸν ὑποπίπτει τοῖς φόβοις καὶ ταῖς δεισιδαιμονίαις. Cic. legg. I § 40. p. Rose. Am. §§ 65—67.

237 ADMITTUNT X 340 n.

SUPEREST 109.

CONSTANTIA 77.

238 I 166 n. III 50.

239 AD MURES NATURA RECURRIT X 303 n. Hor. s. II 7 74. ep. I 10 24 25 Obbar naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret | et mala perumpet furtim fastidia victrix. Sen. brev. vit. 6 § 3 sed his querellis nec alios mutaverunt nec se ipsos. nam cum verba eruperunt, adfectus ad consuetudinem relabuntur. id. ep. 25 § 3. 2 Pet. 222 Grotius. Wetstein.

242 ATTRITA DE FRONTE Cic. Tusc. III § 41 cum os perfrieuisti. Calvus to Vatinius in Quintil. IX 2 § 25 perfrica frontem et dic te digniorem, qui praetor fieres, quam Catonem. Mart. XI 27 7 at cum perfrieuit frontem posuitque pudorem. Lucian vit. auct. 10 τὸ ἐρυθριᾶν ἀπόδεξον τοῦ προσώπου παντελῶς. Victorius c. I. VIII 6 compares Ath. 213 (where Athenio, who of a poor philosopher became tyrant of Athens, having described the successes of Mithradates, persuaded the Athenians to revolt from Rome) and Strabo 603 speaking of audacious critics of Homer: ἐχρῆν γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο πλάσαι παρατριψαμένους τὸ μέτωπον καὶ μὴ χυλὸν εἶναι καὶ ἐτοιμον πρὸς ἔλεγχον ἀπαξ ἤδη ἀποτετολμηκότας.

FRONTE II 8. VIII 189.

Pers. V 103 104 if a ploughman, ignorant of astronomy, were to seek command of a vessel, exclaimet Melicerta perisse | frontem de rebus. Hier. ep. 18=22 (IV 2 p. 41) quae rubore frontis abstrito parasitos vinctum mimorum.

RUBOREM XI 54 55.

244 DABIT VESTIGIA cf. dare colla sub iuga.

245 CARCERIS PUNIS ET CAMP. Ov. Tr. 164. Eten Rome and Camp. 80.

245—247 CARCERIS UNCUM AUT MARIS AEGAEI RUPEM SCOPULOSQUE FREQUENTES EXULIBUS MAGNIS I 73 n. aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum. x 16 n. 170 n. Plin. ep. III 9 § 33 Norbanus Licinianus in insulam relegatus est. Philo in Flacc. 21 (I 543 M). Mart. 45 (I 595) Carceris (scilicet) et insulae sunt ordines to Andros and elsewhere for the execution of the exiles. Tert. spect. 23 pr. cum igitur humana reconditio tibi obsequenti gratia relegatis demandis eos censeat ademptis bonis dignitatum in quendam scopulum famositatis. Fr. v. Höb. and off. obsequenti gratia relegatis demandis eos censeat ademptis bonis dignitatum in quendam scopulum famositatis. Alterthum Leipzig. 1859.

248 NOMINIS Bentley on Hor. c. III 27 34.

249 NEC SURDUM NEC TIRESIAN V 138

139 nullus...Aeneas nec filia. contrast Sen. Med. 1035 Iason to M. *testare nullos esse, qua veheris, deos.* Cic. n. d. iii § 83 saying of Diogenes: *Harpalum, qui temporibus illis praedo felix habebatur, contra deos testimonium dicere, quod in illa fortuna tam diu viveret.* Divine judgement on perjury Il. I' 280. T 260. Eur. Oenom. fr. 581 Nauck *ἐγὼ μὲν οὐτ' ἀν τοὺς κακοὺς ὁρῶ βροτῶν | πίπτοντας, εἶναι φημι δαίμωνων γένος.* Xen. Hell. v 4 § 1. Kyrop. v 4 § 31. viii 7 § 22. Plut. Dion 58 § 2.

SURDUM Sen. ben. iv 4 § 2 speaking of the universality of prayer: *quod profecto non fieret nec in hunc farorem omnes mortales consensissent alloquendi surda numina et inefficaces deos, nisi nossemus illorum beneficii nunc oblata ultro, nunc orantibus data.* Zenob. iii 49 *εἰς θεῶν ὦτα ἤλθεν.*

TIRESIAN caecum x 318 n. Apollod. iii 6 7 § 1 Heyne. Ov. m. iii 322 Burman. 335—S. blinded by Pallas, whom he had seen in the bath (cf. Aktaeon) Pherekydes fr. 50. Diacurch. fr. 30. Kallim. lavacr. Pall. 82 Spanheim. Prop. v=iv 9 57 58. N. Schell de Tiresia Graecorum vate Lips. 1851.

ADDENDA.

26 Boissier la relig. des Rom. ii 177 comments on the exaggeration here.

38 Calpurn. i 42—4 *aurea secura cum pace renascitur actas | et redit ad terras tandem squalore situque | alma Themis posito.*

46 TURBA DEORUM Cic. legg. ii § 19 *separatim nemo ledisset deos nec neces nec advenas nisi publice adscitos.*

65 Schiller Nero 138 n. 6 justly says: 'we must not underrate the importance of prodigies; how much even enlightened people thought of them appears from Sen. qu. n. ii 49 seq. [various kinds of thunder, some portending death and exile, some a consulate to the holder's harm, an inheritance which will cause more loss than gain &c. &c.] vii 1 and 17.'

78—83 Strabo p 19 fin.

cited on 226. Lasaulx Studien 209. 229.

83 QUIDEM ID TELURUM Liv. iii 17 § 5 *quidquid patrum plebisque est.* 25 § 8 '*et haec*' inquit '*sacrata quercus et quidquid deorum est, audiant, foedus a vobis ruptum.*'

98 ARCHIGENE on the ε Lachmann Lucr. i 739. Bentley Hor. c. iii 12 8.

Plut. ii 549^a. Grang. here.

100 Hom. Il. iv 160—2. Wytttenb. on

glossary to Bede h. e. iii iv (Cambr. 1878).

102 SED ET XII 41.

EXORABILE Prop. iii=ii 30 11 *et iam si pecces, deus exorabilis illest.*

105 xi 177 n. Lact. ii 4 §§ 20 21. Henriot moeurs juridiques... de l'anc. Rome d'après les poètes lat. Par. 1865 iii 44 45.

119 147 n.

121 CYNICOS see DL. vi §§ 30 31 the wise discipline enforced by Diogenes on his pupils.

136—139 cf. the complaint of Polyb. vi 56 § 13 after saying that the modern disbelief in the gods and *ὕπερ τῶν ἐν αἰθερὶ* is irrational and dangerous *τοιοῦτον χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων, οἱ τὰ κοινὰ χειρίζοντες παρὰ μὲν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, ἐὰν τάλαντον μόνον πιστευθῶσιν, ἀντιγραφεῖς ἔχοντες δέκα καὶ σφραγιῖδας τοιαύτας καὶ μάρτυρας διπλάσιους οὐ δύνανται τηρεῖν τὴν πίστιν.* among the Romans an oath is still sacred.

145 INCENDIA SULPURE COEPTA Sen. n. q. i 1 § 8 *apud nos quoque ramenta sulpure adpersa ignem ex intervallo trahunt.*

148 XII 47 n.

VITA IUCUNDIUS Attila in Iordan. 39 *quid viro forti suavius, quam vindictam manu quaerere? magnum munus a natura animum ultione satiare.*

XIV

If our sons, Tuscus, grow in vice as they grow in years, the fault is too often to be charged on a father's example (1—106). True as this is universally, it is most true of avarice; this vice alone is inculcated as a virtue: yet, if parents would but suffer things to take their course, this also would soon spring up of itself, and alarm by its growth those who now blindly and suicidally foster it (107—331).

Cf. Sen. de ira ii 21 § 9 *pertinebit ad rem, praeceptores paedagogosque pueris placidos dari. proximis adplicatur omne quod tenerum est et in eorum similitudinem crescit. nutricum et paedagogorum rettulere mox in adolescentiam mores.* § 10 *apud Platonem educatus puer cum ad parentes relatus vociferantem videret patrem, 'numquam' inquit 'hoc apud Platonem vidi.'* non dubito quin citius patrem imitatus sit quam Platonem. § 11 *tenuis ante omnia victus et non pretiosa vestis et similis cultus cum aequalibus: non irascetur aliquem sibi comparari quem ab initio multis parem feceris.* ib. 18 § 2 *educatio maximam diligentiam plurimumque profuturam desiderat. facile est enim teneros adhuc animos componere, difficulter reciduntur vitia, quae nobiscum creverunt.* Quintil. i 2 § 6 *utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus! infantiam statim deliciis solvimus. mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangit. quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit? nondum prima verba exprimit, iam coccum intellegit, iam conchylium poscit.* § 7 *ante palatum eorum quam os instituiamus. in lecticis crescunt: si terram attigerunt, e manibus utrimque sustinentium pendent. gaudemus, si quid licentius dixerint: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis risu et osculo excipimus. nec mirum: nos docuimus, ex nobis audierunt.* § 8 *nostras amicas, nostros concubinos vident, omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, pudenda dictu spectantur. fit ex his consuetudo, inde natura. discunt haec miseri antequam sciant vitia esse: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas adferunt.* Plut. pueror. educ. 20 *πρὸ πάντων γὰρ δεῖ τοὺς πατέρας τῷ μηδὲν ἀμαρτάνειν, ἀλλὰ πάντα, ἃ δεῖ, πράττειν, ἐναργὲς ἑαυτοὺς παράδειγμα τοῖς τέκνοις παρέχειν, ἵνα πρὸς τὸν τούτων βίον ὥσπερ κάτοπτρον ἀποβλέποντες ἀποτρέπωνται τῶν αἰσχρῶν ἔργων καὶ λόγων. ὥς οἷτινες, τοῖς ἀμαρτάνουσιν υἱοῖς ἐπιτιμῶντες, τοῖς ἀ' τοῖς ἀμαρτήσασσι περιπίπτουσιν, ἐπὶ τῇ ἐκείνων ἐνέματι λαμβάνουσιν ἑαυτῶν κατ' ἔργον γιγνώσκοντες. οἱ δ' ὅλως φα-λως ζῶντες οὐδε τοῖς δοῦλοις παρησίαν*

ἀγουνσιν ἐπιτιμᾶν, μήτοι γε ὅη τοῖς νείδῃς. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων γένοιτο ἂν αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀδικημάτων σύμβουλοι καὶ διδάσκαλοι.

1—85 Children learn vice from their parents: the children of the gambler (4—5) the epicure (7—14) the cruel master (15—24) or the false wife (25—30) will with rare exceptions (31—37) follow in their parents' steps. If nothing else can deter men from vice, yet *reuerence* for the young should (38—49): if a son errs, his father corrects his fault; yet with what face can he do so, while he himself is worse of the two (48—58)? Our houses are swept and put in trim when a guest is looked for; we are content that our sons see them stained with vice (59—69). All depends on early training: the stork, vulture, eagle, when full fledged, seek no other prey than such as they first fed on in the nest (70—85).

1 PLURIMA SUNT . . QUAE V 130.

FUSCINE unknown. 2 FIGENTIA so, of a permanent dye or 'tan' Pers. iv 33 *figas in cute solem*. Petron. 102 *nec vestem atramento adhaesuram, quod frequenter etiam non accessito ferrumine infigitur*.

3 MONSTRANT shew in example.

TRADUNT 'teach' (cf. *accipio* 'I learn') Sen. ep. 40 § 3 *praecpta*. anthol. Lat. 159 R *discipulum medicus quidam suscepit aduultum, | traderet ut iuveni dogma salutiferum*.

4 DAMNOSA ALEA Ov. a. a. ii 206 *Heins damnosi facito stent tibi saepe canes*. Mart. xiv 18 *alea picea nuces et non damnosa videtur: | saepe tamen pueris abstulit illa nates*. id. v 84 1—5. cf. Pers. v 57 *hunc alea decoquit*. anthol. Lat. 193 11 *pascitur a multis acide damnosa voluptas*.

SEXEM Cic. Cato mai. § 58 *nobis senibus ex lusionibus multis talos relinquunt et tesseras*. Suet. Aug. 71 *inter cetera lusimus γεροντικώς*. ib. 70. 72. Eurip. Med. 68. Ladies also used to give much time to such amusements Plin ep vii 24 § 5 *solvere se ut feminam in illo otio secus latere animum lusu cubulorum*.

ALEA XI 176 n.

5 BULLATUS V 164 n. XIII 33 n. *bullatus aleator* like i 78 *praetextatus adulter*.

ARMA i 91 92 *proelia . . amigero*. Anna. xiv 6 § 25 of the poor pug-naciter aleis certant. Ov. tr. iv 1 32 *nec nisi lusura movimus arma manu*.

FRITILLO Mart. v 84 3. Marquardt v (2) 427. Porphy. on Hor. s. ii 7 17 makes the *fritillus* the same as the *phimus* or *pyrgus*: so Becker Gallus iii 254: schol. h. l. distinguishes the *phimus* from the *pyrgus*, and is doubtful with which to identify the *fritillus* 'FRITILLO, pyxide cornea, qui *φωφίς* dicitur Graece: fritimire aves dicuntur [id est] strepere aut sonare: apud antiquos nam in cornu mittebant tesseras moventesque fundebant: aut fritillum pyrgum dixit.' The *pyrgus* (anthol. Lat. 193 R. Sid. ep. viii 12 *tessere frequens choratis pyrgorum resultatura gradibus*) and *turricula* (Mart. xiv 16) had indentations on the inside; whether the *fritillas* had, does not appear from the quotations in Salmas. ad Vopisc. Proc. p. 754 seq.: it is certain that the *fritillus* was used for shaking and throwing the dice Mart. xiv 1 3. iv 14 8. Sen. apocol. 14 fin. *placuit novam poenam cogitari debere . . . Aeneas iubet illum alea ludere pertuso fritillo . . . 15 quotiens missurus erat resonante fritillo, | utraque subducto fugibat tessera fundo*. ib. 12 fin. *qui concusso | magna parastis lucra fritillo*.

6 MELIUS better than the *heres* ver. 4.

7 QUI RADERE eet. who has learnt from his father to peel truffles etc. Gourmands could not trust the cook to prepare the choicer dishes Hor. s. ii 4.

TUBERA V 116 n. Recipes for *tubera* in Apic. vii 319—324. 319 begins *tubera radis*.

8 BOLETUM

v 147 n. cf. Hor. s. ii 4 20. Sen. ep. 95 § 25 *boletos, voluptarium venenum, nihil occulti operis indicas facere, etsi praesentanei non fuerunt?* ib. 108 § 15 *ostreis boletisque in omnem vitam renuntiatum est. nec enim cibi, sed oblectamenta sunt ad edendum saturos cogentia, quod gratissimum est edacibus et se ultra quam cupiunt farcientibus, facile descensura, facile reditura.* id. n. q. v 4 § 10 *ardentes boletos et raptim indumento suo mersatos demittunt paucis fumantes.* Plin. ep. i 7 § 6. ib. 15 § 2 Gierig. Mart. xii 48 l. xiii 48. Recipes for dressing *boleti* in Apic. vii §§ 316—318.

EODEM as the truffle. In Apicius ll. cc. the dressings of both contain among other ingredients *caroenum, coriandrum, ligisticum, modicum mellis, piper, liquamen, oleum modicum.*

NATANTIS Hor s. ii 8 42 *affertur squillas inter murena natantis.* Pers. v 183.

9 MERGERE to sousé. FICELLAS Laetia. (on Iac. pp. 204—5) for *ficedulas*. Lucil. 29 87 *ficellae*. Varr. Menipp. fr. 529 Bucheler *φικαλαῶται edones Romae, ut turba incendunt annonam, et propter phagones ficedulam pinguem aut turdum nisi volentem non video.* In the pontiffs' bill of fare (Maer. iii 13 § 12). Cordus (in Capitolin. Albin. 11 § 3) says that Albinus ate at one meal *ficedulas centum*. *ficedula* (beccafico) in Mart. xiii 5, who recommends pepper with it. Favinus (in Gell. xv 8 § 2) states that the leading epicures (*praefecti popinae*) served up no other bird entire. Tiberius (Suet. 42) rewarded Asellus Sabinus for a dialogue *in quo boleti et ficedulae et ostreae et turdi certamen induxerat*. Among the dishes served up at Trimalchio's feast were (what seemed to be) peafowls' eggs, which were found to contain Petron. 33 fin. *pinguissimam ficedulam...piperato vitello circumdatam*. cf. Mart. xiii 49. Plin. x § 86 *formam simul coloremque mutant. hoc nomen autumnno habent, postea rubicuncoryphi vocantur.* Varr. l. l. v § 76. Hier. adv. Iovin. 7 (ii 334^b) *apud nos attagen et ficedula, nullus et scarus in deliciis computantur.*

10 MONSTRANTE Symphos. aenigm.

101 2 *me monstrante magistro.*
GULA i 140 n. v 158 n. x 259 260 *Hectore...ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus.* xii 4 vellus. 112 ebur. ii 114 gutturis.

10 11 SEPTIMUS ANNUS...NONDUM OMNI DENTE RENATO Hippokr. de carnibus i 434 Kühn *ἐκπίπτοναι δὲ ἐπειδὴν ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτεια εἴη τῆς πρώτης τροφῆς, ἔστι δὲ καὶ οἷς πρότερον, ἣν ἀπὸ νοσερής τροφῆς φύσωσιν. τοῖς δὲ πλείστοισιν, ἐπειδὴν ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτεια γένηται.* cf. ibid. ad fin. p. 444. id. in Philo opific. mundi § 36 (Philo ib. § 35). Plaut. Menaechni 1116. Varro in Gell. iii 10 § 12. Sen. ben. iv 6 § 6. ib. vii 1 § 5 *licet nescias, quare septimus quisque annus aetati signum inprimat.* Solon fr 25 Bergk *παῖς μὲν ἀνῆλθας ὧν ἐστὶ νῆπιος ἔρκος ὁδόντων | φύσας ἐκβάλλει πρώτων ἐν ἐπ' ἔτεσσιν.* cf. Censorin. 14 § 7. proverb in schol. Aristoph. ran. 418 *ὃς ἐπ' ἔτεις ὧν ὁδόντας οὐκ ἔφηνεν.* Plin. vii § 68. Maer. somm. i 6 § 70. Martian. Cap. vii § 639. Aus. mono-syll. de membris i *indicat in pueris septennia prima novus dens.* Basil. de hominis structura or. i 18 (ii 331^a Bened.). Ambr. ep. i 44 § 13. Hier. ep. 98 = 12 (iv 2 798 Ben.) *cum autem virgineulam rudem et edentulam septimus aetatis annus exciperit et coeperit erubescere, scire quid taceat, dubitare quid dicat, discant memoriter psalterium.* [Boëth.] de discipl. scholasticum i pr. *indiscrete impotens septennis infantia ducitur ad imbuendum.* After the completion of the sixth year Plato directs that boys and girls should be separately educated legg. 794. [Plato] Axioch. 366 *ὁπόταν δὲ εἰς τὴν ἑπταετίαν ἀφίκηται πολλοὺς πόνοις διαντλήσαν, παιδαγωγοὶ καὶ γραμματισταὶ καὶ παιδοτρίβαι τυραννοῦντες.* Aristot. pol. vii 17 1336 a 41 *ταῦτην*

γὰρ τὴν ἡλικίαν, καὶ μέχρι τῶν ἐπτά ἐτῶν, ἀναγκαῖον οἴκοι τὴν τροφήν ἔχειν. ib. b 35 διελθόντων δὲ τῶν πέντε ἐτῶν τὰ δύο μὲχρι τῶν ἐπτά δεῖ θεοφροῖς ᾗδῃ γίγνεσθαι τῶν μαθήσεων, ὥς δεήσει μαρθάνειν αὐτοῖς. δύο δ' εἰσιν ἡλικίαι πρὸς αἷ ἀναγκαῖον διηρῆσθαι τὴν παιδείαν, μετὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπτά μὲχρι ἡβῆς καὶ πάλιν μετὰ τὴν ἀφ' ἡβῆς μέχρι τῶν ἐνὸς καὶ εἰκοσιν ἐτῶν. The public training of the Spartan children began with the seventh year (Plut. Lycurg. 16). Porphyry. vita Plot. § 3 pr. Plotinus went to school before he was eight years of age. Julian Misopogon 352: μετ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐξέδοσαν αὐτῷ παριδόσθην. οὗτος ἐξ ἐκείνου τὰτα ἀνέπεισεν ἄγων εἰς διδασκαλὸν μίαν ὁδόν. Quintil. i 1 §§ 15 16 quidam litteris instituendos, qui minores septem annis essent, non putaverunt, quod illa primum aetas et intellectum disciplinarum capere et laborem pati posset. in qua sententia Hesiodum esse plurimi tradunt.....sed alii quoque auctores, inter quos Eratosthenes, idem praeceperunt. Paul. Aegin. i 14.

12 BARBATUS MAGISTROS Varr. Memipp. περιπλ. ii 3 (fr. 419 Bücheler) videas barbato illum rostro commentari et unumquodque verbum statera auraria pendere. Hor. s. i 3 133. ii 3 17. ib. 35 sapientem pascere barbam. Sen. ep. 5 § 2. 48 § 7. Pers. iv 1 2 barbatum hoc crede magistrum | dactyl, i.e. Socrates. Plin. ep. i 10 § 6 speaking of Euphrates & missus capillus, ingens et cana barba; quae licet fortuita et inania patentur, illi tamen plurimum venerationis adquirunt. Gell. ix 2 §§ 1-4 Gellius was present with Herodes Atticus, when there came up palliatus quispiam et crinitus barbae prope ad pubem usque porrecta ac petit aes sibi dari eis ἀπορος. 'Who are you?' asked Herodes. atque ille vultu sonituque vocis obiurgatorio philosophum sese esse dicit et mirari quoque addit, cur quaerendum putasset, quod videret. 'videas' inquit Herodes 'barbam et pallium, philosophum nondum video.' Quintil. xi 1 § 34 (cl. § 33 philosophiam ex professo ostentantibus) barbæ illi atque tristitiæ. Mart. ix 47. Arrian Epikt. i 16 § 9 seq. Lucian Imp. trag. 16 Zeus, on a visit to the earth, sees philosophers debating in the Stoa: καὶ ἐτυχον γὰρ νεφέλῃν τῶν παλαιῶν περὶ ἀληθείας, σχηματίζας ἐναντὶν εἰς τὸν ἐκείνων τρόπον καὶ τὸν πῶγων ἀπιστοῦσάμενος εἰ μάλ' ἐφύκει φιλοσόφῳ. id. Demon. 13. quom. conser. hist. 17 ἥκιστα σοφὸν ἀνδρὶ καὶ πῶγωνι πολὺ καὶ βαθεῖ πρέπον. Hermot. 18. Philops. 5. mure. cond. 25. bis æc. 6. dial. mort. 10 8. eunuch. 8 9. pise. 11. 41. Arrian. Epikt. iv 8 § 4 seq. οὗτος φιλόσοφος. διὰ τί; Τρίβωνα γὰρ ἔχει καὶ κόμην. Οἱ δ' ἀγύρται τί ἔχουσιν; διὰ τοῦτο, ἂν ἀσχημονοῦντά τις ἴδῃ τιτὰ αὐτῶν, εὐθὺς λέγει, Ἴδὼ δὲ φιλόσοφος [τι] ποιεῖ. ἔδει δ', ἀφ' ὧν ἡσχημῶναι, μάλλον λέγειν αὐτὸν μὴ εἶναι φιλόσοφον. εἰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῇ ἐστὶν ἡ τοῦ φιλοσόφου πρόληψις καὶ ἐπαγγελία, ἔχειν τρίβωνα καὶ κόμην, καλῶς ἂν ἔλεγον. § 12 Τίς οὖν ὕλη τοῦ φιλοσόφου; μὴ τρίβων; Οὐ, ἀλλὰ ὁ λόγος. Τί τέλος; μὴ τι φορεῖν τρίβωνα; Οὐ, ἀλλὰ τὸ ὀρθὸν ἔχειν τὸν λόγον. Ποῖα θεωρήματα; μὴ τι τὰ περὶ τοῦ πῶς πῶγων μέγας γίνηται ἢ κόμη βαθεῖα; Apul. m. xi 8 p. 1010 Hüb. qui pallio baculoque et baxeis et hircino barbitio philosophum fingeret. Sidon. ep. iv 11 pr. Savaro. Periz. on Ael. v. h. iii 19. xi 10. anthol. Palat. xi 154-8. Liban. epist. 579. 605. Arn. vi 21.

15 seq. Does Rutilus teach his son forbearance, or not rather cruelty to his slaves, qui gaud. cet.?

16 ANIMAS ET CORPORA SERVORUM CONSTARE NOSTRA MATERIA that the soul and body of slaves are constituted as ours. So nostra belongs to tempestate in vi 25 26 sponsalia nostra | tempestate paras. Philem. fr. 39 Didot κὰν δοῦλος ἢ τις, σάρκα τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχει. id. in Stob. fl. LXII 28 κὰν δοῦλος ἢ τις, οὐδὲν ἦττον, ὁσποτα, | ἄνθρωπος οὗτός ἐστιν, ἂν ἄνθρωπος ἦ. DH. iv 23. Petron. 71 Reines. Sen. vita

beata 24 § 3. ben. iii 18 seq. 28 § 4. ep. 31 § 11. 44. 47 (copied by Macrobi. sat. i 11) esp. § 1 *servi sunt? immo homines. servi sunt? immo contubernales. servi sunt? immo humiles amici. servi sunt? immo consocii. si cogitareris tantundem in utrosque licere fortunae.* § 5 *ne tamquam hominibus quidem, sed tamquam iumentis abutimur.* § 10 *vis tu cogitare istum quem servum tuum vocas, ex iisdem seminibus ortum eodem frui caelo, aequae spirare, aequae vivere, aequae mori?* ib. §§ 13-18. Macrobi. l. c. § 2 *servos hominum in numero esse non pateris?* § 6 *tibi autem unde in servos tantum et tam immane fastidium, quasi non ex iisdem tibi et constant et alantur elementis eundemque spiritum ab eodem principe carpant?* Quintil. iii 8 § 31 *liberos enim natura omnes et iisdem constare elementis, et fortasse antiquis etiam nobilibus ortos dici potest.* Arrian Epiktet. i 13 "When you call for hot water, and your slave does not answer, or brings it lukewarm, or is not to be found in the house, if you pass the matter over, is not this well-pleasing to the gods?" "How then can I bring myself to pass it over?" "Slave, will you not bear with your own brother, who has Zeus for his ancestor, who is born from the same seed, and from the same heavenly stock? . . . Bear in mind who you are, and whom you rule, your kinsmen, your brothers by nature, the offspring of Zeus." cf. Lightfoot on ep. Philipp. p. 305. Cato iv 14. Cypri. ad Demetrian. 8 *ipse de servo tuo erigis servitutem et homo hominem parere tibi et oboedire compellis, et cum sit vobis eadem sors nascendi, condicio una moriendi, corporum materia consimilis, animarum ratio communis, . . . tamen nisi tibi pro arbitrio tuo serviatur, . . . imperiosus et nimius servitutis exactor flagellas, verberas, fame, siti, nuditate et ferro frequenter et carcere adligis et crucias.* dig. iv 5 3 1 *servile caput nullum ius habet.* ix 2 2 2 *servis nostris coaequat quadrupedes, quod attinet ad ius civile, servi pro nullis habentur: non tamen et iure naturali, quia, quod ad ius naturale attinet, omnes homines aequales sunt.*

17 CONSTARE SERV. Aen. iv 654 *tribus constamus: anima . . . corpore . . . umbra.* PARIBUSQUE ELEMENTIS Stat. Th.

xv 555-7 *hominum, inclite Thesen, sanguis erant, homines eademque in sidera eosdem | sortitus animarum alimentaque vestra creati.*

18 RUTILUS one of the name xi 2 5 21.

CANTAB. Oct. 63 n. vi 219-223. Grandaeus cites Suet. Calig. 33 *cum assessor simulacro Iovis Apellon tragœdum consulisset uter illi maior videretur, cunctantem flagellis discidit, conlaudans subinde vocem deprecantis quasi etiam in gemitu praedulecem.*

19 SIRENA ix 150.

FLAGELLIS vi

479. x 180. xiii 195 n. cf. v 173 n. 'cats.' Catull. 25 11. Sen. const. sap. 5 § 1 *incenies servum qui flagellis quam colaphis caedi malit.* Marquardt v (1) 189. Kirchmer on Hor. s. i 3 119. Rich companion.

20 ANTIPHATES AC POLYPHEMUS Ov. Pont. ii 2 113 114 *nec tamen Aethiæ nato Polyphemus in antro | accipiet voces Antiphates tuas.* cf. Ibis 385 386.

ANTIPHATES 'the tyrant' iv 133 n. x 318 n. xiii 249 n. Antiphates was king of the Læstrygones xv 18. Ov. in. x 233-240. Pont. ii 2 41 *quis non Antiphaten Læstrygonia derocat?* Stat. s. i 3 84-5 *itaque eruenti Antiphatae.* Siden. c. 22 2 *Antiphatae mensas.* Namat. i 382 *hospite conductor durior Antiphate.* Sil. xiv 33.

21 TORTORE vi 475-495. xiii 195. Hor. ep. i 2 59 Obbar. 15 36 Obbar. Sen. contr. 13 § 5 *tortor vocatur; see*

the whole of this and the following controversies. ib. 29 § 4 *instibam tormentis . . . non satis mihi ardere ignes videbuntur, non satis incidere verbera*. ib. 34 *tortor cum ignibus, flagellis, eculeis*. Pers. III 29. Friedländer ¹ 466. Quintil. decl. 7.

22 *URITUR* Cic. top. § 74 *verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati quae dicunt, ea videtur veritas ipsa dicere*. Verr. v § 163 *cum ignes ardentisque lamminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur*. Prop. v=iv 7 35 *Passerat Lygdamus uratur, candescat lammina vernae*. Hieron. vita Pauli 3 *martyrem . . . inter eculeos lamminasque victorem, qui ignitas sartagine ante superasset*. Chariton I 5 pr.

LINTEA III 263 n. often stolen Catull. XII (cf. XXV). So of *mappae* Mart. VIII 59 8. XII 29.

23 *IUVENI* his son 121, III 158. x 310. cf. *pueris* 3.

24 *INSCRIPTA ERGASTULA* x 183 n. Aristoph. ran. 1511 Thiersch. Plant. Cas. II 6 49 (cf. Apul. met. IX 12) *litteratus*. Cic. off. II § 25 *barbarum et cum quidem . . . compunctum notis Thraeciis* (called ib. *barbarum et stigmatianum*). Sen. de ira III 3 § 6 of *anger ostendenda est rabies eius effrenata et alterata adparatusque illi reddendas est suus, eculei et pediculae et ergastula et cruces, . . . varia vinculorum genera, varia poenarum, lacerationes membrorum, inscriptiones frontis*. Columell. x 125 *Gesner fronti data signa fugarum*. Schwarz on Plin. pan. 35 § 3 (method of effacing the brand). VM. VI 8 § 7 *servus ab eo vinculorum poena coercitus inextinguibilique litterarum nota per summam oris contumeliam inustus*. Plin. XVIII § 21 *nunc eadem illa vineti pedes, damnatae manus inscriptique vultus exercent*. Mart. II 29 10. III 21 1 *famulus . . . fronte notata*. VIII 75 9 *quattuor inscripti*. DL. IV § 46 *my father was a freedman έχων οὐ πρόσωπον, ἀλλὰ συγγράφην ἐπὶ τοῦ προσώπου, τῆς τοῦ δεσπότου πικρὰς σύμβολον*. Pont. vita Cyp. 7 *confessores frontium notatarum secunda inscriptione signatos*. Casaub. list. Aug. I 386 ed. 1671. Hesych. s. v. Ἰστιάνα. Claud. in Eutrop. II 344 345 *iura regunt, quamvis facies inscripta repugnet, seque suo prodat titulo*. Maerob. sat. I 11 § 19 *servus compeditus inscripta fronte*. The letters F. H. E. L. T. i.e. fugitivus hic est L. Titii (or whatever the owner's name might be), were branded on the forehead of runaway slaves (Heinecc. antiq. I 5 § 11 n. Petron. 103 seq. *fugitivorum epigramma*). Lucian catapl. 24. Lipsius elect. II 15. Becker-Herrmann Charikles III 38. Becker-Rein Gallus II³ 148. Marquardt v (1) 191. Forbiger Rom I¹ 76. Hellas I 27 n. 76. lex. στίγματις, στίξω. Constantine forbade branding except on the hands and legs cod. IX 47 17 *quo facies, quae ad similitudinem pulchritudinis est caelestis figurata, minime maculetur*.

ERGASTULA CARCER LIV. VII 4 § 4 *in opus servile, prope in carcere atque in ergastulum*.

ERGASTULA VI 151. VIII 180 n.

Sen. contr. 9 § 26 *non me delectant ignoti servorum domino greges nec sonantia laxi ruris ergastula*. Here used (as *domus* is for a household XI 193 n.) for the slaves confined in the barrackous. Colum. I 3 § 12 of the owners of whole districts *aves gentium . . . occupatos nam civium et ergastulis tenent*. Plin. XVIII § 21 *et nos miramur ergastulorum non eadem emolumenta esse, quae fuerint imperatorum*. Flor. II 8=III 20 § 6 of the revolted slaves *ex ferro ergastulorum recocto gladios ac tela fecerunt*. ib. II 18=IV 8 § 1 of Sextus Pompeius *cum insuper ergastula armasset*. cf. *stabula custodiae* for 'prisoners.' Tert. apol. 27 fin. *vice rebellantium ergastulorum sive carcerum vel metallorum vel hoc genus poenalis servitutis*. Namat. I 447 *sive suas repetunt fatorum ergastula poenas*.

25 RUSTICUS VI 66 *Thymele tunc rustica discit.*

RUSTICUS EXPECTAS from Hor. ep. i 2 42 *rusticus expectat dum defluerit aenis*. Kier however defends the punctuation *carcer rusticus!* which gives an epithet to each of the substantives joined in asyndeton. He cites as instances of adj. (or subst.) at the end of one line belonging to subst. (or adj.) at the beginning of the next from this sat. 4. 16. 25. 40. 45. 54. 66. 86. 89. 93. 105. 120. 148. 168. 170. Certainly the ear prefers this order; on the *carcer rusticus* cf. viii 180 n.

25 26 EXPECTAS UT NON SIT ADULTERA LARGAE FILIA VI 239—241 *scilicet expectas, ut tradat mater honestos | atque alios mores, quam quos habet? utile porro | filiolarum turpi vetulae producere turpem.* cf. ib. 232—5. Apul. mag. 76 fin. *quis non disciplinam matris agnovit, cum in puella vidret medicatum os et purpurissatus genas et illices oculos?* Quintil. i 2 § 8 cited in the argument.

EXPECTAS UT VI 75. XI 162. Cic. Caes. in Mühlmann col. 1123 pr.

LARGAE possibly the widow of Lepidus (Leutsch philolog.

Anz. II 261).

26 seq. x 220 n. Sen. ben. III

16 § 3 *quam invenies tam miseram, tam sordidam, ut illi satis sit unum adulterorum per, nisi singulis dieis horas? et non sufficit dies omnibus, nisi apud alium gestata est, apud alium mansit.*

28 RUSTICI FLORUS Vergilius orator an poeta (before O. Jahn's Florus) p. XLIII *Is hic cum ego respirassem, statim Baeticus 'o' inquit 'beatam civitatem, quae in te fatigatum incidit.'*

CONSCIA III 49 n. Hor. s. i 2 130. II 7 60. Ov. a. a. i 354. III 619 seq. e.g. 621 *conscia cum possit scriptas portare tabellas.* 625—6 *pro charta conscia tergum | praebat inque suo corpore verba ferat.* 649. Heins. on Ov. m. vi 588 and Aen. iv 167. Sen. contr. 29 §§ 4. 5. 7 *ut scelerata sit nempe matri suae similis est. . . 'filia' inquit 'conscia est,'* words which recur ibid. and § 8. Sil. xi 46 47.

29 virgo while yet unmarried.

CERAS i 63 n. cf. ix 36

blandae densaeque tabellae. Ov. am. i 12 23. cf. ib. 8 and 30. Plin. ep. vii 27 § 9. Mart. iv 70 2. x 88 2. xiv 5 1. 7 1. Rich companion. Marquardt v 123 386. vi 231—5 *desperanda tibi salva concordia socra, illa docet spolis nudi gaudere mariti, illa docet missis a corruptore tabellis, nil rude nec simplex rescribere, decipit illa custodes aut aere domat.* Luc. rhet. praec. 23 *γραμματεία ἐπιδεικνύται ὑπὸ γυναικῶν ὁῦθεν γραφέντα.*

30 IMPLET ET x 122 n.

DAT FERRE

Mühlmann s.v. do col. 502 pr. cf. Hor. c. i 26 23 *tradam...portare.* Cicero would say *ferendas*.

EISDEM L. Müller de re

metrica 255 'in composita legitime optinere idem et isdem, miraculosa ut Ant. Fav. h.l. et Claud. 18 (in Entr. ii) 412 *esse recens clades ab eisdem partibus exit.*'

CINAEDES IV 106. The same cinaedus

acc. as go-between to the daughter and her paramour, who had once served the mother and hers.

31 seq. Sen. de ira

II 21 § 9 *proximus applicatur omne quod tenerum est et in eorum similitudinem crevit. matricum et prodigiorum retulere mox in adolescentiam mores. § 19 apud Platonem educatus puer, cum ad parentes relatus vociferantem videret patrem, "numquam" inquit "hoc apud Platonem vidi." non dubito, quin citius patrem imitatus sit, quam Platonem.*

VELOCIOUS ET CITIUS II 34 iure ac merito. 64 vera ac manifesta. 80 scabie et porrigine.

32 EXEMPLA Mühlmann

col. 954.

33 34 UNUS ET ALTER SPIERNANT Ov. amor. II 5 22 *compositi iuvenes unus et alter erant.* Curt. v 7 (22) § 4 *unus et alter, et ipsi mero*

onerati, assentiuntur.

35 MELIORE LUTO FINXIT PRAECORDIA TITAN IV 133 n. VI 11—13 *quippe aliter tunc orbe novo caeloque recenti | vivebant homines, qui rupto robore nati | compositive luto nullos habuere parentes.* Aesch. fr. 373 D=359 N τοῦ πηλοπλάστον σπέρματος θεητῇ γυνή. Soph. Pandora fr. 432 D=438 N καὶ πρῶτον ἄρχον πηλὸν ὀργάζειν χερσίν. Soph. OC. 56 Τῖτάν Προμηθεύς. Eur. Ph. 1122. Ion 455. Lucian Prom. l. 11—13. Kallim. fr. 133 Schneider εἰ σ' ὁ Προμηθεύς ἐπλασε καὶ πηλοῦ μὴ ἕτέρον γέγονας. Aristoph. av. 686 πλάσματα πηλοῦ. Philem. in Stob. fl. II 27 Προμηθεύς, ὃν λέγονσ' ἡμᾶς πλάσαι. Hor. c. I 16 13—15 *fertur Prometheus addere principi limo coactus particulam undique | desectam.* Ov. m. I 80—88. Prop. IV=III 5 9 o prima infelix fingente terra Prometheo. Phaedr. IV 14 5 (=15 3 Müller) Prometheus auctor vulgi fictilis. cf. Janelli's Phaedrus pp. 25. 28. Colum. x 59 Prometheae cretae. Mart. x 33 4 of a woman too-old to have been born under Numa ficta Prometheo *diceris esse luto.* Censorin. 4 § 6 poets' fables relate *homines primos aut Promethei molli luto esse formatos.* Tert. car. Chr. 9 *ipsum certe corpus nostrum hoc, quod de limo figulatum etiam ad fabulas nationum veritas transmisit.* Aesop in Themist. p. 359 (thence in Stob. fl. I 87 and Niceph. Greg. hist. Byz. XVI 4 p. 819 Bonn) τῶν πηλόν...ὁ Προμηθεύς, ὃς οὐ τὸν ἀνθρώπον διεπλάσατο, οὐκ ἐφύρασεν ὕδατι, ἀλλὰ ἁκρόσις. Claud. in Eutr. II 496 *deteriore luto pravus quos condidit auctor.* anthol. Pal. x 45 5 ἐκ πηλοῦ γέγονας. Hyg. fab. 142. p. a. II 15 pr. Prometheus, qui propter excellentiam ingenii miram homines finxisse existimatur. Fulg. myth. II 9 pr. Prometheum aiunt hominem ex luto finxisse. Steph. Byz. (cf. etym. magn.) s. v. Ἰκόνιον after a drought Zeus commanded Prometheus and Athene εἶδωλα ἀναπλάσαι ἐκ τοῦ πηλοῦ, and then summoned the winds to breathe life into them. Apollod. I 7 1 § 1. African. in Eus. p. e. x 10 § 23. Pausanias (x 4 § 4=3) was shewn at Panopea in Phokis stones of the colour of clay, smelling like man's skin, reputed relics of the clay of which Prometheus moulded mankind. Symm. ep. IV 33 *homullus Promethei manu fictus.* Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie 11. 67—8. 71—7. 87. Preller in Philolog. VII 58. Gataker on Antonin. VII 68.

36 seq. Sen. ep. 94 § 54 *non licet, inquam, ire recta via: trahunt in pravum parentes, trahunt serri: nemo errat uni sibi, sed dementia spargit in proximos accipitque invicem. et ideo in singulis vitia populorum sunt, quia illa populus dedit. dum facit quisque peiorem, factus est: didicit deteriora, deinde docuit.*

37 ORBITA properly rut; used, as here, to denote 'beaten track,' 'old habit,' by Varro in Non. capitia neque id ab orbita matrumfamilias institutae (ad -am Quicherat).

38 *pius* cet. for which abstinence this one reason, if there were no other, would be sufficient. With the neuter *huius* cf. Hor. a. p. 324 *propter laudem nullius avaris.* Ov. m. I 17 *nulli sua forma manebat.* Liv. II 47 § 12 *neque immemor eius, quod initio consulatus imbiberat, reconciliandi animos plebis.* VI 30 § 3 *cuius et ipsos postmodo...paenituit.*

40—43 we already imitate what is evil, you may find a Catiline in any climate (VIII 116 n. *Gallicus* axis), but a Brutus (v 37) or Cato nowhere. From Sen. ep. 97 § 10 *omne tempus Clodios, non omne Catones feret, ad deteriora facilissimus, quia nec dux potest nec comes deesse, et res etiam ipsa sine duce, sine comite procedit. non primum est tantum ad vitia, sed praecipua.* Manil. IV 86 87 *quod Decios non omne tulit, non omne Camillos | tempus et invictum devicta morte Cato-*

nem.

41 CATILINAM VIII 231 n. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 § 5 tantum Catilinam. Vultat, Avid. 3 § 4 *nee defuerant qui illum Catilinam curaret, cum et ipse se ita gauderet appellari addens, futurum* *Servium, si dial. gistam occidisset.* Still the model villain in Aug. c. Julian. iv 3.

42 QUOCUMQUE X 359 n. repeated as here in 230. Tac. vi 189 (the relative). VF. vii 479 480 *te quoque tangat | cura mei quocumque loco, quoscumque per annos.* VIII 45 *quascumque per uadis, ferre fugam, quancumque cupit iam scandere puppin.*

43 BRUTI AVUNCULUS Cato of Utica, whose sister Servilia was mother of M. Brutus the murderer of Caesar (Cic. paral. procem. § 1). Madvig on Cic. fin. iii § 8. Tac. ann. iii 76 *Iunia* *Catonis avunculo genita* *M. Bruti soror.* AV. vir. illustr. 82 § 1 *M. Brutus avunculi Catonis imitator.*

44 NIL BRUTI TOLUIT VILISQUE XI 162—182. Xen. Kyrop. vii 5 § 86 αὐτὰρ τὸ γὰρ βέλτερος ἐποίησα, βουλόμενοι τοῖς παῖσιν ὡς βέλτιστα παραδείγματα ἵνα αὐτοῖς παρῇαι, οἱ τε παῖδες οὐδ' ἂν εἰ βούλοιντο ῥαδίως πονηροὶ γίγνεντο, αἰσχρὸν μὲν μηδὲν μήτε ὁρῶντες μήτε ἀκούοντες, ἐν δὲ πολλοῖς κατὰ τὰς ἐπιστηδαιολογίας διημερεύοντες. Tac. dial. 28 fin. of the old Roman govern. *s. elipbitur autem maior aliqua natu propinqua, cuius probatis spectatque moribus omnis eiusdem familiaris uboles committeretur; coram qua neque dicere fas erat quod turpe dictu, neque facere quod inhonestum factu videretur.* Arist. pol. vii 17 p. 1336 b 42 speaking of infants αἰσχρὸν οὖν ἀπὸ λαίψιν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀκουσμάτων καὶ τῶν ὁμιλιῶν ἀνελαιψίας καὶ τηλικούτους ὄντας. ὅπως μὲν οὖν αἰσχρολογία ἐκ τῆς παιδείας, ὥσπερ ἄλλο τι, δὲ τὸν νομοθέτην ἐξορίζειν ἐκ τοῦ γὰρ εὐχερῶς λέγειν ὅτι τινες τῶν αἰσχυρῶν γίνονται καὶ τὸ ποιεῖν σύνεργον. μάλιστα μὲν οὖν ἐκ τῶν νεῶν, ὅπως μήτε λέγῳσι μήτε ἀκούωσι μηδὲν τοιοῦτον κ.τ.λ. Plat. qu. conv. vii 84 § 1 p. 712 τὰ δὲ παίγνια πολλῆς γέμοντα βωμολοχίας καὶ ἀπερμολοχίας, οὐδὲ τοῖς τὰ ἰποδήματα κομίζουσι παιδαρίοις, ἃ γε διήκιστα τῶν ἡσυχρολογούντων, θεάσασθαι προσήκει· οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ καὶ γυναικῶν ἀγκυκατακλιμένων καὶ παίδων ἀνῆλθιν ἐπιδείκνυνται μυήματα πραγμάτων καὶ λόγων, ἃ πάσης μύθης ταιαχρῶστερον τὰς ψυχὰς διατίθηται. Cato the censor (Plut. vit. Cat. mai. 29 § 8) professed τὰ αἰσχυρὰ τῶν ῥημάτων οὐχ ἤττον εὐλαβεσθαι τοῦ παιδὸς παρότος ἢ τῶν ἱερῶν παρθέτων, ἃς Ἑστιαίας καλοῦσιν. id. vita Romul. 20 § 6 Roman manners required αἰσχυρὸν μηδὲνα μηδὲν εἰπεῖν παρούσης γυναικός. Marquardt v (1) 89.

visu e.g. Plin. xiv § 149 *rara adulteriiis caelata.* Tert. spect. 21 *sic ergo creuit* *ut et qui filiae virginis ab omni spurco verbo aures tractat, ipse cum in theatrum ad illas voces gesticulationesque deducat.* Amm. xxviii 4 § 9 *apud maiores censoria nota censor afflicto est, ausus, dum adhuc non deceret, praesente communi filia, coniugem osculari.*

45 PATER lest the son should imitate 68 69. PROCVL A PROCVL IDEE II 89 *ite profanum.* Stat. s. iii 3 13 *procul hinc, procul ita nocentes.* Bentley on Hor. ep. ii 2 199. *procul o procul este profani* (Aen. vi 258) was a proclamation usual before a sacrifice. Callim. in Serv. l. l. ἐκάς, ἐκάς ἴστε βέληλοι. Brisson de formulis i 1. cf. Stat. s. iii 3 26 27 *longe Faribrum cibula, longe | tergeminus custos.* Sil. xvii 27.

46 BERNOCANTIS VIII 10 11 n. 47 MAXIMA DEBETUR PUERO REVERENTIA Quintil. xi 1 § 66 *ut cuique personae debetur reverentia.* Plat. legg. 729^a "To our children we should bequeath self-respect and not gold. This we think to do by rebuking their shameful acts; but we shall never succeed, if we inculcate the maxim now in vogue, 'the young should reverence all.' Rather will a wise lawgiver charge elders to reverence the young, and to beware above all

things lest the young see or hear them doing or saying anything shameful: for where the old have no shame, there the young will be most unabashed. For the best instruction stands not in precept, but in the consistent practice of what we teach." Plut. qu. Rom. 33 citing this passage, ascribes the ancient Roman practice of taking children out to dine, to a desire not so much to control the children, as to make τοὺς πατέρας αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον αἰδεῖσθαι καὶ σωφρονεῖν τῶν νῶν παρόντων. Plin. ep. vii 24 § 5 *audiri ipsam, cum mihi commendaret nepotis sui studia, solere se, ut feminam in illo otio sexus, laxare animum lusu calculorum, solere spectare pantomimos suos: sed cum factura esset alterutrum, semper se nepoti suo praecepisse, abiret studeretque: quod mihi non amore eius magis facere quam reverentia videbatur.* Plato complains of the mischievous effect of the Homeric representation of the gods on the young rep. p. 377 seq. Quintilian i 8 § 4 seq. would have the young taught Homer, Virgil, and the tragedians; the lyric and elegiac poets he would reserve for a maturer age.

48 TU often used in exhortations ii 61 tu nube atque tace. viii 228. ix 134. x 342. Hor. s. ii 20 21 tu pulmentaria quaere | sudando. ep. i 16 53 Obbar. i 8 37 Obbar. Verg. g. ii 241. iii 73. 163. iv 45. PUERI after 47 puer. cf. 70—72 patria . . patria . . utilis . . utilis. xvi 9 10 audeat . . audeat.

CONTEMPSERIS ANNOS Luc. viii 495 non impune tuos Magnus contempserit annos. The perf. subj. is invariably used by Cicero after ne; the imper. or subj. pres. are poetical Madvig § 386.

49 PECCATURO OBSTET TIBI FILIUS INANS Sen. ep. 11 §§ 8 9 *'aliquis vir bonus nobis eligendus est ac semper ante oculos habendus, ut sic tanquam illo spectante vivamus, et omnia tanquam illo vidente faciamus.'* hoc, mi Lucili, Epicurus praecepit. custodem nobis et paedagogum dedit, nec immerito: magna pars peccatorum tollitur, si peccaturis testis adsistat. aliquem habeat animus, quem vereatur, cuius auctoritate etiam secretum suum sanctius faciat. o felicem illum, qui non praesens tantum, sed etiam cogitatus emendat! o felicem qui sic aliquem vereri potest, ut ad memoriam quoque eius se componat atque ordinet! qui sic aliquem vereri potest, cito erit verendus. ib. 25 §§ 5 6. Upton on Epiktet. man. 33 § 12.

50 CENSORIS IRA ii 121. iv 12. ix 142. xi 92. 51 QUANDOQUE one day ii 82 foedius hoc aliquid quandoque audebis amictu. v 172.

51 52 SIMILEM SE DEDERIT Mühlmann col. 509 cites Plaut. asin. 850 quin te ergo hilarum das mihi? Ov. f. i 17. m. iii 295.

52 MOREM QUOQUE FILIUS Plin. ep. v 16 § 9 amisit enim filiam quae non minus mores eius quam os vultumque referebat totumque patrem mira similitudine exscripserat.

53 OMNIA PECCET cogn. acc. 'doubtless' vii 78 n.

54 NIMIRUM CASTIGABIS Sen. contr. 14 § 5 sic ebrietatem patri obicis ebrius, sic petulantiam iniuriae damnatus . . ait enim adulescens: quolibet alio genere debuisti me obiurgare. quid si adulterium velles vindicare committendo? turpe est sic castigare vitia, ut imiteris.

55 TABULAS MUTARE xii 123 delebit tabulas.

56 UNDE TIBI [parabis] FRONTEM Hor. s. ii 5 102 Heind. unde mihi tam fortem? Sen. Hf. 296 Gron. unde illum mihi . . . diem? Ov. her. 12 84 Ruhnken. Schulting on Sen. contr. ii 9 p. 130 ed. 1672. Gron. diatr. c. 9 (i 105 Hand). id. on Sen. ben. iii 36. Tac. h. iii 2. cf. quo with an acc. viii 9 n.

FRONTEM Phaedr. iv 7 4 severitatem

frontis dum plures tuas. Mühlmann col. 600. Ter. Ph. 1040 -2 *adcon' hoc insignum tibi videtur, filius | homo adolescens si habet unam amicam, tu uxores duas? | nil pudere? quo ore illum obiurgabis?*

57 CUM FACIAS PEIORA SENEX Sen. de ira II 28 § 8 *aliena vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra sunt: inde est, quod tempestiva filii convivii pater deterior filio castigat et nihil alienae luxuriae ignoscit qui nihil suae negavit.*

58 VENTOSA CUCURBITA Cacl. Aur. tard. II § 58. Eust. hexaëm. 37. Theod. Prisc. II 8 and often. II chr. I a. *cucurbita* is I a gourd. II from the shape, a cupping instrument: of these some were of copper, others of horn; fashionable pretenders had them of silver Luc. adv. indoct. 29 *σικκίας ἀρρυσπᾶς*. In these of copper lighted linen was placed, and the instrument then applied to the skin: hence the riddle in Plut. VII sap. conv. 10 fin. *ἀρρῶπα τῶν περὶ χαλκῶν (π' ἀρρῶπα κολλήσασσα)*; the pressure of the external air would force the nearly exhausted instrument with a strong draught (hence *ventosa*, by which name a cupping-glass was known in mediæval Latin. Paucker cites Theod. Prisc. IV f. 316* *velut ventosa ab artifice posita ad se umorem attrahit.* II 5. chr. 16 cet. Plin. Val. I 51 *ventosas poni in cervicem*. Isid. orig. IV 11 3. Ital. *ventosa*, Fr. *ventouse*). In these of horn the air was drawn out by suction through a small orifice, which was afterwards closed with wax Cels. II 11. It was employed in cases of derangement (VACUUM CEREBRI) ib. III 18 *neque alienum est, si neque sanguis ante missus est, neque mens constat, neque somnus accedit, occipitio incisio cucurbitulam admoveere*. Hier. in Amos 5 8 (VI 289^b) *deus . . aquas maris amarissimas aethereo calore suspensas excolat et eliquat in dulcem pluviarum saporem, instar medicinalis cucurbitae, quae calore superioris gyri umorem et sanguinem sursum trahit: ex quo discimus unde sint pluviae.* lex. Cels. *cucurbitula*. See memorie della regale accad. Ercolanese di archeolog. VII (Napoli 1851) pp. 148 seq. with figures IV v. Thirteen, all of bronze, found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. They are of conical form; the largest 4 *pollici* and 5 *linee*; one p. and 9 l. forming the neck; the mouth 2½ p. in circumference. Paulus Aegin. VI 41 with Adams (II 324-328), who cites other ancient physicians. Rich gives a cut of one made out of a pumpkin, preserved in the Vatican library.

59 seq. Sen. ep. 5 § 6 *qui domum intraverit, nos potius miretur, quam superstitium nostram.* [Sall.] ad Caes. de re p. I 8 § 1 *domum aut villam intrare cuique signis dulcis aliisque operibus exornare et omnia potius quam sancti visum est quæ erit, id est non divitiis decori habere, sed ipsum illis flagitio esse.*

HOSPITE VENTURO EXX.

of the abl. abs. of this participle in Zumpt § 643 and Reisig-Haase p. 759 n.

60 VERRE PAVIMENTUM says the master Gg. Hier. adv. Helvid. 20 mod. *nondistat interim cir venisse cum sociis, illa ad biennalis modum lastrat universa penetralia, si torus rigeat, si pavimentum verrorent, si ornata sint pocula, si prandium prae-paratum.*

PAVIMENTUM of costly marble XI 173 n. or mosaic Stat. s. I 3 54-56. Sen. ep. 86 § 7 *eo deliciarum pervenimus, ut nisi penitus calcere nolumus.* Luc. x 116. Aus. id. x 48. Claud. nupt. Honor. 91. Becker Gallus II 206 seq. Marquardt v (2) 225-229. The pavement was swept with a broom of palm twigs (Mart. XIV 82) or cleaned with a sponge dig. XXIII 7 12 § 22 *perlicae, quibus araneae detergantur, item spongiae, quibus columnae pavimenta podia extergantur, scalae, quae ad lacunaria admoveantur, instrumenti sunt, quia mundio rem domum reddunt.*

61 CUM TOTA DESCENDAT ARANEA TELA Plaut. asin. 424 *iussin' sceste, ab ianua hoc stereus hinc auferri? | iussin' columnis deiici operas aranearum? | iussin' in splendorem dari has bullas foribus nostris?* see the whole scene. id. Stich. 317—357 *munditias volo fieri: ceferite huc scopas, simulque harundinem, | ut operam omnem aranearum perdam et texturam improbam | deiciamque earum omnis telas ... cape illas scopas. capiam. hoc egomet, tu hoc converre . . . age tu ocius | terge humum, conserpe ante aedis . . . ego illum araneas de foribus deiciam et de pariete | . . . quid sit, nihil etiam scio, | nisi forte hospites venturi sunt cet.* Marquardt v (1) 147. Phaedr. ii 8 23.

62 LEVE ARGENTUM plain=*purum* x 19 n) (VASA ASPERA, embossed plate i 76 n. Verg. Aen. v 267 *cymbisque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.* Sil. xi 277.

63 seq. vi 476—496 the matron who pays a salary to torturers, and avenges a wry ringlet with the 'cat.' Hor. s. ii 2 66—68. Sen. de ira i 12 § 4 *irascuntur boni viri pro suorum iniuriis: sed idem faciunt, si calda non bene praebetur, si vitreum fractum est, si calceus luto sparsus est.* ib. ii 25 § 1 *inde et illud sequitur, ut minimi sordidisque rebus non exacerbenur.* parum agilis est puer aut tepidior aqua poturo aut turbatus torus aut mensa negligentius posita: *ad ista concitari, insania est.*

67 SCOBIS Hor. s. ii 4 81 82 *vilibus in scopis in mappis in scobe quantus | consistit sumptus.* The saw-dust was left on the floor during the feast Petron. 68 *scobem croce et minio tinctam sparserunt et, quod nunquam ante videram, ex lapide speculari pulverem tritum.* Heliogabalus used gold dust Lamprid. 31 fin. *scobe auri porticum stravit et argenti, dolens quod non posset et electri, idque frequenter quacunque fecit iter pedibus usque ad equum vel carpentum, ut sit hodie de aurosa arena.* Jul. Bass. ii. Sen. contr. 25 § 4 *inter violentas reliquias sumptuosissimae cenae et fastidiosis obchristatem cibos, modo excisum caput humanum fertur. inter purgamenta et iactus cenantium et sparsam in convivio scobem, humanus sanguis everritur.* Plin. xxxvi § 184 *Sosus qui Pergamum stravit quem vocant asur don occen, quoniam purpamenta cenae in pavimentis quaeque everri solent velut relictia fecerat parvis e tessellis tinctisque in varios colores.*

68 AGITAS respicis schol.

SINE OMNI without any stain: Plaut. trin. 338, 621. aulal. 213. 598. Ter. Andr. 391 *sine omni periculo.* "Sic Plaut. et Terent. loquuntur. Cic. et al. *sine ullo periculo.* Vorst. de Latin. merito su-p. c. 8^o Ruhnken. Clem. ep. i 20 *δὶχα πάσης.* For English exx. see Wright bible-wordbook 'all.' Wordsworth eccl. biogr. i⁴ 358. Christian inst. iv² 148. I have 35 other exx. from English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. See R. Ascham's Schole-master 1863 glossary 'all.' So in German "ohne alle Gefahr."

70 GRATUM EST QUOD Cic. Brutus § 68 *gratum est tamen quod volunt.* Plin. ep. iii 5 § 1. iv 1 § 2. vi 7 § 2. Mart. vii 52 l. exx. from Cic. Catull. Tibull. Liv. in Muhlmann col. 959. cf. Burm. on Phaedr. i 22 5. Liv. iii 46 § 8 *gratum est* 'thank you.'

PATRIAE CIVEM DEDISTI III 3 *unum civem donare Sibyllae.* Cic. Verr. iii § 161 *susciperas enim liberos non solum tibi sed etiam patriae.* Marquardt v (1) 71 seq. on the encouragements to marry in Rome. Sen. suas. 2 § 21 *ea quae apud matronas disserebat liberos non esse tollendos et ob hoc accusatur reipublicae laesae.*

73 PLURIMUM ENIM this rare elision (L. Müller de re metr. 255) also vi 151 *quantulum in hoc.*

74 seq. Hor. ep. SERPENTE CICONIA PULLOS

i 2 65—67. Plut. ii 3^a seq.

XUTRIT XV 3. Verg. g. II 319 320 Forbiger *cum vere rubenti* | *candida venit avis longis invisâ colubris.* Plin. x § 62 *honos iis serpentium exitio tantus ut in Thessalia capital fuerit occidissee eademque legibus poena, quae in homicidam.* [Aristot.] mir. ausc. 22.

75 PER DEVIA RURA Prop. III = II 19 2. Ov. m. I 675 *per devia rura.* LACERTA III 231.

76 ILLI EADEM SAME ELISION I 73. VI 50. VIII 123.

SUMPTIS PINNIS III 80 n. *qui sumpsit pinnas.* Heins and Burman on Ov. m. IV 561. Like simile in Quintil. II 6 § 7 Burman *cui rei simile quiddam facientes ares cernimus, quae teneris infirmisque fetibus cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur; at cum visi sunt adulti, paulum egredi nidis et circumvolare sedem illam praecedentes ipsae docent: tum expertas vires libero caelo suaeque ipsorum fiducia permittunt.* Synes. Dion fin. p. 61^c πάν δὲ ὁμοίον τούτῳ συμβαίνειν κατὰ τοὺς τῶν ἀετῶν νεοττοὺς. τοὺς ἀετιδεῖς οἱ πατέρες ἐκπαιθεῖν οὖν ἀντὶς ἐψοῦ μεθίσιν οἷον ἐπιτρέποντες αὐτοὺς τοῖς εὐκλείς πιπτοῖς χρῆσθαι κατὰ αἰθερὶ ἀναλαμβάνονσι προλαμβάνοντες τῆς ἡλικίας αὐτῶν τὴν ἀσθένειαν καὶ τοῦτο πολλάκις, ἕως ἂν τὴν πτῆσιν ἐκμελετήσωσιν.

77 CRUCIBUSQUE the dead body was left hanging on the cross Plant. mil. 372 *scio crucem futuram mihi sepulcrum.* Hor. ep. I 16 48 *Obbar non pascēs in cruce corvos.* Plin. xxxvi § 107 *ut omnium ita defunctorum corpora figeret cruci spectanda simul civibus et feris volueribusque laceranda.* Plut. Kleom. 39 § 1 the guards of the crucified body of Kleomenes saw a great serpent twined about the head and covering the face, ὥστε μηδὲν ὄρνεον ἐφίπτασθαι σαρκοφάγον. Artemidor. II 53 τὰς σάρκας ἀπολλέουσιν οἱ στανρωθέντες. Hence Theodorus, when threatened with crucifixion by Lysimachus, replied Cic. Tusc. I § 102 *Theodori quidem nihil interest, humine an sublime putescat.* A guard was set to watch the corpse Petron. 111 miles, qui cruceas asserabat, ne quis ad sepulturam corpora detraheret. cf. 112. Phaedr. fab. nov. 13 9 seq. taken from Petron. as 22 1 *nihil est occultum quod non manifestabitur* from Matt. 10 26. Keim Gesch. Jesu v. Naz. III 506 n. 4.

81 LEPOREM Aesch. Ag. 115—124.

FAMULAE IOVIS Hor. c. IV 4 1 *ministerium fulminis alitem.*

82 HINC from the hare or hind.

CUBILI Verg. g. I 411.

83 INDE from the nest.

84 AD ILLAM (praedam) QUAM cet. IV 70 n. Hor. s. IV 10 16 *illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est.* **85 rhythm** as in xv 85.

86—106 If the father impairs his estate by building villas of costly marbles in fashionable localities, no wonder that his son yet more prodigally wastes what remains: if the father observes the sabbath and abstains from meats forbidden by the Jewish lawgiver, no wonder that the son, having been early trained to neglect his country's laws, becomes by circumcision (exod. 12 48) a proselyte of righteousness, bound to the observance of the whole Mosaic law.

86—95 on the extravagant sums spent in building cf. 275. I 94 n. Sall. Cat. 12 § 3 *operae pretium est, cum domos atque villas cognoveris in urbium modum exaedificatas, risere templa deorum.* 13 § 1 *a privatis compluribus subversos montes, maria constrata esse.* Hence (Vell. II 33 § 4) Lucullus was nicknamed *Xerxes togatus.* Nep. Att. 14 § 3 *nullam suburbanam aut maritimam sumptuosam villam.* Cic. p. Sest. § 93. fr. or. in Clod. 4 § 3 *is me dixit aedificare.* ad Att. IV 5 § 2. Damasippus, convicting Horace of madness s. II 3 308 aedifi-

cas. id. c. ii 15. iii 1 33—46. Tibull. ii 3 43—46. Plin. ii § 157. Sen. contr. 9 § 12 *ad delicias dementis lacuriæ lapis omnis eruitur, cæduntur ubique gentium silvæ: aeris ferrique usus. iam auri quoque, in extruendis et decorandis domibus cet.* Sen. ep. 89 § 21 *quousque nullus erit laeas, cui non villarum vestrarum fastigia immineant, nullum flumen, cuius non ripas aedificia vestra præcædunt? æneæque scatebant aquarum calentium ventæ, ibi nova diversoria lacuriæ cætitabantur.* ubicumque in aliquem sinum litus curvabitur, vos protinus fundamenta facietis nec contenti solo, nisi quod manu feceritis, maria agitis introrsus. ib. 122 § 8. id. de ira i 21 § 1 *lucuria . . . cult . . . terras transferre, maria concludere.* Mart. ix 46 Gellius was always building, busy with door-posts and locks and windows: *oranti minores ut dicere possit amico | unum illud verbum Gellius "aedifico."* Marquardt v 2 43 44. Gronov. diatr. 39.

AEDIFICATOR a term of reproach Nep. Att. 13 § 1 *nemo illi minus fuit amicus, minus aedificator.* Colum. i 4 § 8 *eleganter . . . aedificet agricola, nec sit tamen aedificator.*

86—87 MODO . . . NUNC . . . NUNC Ov. m. xi 921 922. tr. i 2 27—30. Hand Tursell. iii 648.

87 CAIETAE NOW Gaeta; said to have been named from the nurse of Aeneas (Aen. vii 21: in Latium, on the *sinus Caietanus* 40 stadia south of Formiae (Strab. p. 233, who mentions the large and costly buildings). Cie. de imp. Pomp. § 33 *portum Caietæ celeberrimum atque plenissimum navium,* spoken of as an agreeable abode by Mart. v 1 5. x 30 8. Stat. s. i 3 87 88.

SUMMA NUNC TIBURIS ARCE iii 192 *proni Tiburis arce.* Tivoli lies 20 miles (Mart. ix 57 4) N.E. of Rome, chiefly on a rocky hill on the left bank of the Anio. There are remains of walls and temples still to be seen. Strabo p. 238 *Τίβορι πόλις, ἣ τὸ Ἡρακλείον, καὶ ὁ καταράκτης ὃν ποιεῖ πλωτὸς ὁ Ἀνίων, ἀφ' ὧντος μεγάλου καταπίπτων εἰς θάλασσαν βαθεῖαν καὶ καρπύην.* Ollivier on Hor. ep. i 8 12. Burn Rome and Camp. 394—401.

88 PRAENESTINIS IN MONTIBUS iii 190 n. Cato orig. ii 23 Jordan in Serv. Aen. vii 682. Hor. c. iii 4 22—24 *seu mihi frigidum | Praeneste, seu Tibur supinum, | seu liquidæ placuere Baiæ.*

ALTA iii 269 n. Hor. c. iii 1 45 46 *cur incidendis postibus et nova | sublimis ritu moliar atrium?*

89 GRAECIS MARMORIBUS the marbles of Paros, Pentelicus, Hymettus, Carystus, Taenarium and Sparta were celebrated Stat. s. iii 1 5 6 *nitidos postes Graecisque effusa metallis | culmina.*

LONGE PETITIS MARMORIBUS vii 182 n. xi 175 n. from Synnada (Phrygium, Myrdenium) or Numidia Stat. s. i 2 148 *hic Libyæ Phrygiusque silæ* ib. 5 34—41. ii 2 85—93. iv 2 27—29. Becker Gallus i 33 seq. Marquardt v (2) 221—3.

90 FORTUNAE at Praeneste VM. (or Iul. Paris and Nepotianus) i 3 § 2. Stat. s. i 3 (*villa Tiburtina*) 79 80 *quid ni templa darent alias Tiryinthia sortis, | et Praenestinae poterant migrare socores.* Fronto ad M. Antonin. de orat. p. 157 *Naber omnis ibi Fortunae Antiatis Praenestinae . . . reperias.* See T. Caesii Taurini votum Fortunae Praenestinae in Wernsdorf-Lemire p. l. m. iii 316. Thou c Nibby il tempio della Fortuna Praenestina ristor. ed. illustr. Roma 1825 fol. Burn 382—7. Sil. viii 364—5.

HERCULIS AEDem at Tibur Prop. iii = ii 32 3 *nam quid Praenesti dubias, o Cynthia, sortes [petis? i.e. the oracle, which gave responses by lot].* ib. 5 *curve te in Herculeum deportent esseda Tibur?* cf. Cie. de divin. ii § 85. Strab. p. 238. Priap. 75 9. Mart. iv 57 9 10. 62 l. Bayle s.v. *Tibur* n. B.D.E. In the temple of Hercules was a library Gell. ix 14 § 3. xix 5 § 4.

91 *SEBDO POSIDES* Suet. Cl. 23 *libertorum praecepit suscipere Posiden spadonem, quem etiam Britannico triumpho inter militares viros hasta pura donavit.* Sen. ep. 86 § 7 *balnea libertorum.* Plin. xxxi § 5 *baths built by him at Baiae Posidianae aquae:* he must have built a mansion in Rome rivalling the Capitol (*nostra*, Roman, opposed to *Fortuna Praenestina* cct.)

92 *DUM HABITAT*—FREGIT 95. III 10 n.

94 *HANC partem relictam.*

TURBAVIT=conturbavit VII 129 n.

95 *DUM . . . ATTOLLIT* 92 n. cf. 88. I 94 *erexit.*

ATTOLLIT Aen. II 185. III 134. Plin. xxxvi § 30.

96—196 On the proselytising spirit of the Jews see Matt. 23 15. Rom. 10 2. Gal. 4 9 21. 2 Cor. 11 20. Augustus (Suet. 93) specially commended his grandson Gaius, *quod Iudaeam praetercens apud Hierosolyma non supplicasset.* Hor. s. i 1111—3 a strong force of poets will come to my aid, and as we are many more in number, *veluti te* | *Iudaei cegemus* in hanc concedere turbam. 5 100 a miracle: incense consumed without flame: *credat Iudaeus Apella.* 9 69—72. Ios. ant. xviii 3 § 5 a Jew, residing at Rome, professed to interpret the wisdom of the Mosiac laws and with three others persuaded Fulvia, a lady of rank who had embraced the Jewish religion, to send purple and gold to the temple at Jerusalem. The Jews converted the gifts to their own use. On the complaint of Fulvia's husband Tiberius ordered the expulsion of all Jews from Rome. cf. Tac. ann. II 85. Suet. Tib. 36. Philo leg. ad Gal. p. 569 M. Multitude of Jews in Rome Cic. p. Flacc. § 69; under Claudius DCass. ix 6 § 6; dispersed over the world acts 2 5—11. Philo leg. ad Gaium 33 p. 582 M. 36 p. 587 M. in Flaccum 7 p. 523 524 M. Ios. bell. II 16 § 4 p. 121 29 Dind. οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης ὄμιλος ὁ μὴ μᾶλλον ἑσπεριαν ἔχειν. ib. vii 3 § 3 many Greek proselytes at Antioch; dispersion of Jews over the world Strabo in Ios. ant. xiv 7 § 2 τόπον οὐκ ἔστι μακρῶς ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκουμένης, ὅς οὐ παραδεδεχται τοῦτο τὸ φῶλον μὲν ἐπισκρᾶται ἐπ' αὐτοῦ. Orig. Cels. v 41. Porphea was a proselyte (Ios. ant. xx 8 § 11 fin. θεοσεβής). DCass. lxxvii 14 § 2 A.D. 95 many proselytes executed. Caracalla, when a boy of seven, heard (Spartian. 1 § 6) that a playmate *ob Iudaicam religionem gravius verberatum.* The heathen accounts of the Jews are collected by Fr. C. Meyer *Judaica.* Jena 1832. Alb. Gösser *die Berichte des classischen Alterthums über die Religion der Juden in the Tüb. Quartalschr.* (1868) L 565—637. Fred. Huet *deopero Judaism at Rome* B.C. 76 to A.D. 140. New York, 1876 (the most complete, but fanciful and uncritical). John Gill notices of the Jews and their country by the classic writers of antiquity, sec. ed. Lond. 1872 (very uncritical). Friedländer III 506 517. The histories of Basnage, Jost, Milman, Salvador, Ewald, Graetz, Herzfeld, Hitzig, Renan; Cassel in Ersch u. Gruber's *Encyclop.* 'Juden (Geschichte.)' Jost. *Laugen das Judenthum in Palästina zur Zeit Christi* Fr. im Br. 1866. Semler *Lehrb. d. neutestamentl. Zeitgesch.* Leipz. 1874. Haus-rath *neutestamentl. Zeitgesch.* 4 vols.² Heidelb. 1873—7. J. Derenbourg *essai sur l'histoire et la géographie de la Palestine d'après les Thalmuds* Par. 1867 c. 14 'les Juifs et les païennes,' notes how the Herodian family aroused Roman aversion to themselves and the Jews; Egyptian libels, as that of Apion, bloody wars, and resentment against a conquered nation, which professed that its God was supreme, further explain the ignorant violence even of a Tacitus (p. 221) 'un dieu qui résistait lorsque la nation qu'il avait protégée était vaincue, qui prétendait même être encore la divinité suprême, quand le peuple qu'il avait élu était courbé

sous le joug d'un maître étranger, c'était presque un blasphème, dans un siècle où l'on n'était dieu que parce qu'on était puissant, et où il suffisait d'être puissant pour être un dieu.' cf. Cic. p. Placc. § 69. Minuc. 10. 22. Hausrath i 157—163 'röm. Ansichten üb. d. jüd. Religion.' Much of Ang. de cons. evang. i discusses the heathen notions respecting the Jews: see esp. §§ 45 46 (on Lucan ii 592).

96 seq. iii 14. 296. vi 159 160. 542 seq. (from which passage it would seem that the Jewish worship was most attractive to women, cf. Ov. a. a. i 76. Ios. ant. xviii 3 § 5. xx 2 § 4. bell. ii 20 § 2. acts 13 50. 16 14. Wetst. on Matt. 13 15). DCass. xxxvii 17 § 1 *ἐπεὶ* [ἡ ἐπίκλησις τῶν Ἰουδαίων] καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις οὗτοι τὰ νόμιμα αὐτῶν, καίπερ ἄλλοεθνέες ὄντες, ζηλοῦσι. καὶ ἔστι καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τὸ γένος τοῦτου, κολουσθὲν μὲν πολλὰκις, αὐξηθὲν δὲ ἐπὶ πλείστον, ὥστε καὶ ἐς παρρησίαν τῆς νομίσεως ἐκκικῆται. Winer Real-Wörterb. s. v. *Prose-lyten*.

96 METUENTEM SABBATA 101. 105 n. Pers. v 184 *recutitque sabbata palles*. The heathen conceived the God of the Jews to be a malignant being Plut. de Stoic. repugn. 38 § 2.

SABBATA VI 159 *observant ubi festa mero pede sabbata roms*. Apion (Ios. ii 2 p. 368 50 Dind.) gives a ludicrous derivation of name and thing. On the observance of the sabbath among the heathen cf. Plut. de superst. 3 p. 166. Ov. a. a. i 76. 415 416. rem. 219 220. Tibull. i 3 18. Hor. s. i 9 69. Mart. iv 4 7. Suet. Tib. 32. Sen. cited on 105 106. id. ep. 95 § 47 *accendere aliquem lucernam sabbatis prohibeamus, quoniam nec lumine di egent et ne homines quidem delectantur fuligine*. Ios. e. Ap. ii 39 the early Greek philosophers followed Moses ὅμοια μὲν περὶ θεοῦ φρονοῦντες, εὐτελείαν δὲ βίου καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους κοινωνίαν διδάσκοντες. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ πλήθεσιν ἤδη πολὺς ζῆλος γέγονεν ἐκ μακροῦ τῆς ἡμετέρας εὐσεβείας, οὐδ' ἔστιν οὐ πόλις Ἑλλήνων οὐδ' ἡτισοῦν οὐδὲ βάρβαρος οὐδὲ ἔθνος, ἐνθα μὴ τὸ τῆς ἐβδόμαδος, ἣν ἀργοῦμεν ἡμεῖς, ἔθος οὐ διαφεοίτηκε καὶ αἰ νηστεῖται καὶ λήχων ἀνακαίσεις καὶ πολλὰ τῶν εἰς βρώσιν ἡμῶν οὐ κενομι-σμένων παρατετήρηται. μιμῆσθαι δὲ πειρῶνται καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἡμῶν ὁμόνοιαν καὶ τὴν τῶν ὄντων ἀνάδοσιν καὶ τὸ φιλεργὸν ἐν ταῖς τέχναις καὶ τὸ καρτερικὸν ἐν ταῖς ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων ἀνδγαῖς. τὸ γὰρ θαυμασιώ-του, ὅτι χωρὶς τοῦ τῆς ἡδοῆς ἐπαγωγῆς οὐ δέλεαστος αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτὸν ἰσχυρὸν ὁ νόμος. καὶ ὥστε ὁ θεὸς διὰ πάντος τοῦ κόσμου πεφοίτηκεν, οὕτως ὁ νόμος διὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων βεβᾷδικεν. αὐτὸς δὲ τις ἕκαστος τὴν πατρίδα καὶ τὸν κλον ἐπισκοπεῖν τὸν αὐτοῦ τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ λεγομένοις οὐκ ἀπιστήσῃ. χρὴ τοίνυν πάντων ἀνθρώπων καταγνῶναι πονηρίαν ἐθελοῦσιον, εἰ τὰλλότρια καὶ φαῦλα πρὸ τῶν οἰκίων καὶ καλῶν ζηλοῦν ἐπιτεθνήκασιν, ἢ παύσασθαι βασκαλίνοντας ἡμῖν τοὺς κατηγοροῦντας. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπιφθόνον τινοὺς ἀντιποιοῦμεθα πράγματος, τὸν αὐτῶν τιμῶντες νομοθέτην καὶ τοῖς ὑπ' ἐκείνου προφητεῖαι περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ πεπιστευκότες. καὶ γὰρ εἰ μὴ συνίμεν αὐτοὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς τῶν νόμων ἀπάντων, ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους γοῦν τῶν ζηλούντων μέγα φροεῖν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς προήχθημεν. Strangers at the feasts in Jerusalem bell. vi 9 § 3 fin. Tert. apol. 16. S. Frisius de sabbatho gentili. Jena 1726. 4to.

97 NIL PRAETER NUBES ET CAELI NUMEN ADORANT VI 543—5 *arcanam Iudaea tremens mendicat in aurem, | interpretes legum Solymarum et magna sacerdos | arboris ac summi fida internuntia caeli*. acts 14 15. 17 24. Hekataeus in Ios. e. Ap. i 22 p. 355 49 of the temple ἄγαλα δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν. Luc. ii 592—3 *dedita sacris | incerti Iudaea dei*. cf. Trebell. Claud. 2 § 4 astrologers say that 120 years is the term of human life: *Mosen solum, dei, ut Iudarum libri locuntur, familiarem, centum viginti quinque annos vixisse*;

qui cum quæderetur quid iurens interiret, responsum ei ab incerto ferunt numine numineque esse victurum. Tac. h. v 5 Iudæi mente sola numineque numen intellegunt: profanos, qui deum imagines mortalius materiis in species hominum effigunt: summum illud et æternum neque imitabile neque interituum: igitur nulla simulaera urbibus suis, neque templis sinunt. ib. 9 when Pompeius entered the temple *ipse cultum nulla intus deum effigie vacuam sedem et intacta arcam.* ib. 13 *prodigia quæ neque hostiis neque votis placare fas erat: pars superstitiois obnoxia, reliquias adversa.* Apul. flor. i 6 § 19 *Iudæos supersticiosos.* Strabo p. 761 Moses taught ἐν τοῦτο μόνον θεός, τὸ περιέχον ἡμᾶς ἅπαντας καὶ γῆν καὶ θάλατταν, ὃ καλοῦμεν οὐρανὸν καὶ κόσμον καὶ τὴν τῶν ὄντων φύσιν. τούτου δὲ τίς ἂν εἰκόνα πλάττειν θαρρήσει νοῦν ἔχον ὁμοίαν τινὶ τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν; ἀλλ' εἴη ὅν πᾶσαν θεωποιοῦν. τέλειος δ' ἀφορισάσας καὶ σηκὸν ἀξιόλογον τιμᾶν ἔδους χωρὶς. The same was said by Celsus, and is confuted by Origen v 6 seq. Aug. civ. Dei iv 31 Varro says that the ancient Romans for more than 170 years worshipt the gods without an image, *quod si adhuc inquit nominasset, castius di observarentur.* cui sententia sine testem addidit inter cetera etiam gentem Iudæeam. Hekateus of Abdera in PS. xl 3 § 4 of Moses ἀγαλαα δὲ θεῶν τὸ σύνολον οὐ κατεσκεύασε διὰ τὸ μὴ νομίζειν ἀνθρωπομορφον εἶναι τὸν θεόν, ἀλλὰ τὸν περιέχοντα τὴν γῆν οὐρανὸν μόνον εἶναι θεόν καὶ τῶν ὄλων κύριον. τὰς δὲ θεσίας ἐξηλλαγμαίνας συνεστήσατο τὰν παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις εἰκότι. καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸν βίον ἀγωγὰς. διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἰδίαν ξενηλασίαν ἀπάνθρωπον τινὰ καὶ μισόξενον βλον εἰσηγήσατο. Philo leg. ad Gai. 41 p. 597 fin. M Calizula to the Jewish embassy ἐμεῖς, εἶπεν, ἐπεὶ εἰ θεοσεύεις, εἰ θεὸν μὴ νομίζοντες εἶναι με, τὸν ἡῶν παρὰ πᾶσι τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀποκαλογημένοι, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀκατονόμαστον ὑμῖν· raising his hands to heaven ἐπεφρονῶ πρότερον, ἦν οὐδὲ ἀκούειν θεμιτὸν, οὐχ ὅτι διερμηνεύειν ἀπολεξέει. Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, n.e. 17 visited the temple daily and offered gifts and a hecatomb ibid. 37 p. 589 M. Ios. ant. xvi 2 § 1. Aristid. in Phot. cod. 248 p. 438 a 22 τοῖς ἐν Ἑλληνιστίνῃ δυσσεβέει παραπλήσια τοῖς ἑσπερίαις. καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνοις τοῖς ἐσπερίαις βλάσφημιαν τῆς ἀσσερβείας, οὗ τοῖς κρείττοις εὐνομήσουσι. The testimony of Demetrius Phalereus and Hekateus (Eus. p. e. viii 3 §§ 2-4) to the excellence of the Jewish religion is spurious. Cels. in Orig. i 24. v 6 πρῶτον οὖν τῶν Ἰουδαίων θεωμεν εἶναι, εἰ τὸν μὲν οὐρανὸν καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῷδε ἀγγέλοις εἰδόμεναι, but do not worship sun, moon and stars; they worship thunder ib. cf. 41. Suid. σημεῖα. Tert. apol. 24 *alius, si hoc putatis, nunc nunciet orans.* ib. 16. Minuc. 10. Ios. bell. i 33 § 1 (= ant. xvii 6 § 2) Jairo and Mathias, two famous doctors of the law, urged the people to pull down an eagle set up by Herod: *οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῶν εἶναι κατὰ τὴν εἰκόνα ἢ τοῦ θεοῦ ἢ τοῦ βασιλέως ἢ ἑκὼν τὰς ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐργασίας εἶναι.* ib. ii 9 § 3 the Jews offer their necks to the sword, rather than allow the emperor's image in the temple. id. vita 12 proposal to destroy the house built by Herod the tetrarch *ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκείνῃ τῶν νόμων οὕτω τι κατασκευάζειν ἀπαγορευόντων.* Philo leg. ad Gai. 36-41 p. 558-594 M Agrippa writing to Calizula sets forth the Jewish abhorrence of idols, and the respect paid to their religion by Rome. cf. ins. Phil. under *pictura*. Apion in Ios. ii 7 the Jews worship the head of an ass, as was discovered by Antiochus Epiphanes; a fable which Ios. confutes by the testimony of their contemporaries. ib. 6 reply to the charge of want of patriotism grounded on the neglect of the gods of Alexandria and on the prohibition of images. DCass xxxvii 17 §§ 2 3 τῶν μὲν ἄλλων θεῶν οὐδὲνα τιμᾶν,

ἐνα δέ τινα ἰσχυρῶς σέβουσιν. οὐδ' ἀγαλμα οὐδὲν ἐν αὐταῖς ποτε τοῖς Ἰεροσολύμοις ἔσχον· ἄρρητον δὲ δὴ καὶ ἀειδῆ αὐτὸν νομίζοντες εἶναι περισσώτατα ἀνθρώπων ἡμετέροισι. καὶ αὐτὸν νέων τε μέγιστον καὶ περικαλλέστατον, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον ἀγῆνης τε καὶ ἀνδρόφους ἦν, ἐξέποιεσται. cf. an inscription Orelli 1502, 1503 CARLO AETERNO. "vestigia hic mihi videor invenire Caelicolarum, de quibus cod. Theodos. xvi 8 § 19 consulendus." The Caelicolae were a Jewish sect, first spoken of as perverting Christians to Judaism) in a law of Honorius A.D. 409 cod. Just. i 9 § 12. cf. cod. Theod. xvi 5 43. Schröckh KG. vii 412. Bernays (see on 101) p. 569 n. quotes cod. Bezae acts 13 50. 17 4, where *σεβόμενοι* is rendered *caelicolae* (cf. Rönisch *Itala und Vulg.* 306); adding: in post-biblical Jewish writings the name of God, except in prayers, is scrupulously avoided. One of the commonest substitutes is 'heaven' (John 3 27); so 'the kingdom of heaven' = 'the kingdom of God.' The God-fearing proselyte, the *jeré adonai* of the bible, in post-biblical language becomes heaven-fearing *jeré schamajim*. One of the oldest tracts of the Talmud *mechilta* on exod. 22 20 explaining Is. 44 5 'another shall use the name of Jacob,' says 'those are they that fear heaven.' Midrash on deut. (Debarim Rabba c. 2=Salkut ps. 47 10) tells how a Roman senator 'fearing heaven,' averted a persecution of the Jews by the sacrifice of his life. Another ex. in Jellinek *Bet hidramasch* 5 p. xlv. This usage led Iuv. and others to attribute to the Jews the worship of heaven; *nubes* is a satiric touch, to throw into relief the nebulous nature of such a God of heaven as opposed to the sharply defined outlines of the gods of Greece and Rome (cf. Aristoph. *nub.* 365—425). The term proves that Iuv. does not intend to charge the Jews with an idolatrous worship of heaven; such a calumny was no longer possible, even for the most malicious, as is shewn by Tacitus' acknowledgment of the purity of the Jewish conception of God. Göser adds 'the god of heaven' Ezra 1 2. 7 12 21 et. also Matt. 21 25. Luc. 15 18. Strabo p. 732 the Persians set up no images and altars, but sacrifice in a high place τὸν οὐρανὸν ἡγούμενοι Δία. Arr. *anab.* vii 20 § 1 the Arabs reported to worship two gods only, *heaven* and *Bacchus*. Selden *de iure nat. et gent.* ii 1.

98 NEC DISTARE PUTANT HUMANA CARNE SULLAM VI 160 (of Iulaea) *vetus indulget senibus elementia porcis.* cf. xv 11—13. 174. Is. 65 4. 66 3 17. So Ael. n. a. xvi 37 ὃν δὲ ἐν Ἰνδοῖς οὐ φασι γίνεσθαι οὔτε ἡμέρον οὔτε ἄγριον. *μυσάττονται δὲ καὶ ἐσθλὲιν τοῦδε τοῦ ζῴου Ἰνδοί, καὶ οὐκ ἂν γεύσαιντό ποτε ὑείων, ὥσπερ οὖν οὐδὲ ἀνθρωπείων οἱ αἰτοί.* Ios. ant. xi 8 § 7 Jews accused of eating forbidden food or of sabbath-breaking, fled for refuge to the Samaritans. xiv 10 § 12 Dolabella to the Ephesians: the Jews cannot serve in war διὰ τὸ μῆτε ὕπνα βαστάζειν δύνανται μῆτε ὁδοπορεῖν αὐτοὶς ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῶν σαββάτων μῆτε τροφῶν τῶν πατρίων καὶ συνήθων κατ' αὐτοὺς εὐπορεῖν. id. vita 3 some priests sent to Rome for trial did not forget piety to God, but lived on figs and nuts. Philo in Flacc. 11 fin. p. 531 M Flaccus constrained Jewish women to eat swine's flesh; some were tortured on their refusal. cf. 2 Macc. 6 18—31. 7 passim. Philo leg. ad Gai. 45 p. 598 M Caligula led the embassy up and down as he inspected buildings in progress, and after giving some orders μέγιστον καὶ σεμνὸν ἐρώτημα ἡρώτα διὰ τί χοιρίων κρεῖων ἀπέχεσθε; at which witticism the Jews' enemies burst into a roar of laughter. It was a heathen calumny that the Jews at a yearly festival ate human flesh (Apion fr. 19 Didot). Sext. Emp. *Pyrrih.* hyp. iii 21 § 223 Ἰουδαῖος μὲν γὰρ . . . θάττον ἂν ἀποθάνοι ἢ χοιρεῖον φάγοι. Namat. i 381 humanis animal

[*Judaea*] dissociare cibis. Hence the jests of Cicero (Plut. Cic. 7 § 3), when the freedman Caelius, a pro-dyte (ἐχθρὸς τοῦ ἰουδαίου) desired to accuse Verres: τί 'Ιουδαίῳ πρὸς χοίρον; (quid homini Iudaeo cum verro?) and of Augustus (Marr. ii 1 § 11 (borrowed from Diogenes in Ael. v. h. xii 56) *mallem Herodis porcus esse quam filius*. Strabo p. 761. Plut. quaest. conv. iv 5 (who supposes that the Jews worshipt the swine). He also gives the dietetic reason for the prohibition, the fear of leprosy (cf. Manetho in Ael. n. a. x 16) which is repeated by Tac. h. v 4 *sue abstinent memoria cladis, quod ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium*. Seneca in his youth was prevailed on by a Pythagorean to abstain from flesh (p. 108 § 22 *quaeris, quomodo desierim? in Tiberii Caesaris principatum iuventae tempus inciderat. alienigena tum sacra movebantur, sed inter argumenta superstitiosa praestabat quaedam animalium abstinencia*; accordingly he returned to his former diet. Eaters of swine's flesh debarred from the temple of Aphrodite (Aesop fab. 408 409 Halm). The Egyptians ate it only at the full moon Plut. Is. et Osir. 8 p. 354^a. Anaxandrides in Ath. 299^c to an Egyptian οὐκ ἐσθίεις ὕει', ἐγὼ δὲ γ' ἥδομαι | ἀναστὰς τρώει. cf. Porphyr. de abst. ii 14 who also mentions Phoenicians and Jews. id. iv 14. Ios. c. Ap. ii 13. Pausan. vii 17 § 10=5 the Perinthians ἐὰν οὐκ ἀπρὸς σφαί. Lamp. vit. soph. p. 502 33 Didot Chrysanthius ate very sparingly of flesh and wholly abstained from swine's flesh. Solin. 33 4 of the Arabes Scaenitae nullis carnibus prorsus abstinent. cf. Koran 2 108. 5 4. 16 116. Hier. adv. Iovin. ii 7 pr. (ii 334^a) *Arabes et Saraceni . . . nefas arbitrantur porcorum vesci carnibus*. Bochart hieroz. i 2 57. J. C. H. Cassel de populis a nulla abstinentibus Marr. 1712. 4to. Rosenmüller Handb. d. bibl. Alterthumsk. iv (2) 91—95. Milman hist. of the Jews i^o 177. On the refusal to eat with Gentiles Hilgenfeld in his Zeitschr. x 393 cites Gal. 2 2 seq. Luke 15 2. Hieronim. 8 9 μετὰ τῶν ἐθνῶν σινοῖν. Justin. apol. i 14 p. 61. Clem. recogn. vii 29. hom. 13 4 p. 134 16.

99 ET PRAEPUTIA PONUNT VI 238. Philo begins his 'de circumcisione' by saying that the rite is generally derided. cf. Ios. c. Ap. ii 13. Antiochus Epiphanes hated it Ios. ant. xii 5 § 4. 2 Macc. 6 10. Here the father only abstained from swine's flesh, as a proselyte of the gate, the son is circumcised *also*, as a proselyte of righteousness. Hor. s. i 9 70 *cutti Iudei* (2. Strabo p. 761^a 824^b (Egyptians and Jews). Tac. h. v 5 *circumcidere genitalia instituire, ut diversitate noscantur: transgressi in morem eorum idem usurpant, nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere (ver. 100) deos, exuere patriam, parentes, fratres, vilia habere*. Suet. Dom. 12 *Iudaeus nescis acervissime actus est; ad quod perhibetur, qui vel inpropi- i Iudaeam appetent vitam, vel di- amittit origine inpro- ita genti tributa non pependissent. interfusus in adul- centulum morini, cum a procuratore frequentissimoque consilio in precibus amandantibus a se, an circumcinctus esset*. Mart. vii 30 5 *recutitorum . . . Iudaeorum*, 35 4. 55 7 8. 82 5 *verpus*, xi 94. Ios. ant. xii 9 § 1 Hyrcanus required the Edomites to be circumcised. xx 2 § 1. 4—6 Helena, queen of Adiabene, her court ladies and her son Izates became converts, and he, in spite of her remonstrances, was circumcised; she made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Metilius, a Roman captive, was saved from death by the Jews, on condition that he would be circumcised Ios. bell. ii 17 § 10. Ios. c. Ap. ii 13 Apion derided both abstinence from swine's flesh and circumcision: Iosephus defends both by the example of the Egyptian priests. cf. Philo de circumcisione i ii

210 M. Petron. 102 circuncide nos, ut Iudaei videamur. Nat. i 387 388 *reddimus obsecrae concidia debita genti, | quae genitale caput propudiosa metit.* Porphy. on Hor. s. i 9 10. Before the last Jewish revolt (A.D. 132—135) Hadrian prohibited circumcision Spartian. 14 § 2; a prohibition which was repealed by Antoninus Pius, except in the case of Gentile proselytes (Dig. XLVIII 8 11 pr. novell. Inst. 142 1. Iul. Paull. sent. v 22 §§ 3 4. cod. Theod. xvi 8 22 *Iudaica nota.* Orig. Cels. ii 13. See farther Gieseler KG. i § 38 n. 31. Helioabalas was circumcised and abstained from swine's flesh (Diss. LXXIX 11 §§ 1 2. The Egyptians were also circumcised (ibid. ii 36 § 3. 37 § 2 Bähr. 104 § 2 Bähr *ποῦνοι πάντων ἀνθρώπων Κόλχοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ Αἰθίοπες περιτάμνονται ἀπ' ἀρχῆς τὰ αἰδοῖα.* § 3 *Φοίνικες δὲ καὶ Σύριοι οἱ ἐν τῇ Παλαιστίνῃ* [i.e. the Israelites] *καὶ αὐτοὶ ὁμολογοῦσι παρ' Αἰγυπτίων μεμαθηκέναι κ.τ.λ.* §§ 4 5. cf. Ios. ant. viii 10 § 3. Aristoph. av. 504—7 with schol. Egyptians and Phoenicians. DS. i 28 § 3. 55 56. iii 32 § 5 Ethiopians troglodytes. Cels. in Orig. i 22. v 41. Orig. hom. 5 in Jerem. 14 (xv 171 L) Egyptian priests. Clem. Al. str. i § 66 *Ἰσχυροῦς*, in order to obtain access to the Egyptian mysteries. Iulian in Cyr. c. Iul. x p. 354^b Sp. See for other nations Movers die Phönizier iii 275. Concealment of circumcision 1 Cor. 7 18. 1 Macc. 1 16. Ios. ant. xii 5 § 1. cf. Dioscor. i 10. iii 51. iv 157. Cels. vii 25. Spencer de legg. Hebr. i 5 §§ 2—6. J. Bergson die Beschneidung v. hist.-krit. u. medic. Standp. Berl. 1844. Hoffmann in Ersch u. Gruber ix 267 seq. cf. J. B. Friedreich zur Bibl. Nürnberg. 1848 ii 39—165. Wiener's Real-Wörterb. and Steiner in Schenkel's Bibellexikon 'Beschneidung'.

100 CONTUMERE 1 Tim. xiii § 16 *gens contumelia munimur insignis.* Quintil. iii 7 § 21 *est conditoribus urbium infame contraxisse aliquam perniciosam ceteris gentem, qualis est primus Iudaeae superstitionis auctor.* Tac. h. v 5 *peissimus quisque spretis religionibus patriis tribute (the fixed temple dues) et stipēs occasionales alms) illuc congrebant: unde auctae Iudaeorum res.* the exclusiveness (xv 37 n.) of the Jewish religion offended the Romans, whose maxim was Cie. p. Placc. § 69 *sacra cuiusque civitati religio, Laeli, est: nostra nobis.* In an edict, by which Claudius granted the Jews religious freedom, he added (Ios. ant. xix 5 § 3) *οἱ καὶ αὐτοῖς ἡ ἡμεῖν παραγγέλλω μου ταύτῃ τῇ φιλανθρωπία ἐπιεικέστερον χρῆσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν δεισιδαιμονίας ἐξουθενίζειν, τοὺς ἰδίους δὲ νόμους φυλάσσειν.* In another edict he conferred (ib. § 2) that Caligula humiliated the Jews διὰ τὴν πολλὴν ἀπόνοιαν καὶ παραφροσύνην ὅτι μὴ παύεσθαι ἡμέλεισε τὸ Ἰουδαίων ἔθνος τὴν πάτριον θρησκείαν καὶ θεὸν προσαγορεύειν αὐτόν.

101 IUDAEICUM Porson on Eur. Hec. 287 'viri optimi Francisci Oalini, qui in misc. obs. nov. v 431 a in his verbis [*Ἀχαιῶς* et.] corripit contendit ex Attico isto *Iudaicum* apud Iuv. nulla ratio habenda est.'

EDISCUNT VI 544 interpretes legum Solymarum. Ios. ant. iv 8 § 12. xx 3 § 3 the proselyte Izates sends his sons to Jewish masters *γλωτταν τὴν παρ' ἡμῖν πάτριον καὶ παιδείαν ἀκριβῶς μαθητοῦντας.* ib. 11 § 2 p 285 21 Bekker *μύνοις δὲ σοφίαν μαρτυροῦσι, τοῖς τὰ νόμιμα σαφῶς ἐπισταμένοις καὶ τὴν τῶν ἱερῶν γραμμάτων δύναμιν ἐρμηνεύσαι δυναμένοις.* cf. Philo quod omnis probus liber 12 p 158 M on the discipline of the Essenes. id. fragm. p. 630 631 M on the services of the sabbath and the general acquaintance with the law. cf. Ios. c. Ap. ii 16—20. 25. id. bell. ii 12 § 2 Cumanius ordered the execution of a soldier who had torn and burnt the book of the law. ib. 8 § 9 among the Essenes it is death to curse

Moses. § 10 in the war neither fire nor torture could prevail on them to curse Moses or eat forbidden food. Ios. c. Ap. 11 18 'let a man ask any of us the laws, he will tell them more easily than his own name.' Therefore learning them off (*ἐκκαταμνηστές*) from the very first perception, we have them as if were imprinted on the soul, and transgressors are few.' At the age of 14 (vita 2) Josephus was an interpreter of the law. Philo leg. ad Gai. 16 11 562 M 'taught so to say from their very swaddling-clothes to believe in one God the Father and Maker of the world.' Mark 3 22. acts 6 11 14. 15 21. 2 Cor. 3 14 15. Hausrath i¹ 79 seq. 'Tendenzen des Rabbinismus.' ib. 137 Essenes.

SERVANT Rom. 2 17. Hekataeus in Ios. c. Ap. 1 22 (354 50 Didot) attests the obstinate fidelity of the Jews to their law. cf. Ios. c. Ap. 1 12 *μάλιστα δὲ πάντων περὶ παιδοτροφίαν φιλοκαλοῦντες καὶ τὸ φυλάττειν τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὴν κατὰ τούτους παραδεδομένην εὐσέβειαν ἔργον ἀναγκαϊότατον παντὸς τοῦ βίου πεποιημένοι*. ib. 8 a description of the O. T.; Jewish reverence for the law: readiness to brave all tortures and take death joyfully rather than to transgress it. What Greek would suffer the least hurt to save his whole literature? Credulity of the heathen historians respecting the Jews. id. ant. iiv 4 § 3 when Jerusalem was stormed by Pompeius b.c. 63, the priests served in the order of their course even while men were being slain in the temple: a fact, attested by Livy, which proves *τὴν ὑπερβολὴν ἧς ἔχομεν περὶ τὸν θεὸν εὐσεβείας καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν νόμων*. ib. xviii 8 §§ 2 3 refusal of the Jews to admit the image of Caligula into the temple. Philo in Eus. p. e. viii 6 § 9 p. 357^b not a word of Moses' law has been changed for more than 2000 years, *ἀλλὰ καὶ μυριάκις αὐτοὺς (the Jews) ἀποθανεῖν ὑπομεῖναι θάπτον ἢ τοῖς ἐκείνων νόμοις καὶ ἔθεσιν ἐναντία πεισθῆναι*. cf. id. leg. ad Gai. 31 p. 577 M. Ios. bell. 11 10 § 5 Petronius wrote to Caligula, that, unless he wished to lose land and people, *δέοι φυλάττειν αὐτοὺς τὸν νόμον*. ib. 14 § 5 tumult occasioned by an affront to the law,—the sacrifice of some birds at the entrance of a synagogue on the sabbath. id. c. Ap. 1 20 elsewhere innovation is honoured as a proof of ability. *ἀλλὰ δὲ τοῖς ἀντιθέτοις πλεονεξίαι καὶ φιλονεικίαι καὶ ἀρετὴν ὑπερλήφραυν μὲν ὅλως ὑπεραντίθεται πρὸς τὴν κατὰ θεὸν διαγωγήν τοῖς δὲ ἀρχαῖς νομοθετήσιν*. ib. 30 the reward of obedience to the law not gold or silver nor a crown of parsley or olive, but the assured hope that *τοῖς τοὺς νόμους διαφυλάσσουσιν*, and who die readily if need be in their behalf, God gives a new birth and better life. This I should not venture to say, if experience had not proved to all that many of our people often ere now chose bravely to endure all things, that they might not say a single word against the law. Philon. Abr. 16 1 450 M. id. vita Moysis 11 §§ 2 3 Mosaic law immortal as sun and moon. id. leg. ad Gai. 23 p. 568 —9 M Jewish freedom beyond the Tiber allowed to learn the law on the sabbath. Syllaeus was required, as the price of Salome's hand (Ios. ant. xvi 7 § 6) *ἐγγραφῆναι τοῖς τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔθεσι*.

METUUNT 96 n.

Ceterum in Act. vii 60, Hieron. and Hieronym. Ov. m. 1 323 (non) *illa metu-entior ulla deorum*. Apul. m. iv 32 *irac superum metuens*. Philo leg. ad Gai. 31 p. 572 An. M. Orelli inser. 2523 (Pola) = CIL v 1 n. 88 AVR • SOTER • ET • AVR • STEPHANVS • AVRELIAE • SOTERIAE • MATRI • PIENTISIMAE • RELIGIONI • (L.—IS) IYDAICAE • METVENTI • F • P. cf. Bernays 'die Gottesfurcht bei Juvenal' in comm. philol. in honorem Mommseni Berl. 1877 563—569 from whom the remainder of this note is taken: Deyling obs. sacr. n^o 462. 2 kings 17 mist population settled by Esarhaddon in Samaria 27 'feared not the Lord', who sent lions among them; a priest

was sent for 28, who 'taught them how they should fear the Lord' cf. 32. 33 'they feared the Lord and served their own gods.' cf. 36. 39. 41. In the psalms, after the house of Israel, the house of Aaron, the Levites, i.e. all the classes of Israelites proper, there are mentioned, always in the last place, those 'that fear the Lord', i.e. gentile converts 115 11. 118 4. 135 20. cf. Esth. 9 27. Is. 56 6. Ios. ant. xiv 7 § 2, accounting for the 10,000 talents of gold taken by Crassus from the temple, *ἡρώδης δὲ μεγάλῃς εἰς τοσοῦτος ὅν πλοῦτος ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ ἱερῷ. πάντων τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἐκκοιμίην Ἰουδαίων καὶ σεβασμένων τὸν θεόν, ἐνὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης εἰς αὐτὸ συμφερόντων ἐκ πολλῶν πάνν χρόνων*: of these three classes the first are born Jews, the third Asiatics and Europeans who made presents to the temple; the second must be proselytes. So acts 16 14 Lydia *σεβαστή τὸν θεόν. σεβαστή* alone, distinguished from Jews 13 43. 17 2 and 17. The 'mocking crucifix' found on the Palatine (F. X. Kraus *das Spottkreuz* Freib. 1872) **ΛΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΣ** **CEBETE** (*σεβεται*) **ΘΕΟΝ** is aimed at a proselyte, not at a Christian. Another term is found in St Paul's speech at Antioch in acts 13 16 *ἀνδρες Ἰσραηλῖται καὶ οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν θεόν*, and with a more precise indication of different descent, 26 *υἱοὶ γένους Ἀβραάμ καὶ οἱ ἐν ὑμῖν φοβούμενοι τὸν θεόν* where *ἐν ὑμῖν* represents the hebr. *betoshechem* of exod. 12 49 'the stranger that sojourneth among you'. levit. 16 29. 17 12. 18 26. Yet another synonym is *εὐλαβεῖς* acts 2 5. 8 2.

102 ARCANO xv 141. Flor. i 40 (=III 5) § 30

Pompeius entered Jerusalem and saw *illud grande impium gentis arcenum patens, sub aurea vite cillum*.

VOLUMINE MOYSES Manetho in Ios. c. Ap. i 26. Apion ibid. ii 2. Chærenon ib. i 32. DS. xxvii 1 § 3 Antiochus Epiphanes found in the temple a bearded statue, seated on an ass and holding a book: this he supposed to be the statue of Moses, the founder of the misanthropic institutions of the Jews. § 4 accordingly he killed a swine and poured the blood on the statue and altar: *δρῶσι τὴν κρέατα καὶ προσέταξε τῷ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦτων ζωμῷ τὰς ἱερὰς αὐτῶν βίβλους καὶ περιεχοῦσας τὰ μισόξενα νόμικα καταρρίψαι*. He also compelled the high priest and other Jews to eat the meat. cf. iL. iii 3 §§ 3—8 from Heliodorus esp. § 4 *τὰς δὲ ἑσπίας ἐξηλλαγμένας συνεστήσατο τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐθνεσι καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸν βίον ἀγωγὰς; διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἰδίαν ξενηλασίαν ἀπάνθρωπόν τινα καὶ μισόξενον βίον εἰσηγήσατο*. i 94 § 2 where he names Jehovah (*Ἰαῶ*). Strabo 760—762. Plin. xxx § 11. Tac. h. v 3 4. Justin. xxvii 2 §§ 11—16. Cels. in Orig. i 21. 23. 26. v 43. Procop. Vand. ii 10.

103 104 Tac. h. v 5 *apud ipsos fides obstinata, misericordia in promptu, sed adversus omnes alios hostile odium, separati opulis, discreti cubilibus*. Petron. fr. 37 Bücheler *Iubens, best et porcinum nomen abest* [like the father here 99], | *et caeli seminas abest auricalas* [97]. | *ni tamen et ferro succiderit inguinis oram* [as the son does but not the father 99], | *emptus populo* [103 104] *Græcia migrabit ab urbe*, | *et non ieiunia sababata legē promit* (tremet Bücheler). Justin. xxxvi 2 § 15 *quoniam metu contagionis pulsos se ab Aegypto meminerant, ne eadem causa invisi apud incolās forent, ceciderunt ne cum peregrinis communicarent; quod ex causa factum paulatim in disciplinam religionemque convertit*.

MONSTRARE VIAS Diphil. parasit. in Ath. p. 238⁵ *ἀγροεῖς ἐν ταῖς ἀραις* | *ὁ πι ἔστω, εἰ τις μὴ φράσσει* ὀρθῶς ὁδοῖ. cf. Plaut. trin. 679 *autur ignis, tam etsi ab inimicis petas*. Cic. off. iii § 51 *erranti viam*

non tam irare, cui Athenis exoratationibus publicis sanctum est. Ienn. ib. i § 51 homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam. Sen. ben. iv 29 § 1 nec consilium deliberanti dabis ingrato nec aquam haurire permittes? nec viam erranti monstrabis ingrato? id. ep. 95 § 51 magna scilicet laus est, si homo mansuetus homini est. praecepimus, ut . . . erranti viam monstret?

EADEM NISI SACRA COLENTI Esth. 3 8. 3 Macc. 7 4 πρὸς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη δυσμένεια. Acts 10 28. 1 Thess. 2 15. DS. xxxi 1 § 1 the friends of Antiochus Sidetes urged him to extirpate the Jews: *μόνους γὰρ πάντων ἐθνῶν ἀκοινωνήτους εἶναι τῆς πρὸς ἄλλο ἔθνος ἐπιμιξίας καὶ πολεμίους ὑπολαμβάνειν πάντας.* § 2 συστησάμενος δὲ τὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔθνος παραδόσιμον ποιῆσαι τὸ μῖσος τὸ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. διὰ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ προσέειπεν ἐπὶ ἑλληγενίᾳ καταδείξαι. τὸ μὴ ἐνὶ ἄλλῳ ἔθνεϊ τραπέζης κοινωνεῖν μὴδ' εὐνοεῖν τὸ παράπαν. cf. § 3 Ἰουδαίους . . . ἀκοινωνήτους τὸ πρὸς ἑθνη καὶ παράνομα ἔθνη τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις. Amm. xxi 5 § 5 Iudaeorum factentium et tumultuantium. Irenaeus. *Cont. Haer.* c. Ap. i 31 says that Moses charged the Jews with the duty of not treating gentiles with respect or love, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἀγαπᾶτε καὶ φοβεσθε, ὡς ἂν περὶ τοῦ κυρίου ἀνατρέπειν. The Greek text of the Vulgate 'et diligite eos', was changed to 'et timeatis' when they became powerful. ib. ii 10 Apion affirmed that the Jews swore by God the maker of heaven and earth and sea, *μηδενὶ εὐνοήσειν ἄλλοφύλῳ, μάλιστα δὲ Ἕλλησιν.* Iosephus replies that many Greeks have become proselytes, some of whom have relapsed into heathenism; yet none of these had heard of such an oath. ib. 7 Apion declared that the Jews yearly fattened a Greek for sacrifice, ate a part of him, sweetened the milk to the Greek. ib. 11 the law enjoins universal philanthropy; Apollonius reviles us as atheists and misanthropists. See passages preceding quoted from Rabbinical writers in Westein, Lightfoot, Priebe on Matt. 5 43. Aug. *Wunderliche Beiträge zur Erläuterung des Evangelium von Edmund und Michael (Goth. 1878)* 65—67 brings together passages of forgiveness, worthy of Christian teachers. The true doctrine of the Old Testament respecting 'the stranger', may be learnt from Nöldeke in Schenkel's *Bibel-Lexikon* s.v. *Fremde*. Ios. ant. xi 6 § 5 Haman calls the Jews *ἔθνος πονηρὸν ἀμικτον ἀσύμφυλον οὔτε θρησκείαν τὴν αὐτὴν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔχον οὔτε νόμοις χρώμενον ὁμοίοις, ἐχθρὸν δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἔθεσι καὶ τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασι τῷ σῶ λαῷ καὶ ἅπασιν ἀνθρώποις.* ibid. xiii 8 § 3 διὰ τὴν ἀμизиαν οὐκ ἐφικνούμενοι πρὸς ἄλλους. id. c. Ap. ii 41 of our laws I need say no more: they have been seen οὐκ ἀσέβειαν μὲν, εὐσεβείαν δ' ἀληθεστάτην διδάσκοντες, οὐδ' ἐπὶ μισανθρωπίαν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν ἄνθρωπων κοινωνίαν παρακαλοῦντες. Ios. vita 13 John of Gischala reproached the Jews of Caesarea Philippi for having a law to require those who are not of their race to be hated, καὶ εἰς ἀμизиαν Ἕλληνας χρώμενοι τὸ νόμιμα παραβαίνουσιν. cf. bell. Iud. ii 21 § 2. DCass. xxxvii 17 § 2 κεχωρίσθαι δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔς τε τὰλλα τὰ περὶ τὴν διαίταν πάνθ' ὡς ἐπείν. On the Jewish hatred of Greeks and of their language see M. Nicolas *doctrines relig. des Juifs* Par. 1860 61—66. Ios. ant. xx 11 § 2 the study of Jewish literature and piety by the Jews: the law alone had in honour. cf. Ewald vii¹ 58 n. 1. Keim *Jesu von Naz.* i 228. 244 and 248 *Indignation of the Jews of Damascus.* ii 260 n. 2. The *h. v. l. Moyses quo sibi in posterum gentem firmaret, novos ritus contrariosque ceteris mortalibus indidit. profana illic omnia, quae apud nos sacra: rursum concessum apud illos, quae nobis incesta.* Arr. Epikt. i 22 § 4 ἀποφύγετε τὴν Ἰουδαίαν καὶ Σύριαν καὶ Αἰγύπτιον καὶ Ῥωμαίων μάχην

οὐ περὶ τοῦ ὅτι τὸ ὅσιον πάντων προτιμητέον καὶ ἐν παντὶ μεταδωκτέον, ἀλλὰ πότερόν ἐστιν ὅσιον τοῦτο, τὸ χοιρείου φαγεῖν, ἢ ἀνόσιον. II 9 § 20 τὶ ὑποκρίνεται Ἰουδαῖς, ἢ Ἕλλησι; οὐχ ὁρᾷς, πῶς ἑκαστος λέγεται Ἰουδαῖος; πῶς Σύρος; πῶς Αἰγύπτιος; καὶ ὅταν τιμὴ ὑπακοῦντος ζῆλον, εἰδόμενον λέγειν, 'οὐκ ἔστιν Ἰουδαῖος, ἀλλ' ὑποκρίνεται' ὅταν δ' ἀναλάβῃ τὸ πάθος τὸ τοῦ βεβημμένου καὶ ῥυμμένου, τότε καὶ ἔστι τῷ ὄσι καὶ κολούται Ἰουδαῖος. Synes. ep. 4 'Ἰουδαῖοι, γένος ἐκσπονδον καὶ εὐσεβεῖν ἀναπειπλισμένον ἦν ὅτι πλείστους ἀνδρας Ἕλληνας ἀποθανεῖν αἵτιοι γένωνται. Philostr. Apoll. v 33 § 1 ἐκείνοι γὰρ πάλαι ἀφεστᾶσιν αὐτῶν Ῥωμαίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάντων ἀνθρώπων· οἱ γὰρ βίον ἄμικτον εὐρόντες καὶ οἷς μήτε κοινὴ πρὸς ἀνθρώπους τράπεζα μήτε σπονδαὶ μήτ' εὐχαὶ μήτε θυσίαι, πλέον ἀφεστᾶσιν ἡμῶν ἢ Σούσα καὶ Βάκτρα καὶ οἱ ὑπὲρ ταύτ' Ἰνδοί. Justin. xxxvi 2 § 15.

104 QUÆSITUM AD TOTIUM SOLOS DEDUCERE VERBOS of the surprise of the woman of Samaria Jo. 4 9, where see Wetst. Lightf. Aug. Wünsche Beiträge zur Erläuterung u. s. w. Gött. 1873 p. 512 cites the Mishna Nidda iv 1.

105 106 CUI SEPTIMA QUAEQUE FUIT LUX IGNAVA VI 159. Aug. civ. Dei vi 11 hic [Seneca] inter alia civilis theologiae superstitiones reprehendit etiam sacramenta Iudaeorum et maxime sabbata, inutiliter eos facere adfirmans, quod per illos singulos septem interpositos dies septimam ferme partem aetatis suae perdant vacando et multa in tempore urgentia non agendo laedantur . . . de illis sanè Iudaeis cum loqueretur, ait 'cum interim usque eo sceleratissimae gentis consuetudo convaluit, ut per omnes iam terras recpta sit; victi victoribus leges dederunt.' Hence Namatian. i 397 398 latius cecusae pestis contagia serpunt | victoresque suos natio victa premit. ib. 591 septima quaeque dies turpi damnata veterno. ib. 389 frigida sabbata. Apion fr. 4 Didot. Acatharchides fr. 19 Didot (in Jos. c. Ap. i 22 fin.) ἀργεῖν ἐλισσμένοι δι' ἐβδόμης ἡμέρας, καὶ μηδὲ τὰ ὅπλα βασιτάζειν ἐν τοῖς ἐρημίοις χωρίοις μήτε γεωργίας ἀπτεσθαι μήτε ἄλλης ἐπιμελείας τε λειτουργίας μηδεμιάς, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἐκτετακότες τὰς χεῖρας εὐχεσθαι μέχρι τῆς ἐσπέρας. Justin. xxxvi 2 § 11. The Samaritans (Jos. ant. xii 5 § 5) in a letter to Antiochus Epiphanes professed to have instituted the sabbath to avert plagues. Asinacus (ib. xviii 9 § 2) defeated with great slaughter a Babylonian satrap who expected no resistance on the sabbath. id. bell. Iud. ii 17 § 10 fin. the Jews fear the wrath of God on account of a treacherous massacre: καὶ γὰρ δὴ σαββάτῳ συνέζη πραχθῆναι τὸν φόνον, ἐν ᾧ οὐκ τὴν θρησκίαν τῶν ὁσίων ἔργων ἔχουσιν ἐκχειρίαν. Tac. h. v 4 septimo die otium placuisse ferunt, quia is finem laborem tulit; dein blandiente inertia septimum quoque annum ignaviae datum. an. ii 85 4000 freedmen, tainted with Egyptian and Jewish superstition, banished. Suet. Aug. 76 Augustus writes ne Iudaeus quidem, mi Tiberi, tam diligenter sabbatis ieiunium seruat, quam ego hodie servavi. Plut. de superst. 7 p. 169ᶜ Ἰουδαῖοι σαββάτων ὄντων ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καθέζομενοι τῶν πολυμένων κλήμας προσθύνοντες καὶ τὰ τεῖχη καταλαβανόντων οὐκ ἀέστησαν ἀλλ' ἔρειναν ὥσπερ ἐν σαγῇ μὲν τῇ δεισιδαιμονίᾳ συνδεδεμένοι. quæst. conv. iv 6 2 §§ 6—8 p. 671f. 672^a (who connects it with the worship of Bacchus). DCass. xxxvii 17 § 3 τὴν ἡμέραν τὴν τοῦ Κρόνου καλούμενην ἀνέδεσαν καὶ ἄλλα τε ἐν αὐτῇ ἰδιαιτάτα πολλὰ ποιούσι, καὶ ἔργον οὐδενὸς σπονδαίου προσάπτονται. ib. xlix 22 §§ 4 5. LXvi 7 § 2. Frontin. strategem. ii 1 § 17 diuis Augustus Ispasianus Iudaeos Saturni diē, quo eis nefas est quidquam seriae rei agere, adortus superavit. Jos. ant. xiv 4

§ 2 fin. 3 pr. Pompeius observing that the Jews would repel an attack on the sabbath, but not assault his works, devoted that day to labour at the mound and towers. cf. xi. 1. 6 § 2 pm. xiii 1 § 3. 8 § 4. bell. ii 16 § 4 p. 120 l. 50—121 l. 4 Bind. Jews at Antioch and elsewhere forced for a time to break the sabbath ib. vii 3 § 3 fin. The Romans and others in some cases excused the Jews from military service, because it clashed with their laws respecting the sabbath and unclean meats (Ios. ant. xiv 10 §§ 12. 20. 21. 23. 25). Augustus excused them from appearing to bail on the sabbath or on the preparation from 3 p.m. (ib. xvi 6 § 2). He also allowed them to receive *congiaria* on the Sunday, if the distribution fell on a sabbath Philo leg. ad Cai. 23 p. 569 M. We read however of Roman soldiers, who, acting under the direction of a renegade Jew, compelled the desecration of the sabbath (Ios. bell. vii 3 § 3 fin.). cf. 2 Macc. 6 11. Synes. ep. 4 p. 161—2 a Jewish pilot dropt the helm during a storm at the beginning of the sabbath: his life was threatened, but he played the resolute Maccabee until at midnight, seeing that it was a matter of life and death, he held himself discharged from the law. Selden de iuro nat. et gent. iii 15—18.

106 PARTEM VITAE NON ATTINGIT ULLAM Ios. c. Ap. ii 2 fin. τὸ μὲν γὰρ σαββατον κατὰ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν διὰλεκτον ἀνάπανσις ἐστὶν ἀπὸ παντὸς ἔργου. cf. ant. xiii 8 § 7. Philo de migr. Abr. 16 r 450 M. Synes. ep. 4 p. 162 fin. on the sabbath οὐδενὶ θέμις ἐστὶν ἐνεργῶν ἔχειν τὴν χεῖρα, ἀλλὰ τιμῶντες διαφερόντως αὐτὴν ἀγούσιν ἀπραξίαν.

107—255 to other vices the young are prone of themselves; to avarice their fathers must train them (107—125): accordingly they stint themselves and their household and, the love of money growing with their wealth, by fair means or foul possess themselves of their neighbours' estate (126—155): for now a single proprietor will own a larger tract than Rome did under the kings; it is this haste to be rich which causes crime (156—178): the Marsian father of old warned his sons against luxury; now-a-days a father urges his sons to make money by any the meanest arts (179—208): what wonder then if the son goes a step further, and seeks his fortune by perjury and murder? nay, to satisfy that love of gain which he has inherited from his father, attempts that father's life? (209—255).

107 SPONTE TAMEN IUVENES IMITANTUR CETERA Sen. n. q. iii 30 § 8 cito nequitia subrepat: virtus difficilis inventu est. rectorem ducemque desiderat. etiam sine magistro vitia discuntur.

108 on the want of caesura cf. x 358 n. quoque even against their will. AVARITIAM Hor. a. p. 164. Pers. vi 22.

109 FALLIT ENIM VITIUM SPECIE VIRTUTIS ET UMBRA 112. Plin. ep. ii 6 cited on i 140. hence Hier. ep. 107 6 (r 684) vitia non decipiunt, nisi sub specie umbræque virtutum. Liv. xxii 12 § 12 vicina virtutibus vitia. Ov. rem. 323 mala sunt vicina bonis. Sen. ep. 45 § 7 vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt. ib. 120 § 8 mala interdum speciem honesti obtulere et optinam ex contrario nitunt. sunt enim, ut scis, virtutibus vitia confinia et perditis quoque ac turpibus recti similitudo est. sic mentitur prodigus liberalem. id. clem. i 3 § 1 cum sint vitia quaedam virtutes imitantia. Quintil. ii 12 § 4. viii 3 § 7. Rutil. Lup. i 4. Amm. xxx 8 § 10 sciens pleraque vitiorum imitari solero virtutes. Aug. conf. ii 6 § 12 fin. est quaedam defectiva species et umbratica vitii fallentibus. cf. § 13. Friedländer iii 571. Philo de fraternal 5 (ii 379). Greg. moral. iii 19. Spengel on Arist. rhet. p. 142.

110 ii 8 seq. TRISRE

HABITU VULTUQUE ET VESTE SEVERUM hence Prudent. psychom. 551—6 of Avaritia torcam faciem furibulaque arma | eruit inque habitum sese transformat honestum. | fit virtus specie vultuque et voce severa; | quam memorant frugi, parce cui vivere cordi est cet.

111 FRUGI Hor. s. i 3 49 parcius hic vicit: frugi dicatur. Cic. Tusc. iii § 16 seq. Sen. ep. 88 § 30 frugalitatem et parsimoniam.

112 PARCUS Hor. ep. ii 2 194 quantum discordet parcus avaro. Sen. ben. ii 34 § 4 parsimonia est scientia vitandi sumptus supervacuos aut ars re familiari moderate utendi. *parcissimum tamen hominem vocamus animi pusilli et contracti, cum ingitutum intersit inter modum et angustias. haec alia sunt natura, sed efficit inopia sermonis, ut et hunc et illum parcum vocemus.* Quintil. iii 7 § 25 quia sit quaedam virtutibus ac vitiis vicinitas, utendum proxima derivatione verborum, ut... pro avaro parcum vocemus. Tac. h. i 37 falsis nominibus.... parsimoniam pro avaritia.... appellat. Ambr. de parad. § 73 there are many ways of the serpent, falsa imponentis rebus singulis nomina, ut.... avaritiae nomina imponat industriae.

RENUM TUTELA SUARUM Hor. ep. i 1 103 rerum tutela mearum | cum sis.

113 CERTA MAGIS cet. Ov. m. ix 190 pomaeque ab insomni concustodita dracone. Hor. s. i 3 26 27 tam cernis acutum | quam aquila aut serpens Epidaurius. Phaedr. iv 20 3 4 a fox, digging its burrow, pervenit ad draconis speluncam intimam, | custodiebat qui thesauros abditos. He asked, what prize has tempted you lo ut careas somno et aerum in tenebris exiges. Mart. xii 53 3—5 largiris nihil incubasque gazae, | ut magnus draco, quem canunt poëtae custodem Seythici fuisse luri. Macrob. Sat. i 20 § 3 ferant hunc serpentem [draconem] acie acutissima et pervigili naturam sideris huius [solis] imitari, atque ideo caelum adpterum draconum thesaurorum custodiam draconibus assignari. Cf. Paulus Fest. p. 67 M.

114 HESPERIDUM SERPENS v 152 n. first named in Hes. th. 333—335 and in the Hesioda of Panxasis fr. 11 (Hygin. p. a. ii 6). Heyne Aen. iv exc. 4. Varro Menipp. Melagr. fr. 7 Büch. (in Non. s. v. immane, adde hydraem Lernaean et draconem Hesperidum: quot bestiae fuerant immanes. Lucr. v 32—35. Plin. h. n. v § 3. Prop. iii = ii 24 26 et tibi ab Hesperio mala dracone fecit. Luc. ix 356—366. Mart. xiii 37 2. Serv. Aen. iv 484. serpent watchers in Apul. m. vi 14. Cf. Suet. Nero 6 fin. Friedländer i⁴ 516 (citing Artemid. ii 13 cet.) 528. Hdt. iii 107 § 2 (of frankincense; Isid. orig. xvii 8 8 (of pepper): the dragon of Cadmus Ov. m. iii 32 seq. Jacobi Handwörterb. d. Mythol. 412—4. Spanh. on Callim. Del. 91 (on dragon guards).

PONTICUS i 7 n. the guard of the golden fleece among the Colchi in Pontus Ov. m. vii 149 seq. Warton-Hazlitt hist. Engl. poetry i 278. ii 10.

ADDE QUOD xv 47. many exx. in Krebs-Allgayer.

114 115 HUNC, DE QUO LOQUOR Cic. fin. iii § 70 huius disciplinae, de qua loquor.

115 seq. iii 140 seq. Hor. ep. i 1 43 seq. 52 seq. Sen. ep. 115 § 11 admirationem nobis parentes auri argentique fecerunt et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit crevitque nobiscum. deinde totus populus in alia discors in hoc convenit. hoc suspiciunt, hoc suis optant, hoc dis velut rerum humanarum maximum, cum grati videri volunt, consecrant cet.

115 ADQUIRENDI 125.

Quintil. XII 7 § 10 *instior* adquirendi ratio . . . *facultatem aliter* adquirendi. I 12 § 17 *dicant sine his in foro multi et* adquirant. Tert. idol. II *ceterum si cupiditas abscedit, quae est causa* adquirendi? *cessante causa* adquirendi non erit necessitas negotiandi. So Hor. ep. I 7 57 *quaerere et uti.*

116 QUERERE. Yes, these are the workmen who see their fortune grow under their hand.

FABRIS dat.

117 SED but, if it is thus to grow, every means must be employed, the forge must be always heated, the anvil always busy.

118 INCUDE ASSIDUA Cic. de or. II § 162 *his potius tradam assiduus uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundentibus, qui omnis tenuissimas particulas atque omnia minima mansa ut nutrices infantibus pueris in os inserant.* Amm. XXVIII 4 § 26 *uxor, ut proverbium loquitur vetus, eandem incudem diu noctuque tundendo maritum testari compellit.*

CAMINO forge (Beckmann hist. inv. I 301 Bohn).

119 ET PATER the father also, as well as the people (115), admires the avaricious. Sen. ep. 91 § 51 *ideo in singulis vitia populorum sunt, quia illa populus dedit.*

ANIMI FELICES Verg. g. I 277 *Forbiger felices operum.* Aen. IV 529 *infelix animi.* Kirchner on Hor. s. I 9 11 p. 298. Kühner gr. Gramm. II² 330.

AVAROS on the

avarice of old age Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 65 66.

120 NULLA INIMICA BEATI PAUPERIS ESSE PUTAT looking on it as a *contradictio in adiecto* I 39 n. 140 n. *pauperis* is subst. VIII 49 n. cf. I 39 n. Mühlmann col. 952.

121 IUVENES sons 23.

122 INCUMBERE VIII 76.

SECTAE Plin. pan. 45 § 4 *quae tibi secta vitae, quod hominum genus placeat.* ib. 85 § 7 *praecipuum est principis opus amicos parare. placeat tibi semper haec secta.* Suet. rhet. 4 *quod in re publica administranda potissimum consularis Isaurici sectam sequeretur.* Capitolin. Ver. I § 4 *a cuius [Mare] secta lascivia morum et vitae licentioris nimietate dissensit.*

123 ELEMENTA alphabet cf. Hor.

ep. I 1 27.

PROTINUS III 140.

124 SORDES I 140 n. petty savings.

125 MOX in time,

as the pupil advances.

126 CASTIGAT pinches.

MODIO INIQUO Liv. V 48 § 9 *pondera ab Gallis adlata iniqua.* Pers. I 130 *fregerit heminas Arreti aedilis iniquas*, of short measure; it is characteristic of the miser Theophrast. char. 30—26 τῷ ἀκολούθῳ μείζον φορτίον ἐπιθεῖναι ἢ δύναται φέρειν καὶ ἐλάχιστα ἐπιτήδεια τῶν ἄλλων παρέχειν. . . Φειδωνίῳ μέτρῳ τὸν πύνδακα ἐγκεκρουσμένῳ μετρεῖν αὐτὸς τοῖς ἔνδον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια σφόδρα ἀποψῶν. Casaubon on Phaedr. in Publ. X 79 *ἀφίστα μὲν τῆς χοίνικος τὸν πύνδακ ἐπέκρουσεν.* Salvian pub. IV § 14 (servis) *etiam si stipendia usitate praestentur, concupiscentia haec magis quam sufficienter satisfaciunt, et ita implent canonicam, quod non cipient autotatem.* The slaves had a certain allowance (demensum) of corn, olives, figs, vinegar and wine by the month (*mensura cibaria*) or by the day (*diaria*) Hor. ep. I 14 40 Obbar. s. I 5 68 Heind. Mart. XI 108 3. Becker Jallus II³ 141—2. Wallon II 79—84. 205—6. Marquardt V (1) 169. 182—3.

127 for he can never bring himself (SUSTINET XV 88 n. Ov. m. VI 367 368 *nec dicere sustinet ultra | verba minora dea*) to eat up at once every crust of mouldy bread, but keeps some for next day. V 68.

129 SERVARE Mart. I 103 7 *deque decem plures semper servantur olivae.*

III 58 42—44 *nec arara servat crastinus dipes mensa. | rescuntur omnes
 ebriorque non parit | sator minister invidere convivae.* x 48 17 18 *pallus
 ad haec cenisque tribus iam perna superstes | addetur.* Capitolin.
 Pert. 12 § 2 *cum verbis esset affabilis, re erat inliberalis ac prope sor-
 didus, ut dimidiatas lactucae et cardus in privata vita convivis
 adponeret.* § 3 *et nisi quid missum esset coquinae, quotquot essent amici,
 novem libras carnis per tres missus ponebat.* § 4 *si autem plus aliquid
 missum esset, etiam in alium diem differebat.* Spartian. Did. Julian.
 3 § 9 *Julianus tantae parsimoniae fuisse perhibetur, ut per tri-
 dum porcellum, per triduum leporem divideret, si quis ei forte
 misisset, saepe autem nulli existente reliquiae holeribus leguminibusque
 contentus sine carne canerit.* Lucian Hermotim. 11 ἀρθμὸ παρα-
 λαβὼν τὰ κρέα, ὅποσα τῷ παιδί κατόπιν ἐστῶτι παραδεδώκει,
 καὶ σημηνάμενος ἐπιμελῶς τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνου καθεῖδει. Valesius cites AV.
 epit. 24 § 5 *Mammianus had forced his son Alexander Severus to save
 for another dinner any small remainder of a repast.*

MINUTAL Mart. XI 31 11 12 *hinc exit varium coco minutal, | ut
 lentum possit habuere coctis; a minucient variously compounded,
 e.g. of fish, oil, sauce, wine, leek and coriander* Apic. IV 3.

130 SEPTEMBER when the predominate south winds prevailed IV 56 n.

DIFFERRE IN TEMPORA CENAE ALTERIUS Theophr. char.
 30—26 συναγόμενοι παρ' αὐτῶ ἀποφύγει τῶν αὐτῶ δεδομένων ξύλων καὶ φαῶν
 καὶ ὄξους καὶ ἄλτων καὶ ἐλαίου τοῦ εἰς τὸν λύχρον.

131 CONCHEM AESTIVI CUM PARTE LACERTI Mart. VII 78 *cum Saxetani
 ponatur cauda lacerti | et, bene si cenas, conchis inuncta tibi: | sumen
 aprum leporem boletos ostrea mullos | mittis: habes nec cor, Papile, nec
 genium.*

CONCHEM III 293 n. Fronto p. 69 Naber (cl. Madvig
 advers. II 614) *panis tantulum cum conchi.*

AESTIVI when they will not keep.

LACERTI a sea-fish
 of which there were several kinds Plin. XXVII § 149. Mart. XI 27 3 *vel
 duo frusta rogat cybii tenuemve lacertum.* ib. 52 7. XII 19. x 48 11
secta coronabunt rutatos ova lacertos. Stat. s. IV 2 13 (quales libelli)
*Byzantiacos olent lacertos, stale fish wrapt in paper; in all these
 passages it forms a part of a frugal meal.*

132 seq. Theophr. char. 30—26 τὰ δὲ καταλειπούμενα ἀπὸ τῆς τρα-
 πέξης ἡμισέα τῶν ῥαφανίδων ἀπογράφεσθαι, ἵνα οἱ διακονοῦντες
 παῖδες μὴ λάβωσι. Arist. ran. 984—8 nowadays every Athenian on
 coming home bawls to his slaves τις τὸν παραλιν ἀποδίδουκεν | τῆς παινίδος;
 τὸ τρύβλιον | τὸ πρύσινον τέθνηκέ μοι | ποῦ τὸ σκόροδον τὸ χθιζινόν;
 | τις τὰς ὀκίας παρέρραζεν; Plin. Pers. 267—8 *nam id cinnum lpidumst
 triparcos vetulos avidos aridos | bene admordere, qui salinum servo
 obsignant cum sale.* id. Cas. II 1 1. Cic. de or. II § 248 jest of Nero
 on a thievish slave: *solum esse, cui domi nihil sit nec obsignatum
 nec ocllusum, which holds, in another sense, of a good slave.* Cic.
 fam. XVI 26 § 2 *sicut alii et thronum nostrum furere meminī, quae lagonas
 etiam inanes obsignabat, ne dicerentur inanes aliquid fuisse, quae
 furtim essent exsiccatae.* Plin. XXXIII § 26 *nunc cibi quoque ac
 potus anulo vindicantur a rapina...aliter apud antiquos omnem
 victum in promiscuo habebant nec ulla domi a domesticis custodia opus
 erat.* § 27 *nunc rapiendae comparantur epulae pariterque qui rapiant
 eas et clavis quoque ipsas signasse non est satis. gravatis
 summo aut morientibus anuli detrahantur.* Quintil. VI 3 § 90 *Galba de
 piscibus, qui cum prole ex parte adesi et versati postera die adpositi
 essent, 'festinemus, alii subeeunant' inquit.* Suet. Tib. 34 quoted on I 140.

cf. id. Vitell. 13 fin. *ut autem homo non profundae modo sed intempestivae quoque et sordidae gulae, ne in sacrificio quidem unquam aut itineris ullo temperavit, quin inter altaria ibidem statim viscus et farris paene rapta e foco manderet, circaque vinarum popinas fumantia obsonia, vel pridiana atque semesa.* Mart. ix 88 7 *nunc signat meus anulus lagonam.* Clem. Al. paed. iii § 57 *ἐνθάδ' οὐκ αὐταῖς δακτύλῳ ἐκ χρυσοῦ οὐδὲ τούτου εἰς κόσμον, ἀλλ' εἰς τὸ ἀποσημαίνεισθαι τὰ οἴκοι φιλακῆς ἀγία διὰ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τῆς οἰκονομίας.* Tac. ann. ii 2 fin. with Lips. excurs. *inridebantur...vilissima utensilium anulo clausa.* cf. Hor. s. i 2 80—1. ii 4 79 (pilferings of slaves). SILURO IV 33 n.

133 FILA PORRI Mart. XIII 18 1 fila

Tarentini graviter redolentia porri.

SECTIVI PORRI

III 293 n. Arnob. vii 16 fin. *pulchrum porrumque sectivum.* Gargil. Mart. cura boum pr. (Lamb. 1832 p. 29) *terna lauri folia et totidem porri sectivi.*

134 ALIQUIS DE PONTE a beggar. iv 116 n. v 8 n. Ov. Ibis 415 416 *qualis erat nec non fortuna binominis Iri, | quique tenent pontem.* Mart. xii 32 23—25 *quid quaeris aedes vilicosque decides, | habitare gratis, o Vacerra, cum possis? | haec sarcinarum pompa convenit ponti.* On de cf. Hand Tursell. ii 201. Tert. apol. 24 *ipsam de Olympo Iovem.*

NEGABIT Hor. ep. i 7 63

64 where Volteius Mena the crier has declined the invitation of Philippus *'neget ille mihi? negat improbus et te | neglegit aut horret.*

135 seq. x 12 n. Hor. s. i 1 41—116. ii 3 82—175.

VM. ix 4 pr.

QUO DIVITIAS? VIII 9 n.

136 FUROR

i 92 n. Tibull. i 10 33 *quis furor est...arcessere? so iv 3 7.* Mart. ii 80 *hostem cum fugeret, se Fannius ipse peremit. | hoc rogo, non furor est, ne moriari, mori?* Hor. s. ii 3 107—110 *delirus et amens | undique dicatur merito. qui discrepat istis | qui nummos aurumque recondit, nescius uti | compositis metuensque velut contingere sacrum?* Sen. ep. 94 §§ 17—36.

137 Hor. s. ii 3 84—159. ep. i 5 12—14. Gell. ix 8.

UT LOCUPLES MORIARIS [Quintil.] decl. 345 *ut locupletior periret.*

138 SACCULUS xi 27 n. Aug. enarr. in ps. 131 26 *pauper Dei in animo est, non in sacculo.* Paull. sent. ii 12 § 5 *si saeculum vel argentum signatum deposuero.* dig. xvi 3 1 § 36. Fest. p. 69 M. Another form Mommsen inser. Helv. n. 51 p. 76 (cf. Mommsen. Berl. 1863 514) *saeculo.* *sacculus* in Petr. 140 fin. and Coripp. laud. Iust. iv 334. Iohann. iii 369 (Haupt in Hermes iii 150). Greg. ep. v 21 *his saccellarius* *σακκαριος* *σαξ* gl. [Ascon.] act i in Verr. § 22 p. 135 4 Or. where among many names of purses occur *sacci*, *sacculi*, *saccelli*.

139 Solon fr. 13 71 73 Bergk. Aristoph. Plut. Hor. c. ii 2. iii 16 17 18 *erescenscens sequitur cura pecuniam | maiorumque fames.* Ov. f. i 211—216. m. viii 821—837. Sen. ep. 119 § 9 *maiora pecunia divitem fecit: immo contra nulli non maiorem sui cupiditatem incussit. quaeris, quae sit huius rei causa? plus incipit habere posse, qui plus habet.* id. ben. ii 27 § 3 *numquam enim improbae spci quod datur satis est, eo maiora cupimus, quo maiora venerunt, multoque concitatis est avaritia in magnarum opum congestu conditata.* Plut. de cupid. divit. 2 p. 523. Claud. laud. Stil. ii 111 112. [Tob.] in Sub. il. xiiii 31 p. 157 10 of wealth *κόρον δὲ οὐκ ἔχει τοῖς κτηταίροις. αἱ δ' ἀνία τις αὐτῷ παρέσται, ὅπως ἂν γένηται, καὶ ὥσπερ ἡ τῶν ἑδερῶντων νόσος αὔξεται πρὸς τὸ μᾶλλον ποθεῖν ἂν πιμπλάται.*

CRESCIT...CREVIT i 15 n. Iani art. poet. 1774 pp. 419 420.

my note on Beda iv 19 (serpentine verses, the beginning of each hexameter

being the same as the end of the pentameter). Iuv. vi 457.

140 ERGO since the more you have the more you covet.

PARATUR III 224 domus. In this sense *partus*

is in use the participle.

141 RUS NON SUFFICIT UNUM Hor. c. ii 18 23—28. s. ii 6 89. Teles in Stob. fl. xcvii 31 p. 216 4 the slave desires to be free: 'if I have that' says he 'I have all.' He is set free, straightway he desires to acquire a slave. The slave is gotten, straightway he is eager to acquire yet another; 'for' says he 'one swallow does not make a spring;' then two, then a field also, then to become an Athenian, then to obtain office, then to reign, then like Alexander to become immortal; but if he should obtain this too, he will, I think, desire to become Zeus.

142 143 on the *latifundia* cf 159 n. MAIORQUE VIDETUR ET MELIOR VICINA SEGES Ov. a. a. i 349 350 fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris, vicinamque pecus grandius uber habet. Pers. vi 13 14.

145 seq. Sen. ep. 90 § 39 licet agros agris adiciat, vicinum vel pretio pellens aeris vel iniuria (151).

146 MACRI LASSOQUE FAMULUM CULO starved and hard worked, such as will make a thorough clearance cf. col. xi 60 2. There was a law of the Twelve Tables *de po tu pecoris*, under which such injuries as are here described were punished Ulp. dig. xix 5 14 § 3. id. ix tit. 1. Iust. inst. iv 9 pr. Plin. xviii § 12 frugem quidem aratro quaesitam furtim noctu pavisse ac secuisse puberi XII tabulis capital erat, suspensumque Cereri necari iuebant gravius quam in homicidio convictum, inpubem praetoris arbitratu verberari noxiamque duplionemve decerni.

147 huius domini. MITTENTUR Plut. de superst. 10 p. 170* θηρίων ἔχων τοῖς καρποῖς ἐφήσει καὶ λυμανέται τὴν ὀψώραν.

148 149 SAEVOS IN VENTRES ravenous Hor. s. ii 8 5 iratum ventrem.

149 Holyday 'Thou'dst think hooks made a spoil so main.'

151 Hesiod op. 346 πῆμα κακὸς γέλτων κ.τ.λ.

152 SERMONES x 88. Hor. s. ii 1 94 das aliquid famae?

153 i 48. xiii 92—105. Hor. s. i 1 65—7 sordidus ac dives, populi contemnere caces | sic solitus, 'populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo | ipse domi, simul ac minas contempler in arca'. Sen. cited iii 140 n. Pompon. prostib. in Non. 18 15 (fr. 153 R) ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui impleam.

INQUIT III 153 n. Cic. Verr. v § 148. Brut. § 287. Att. xiv 12 § 2. Tert. apol. i fin. 31. Burm. on Phaedr. iii pr. 4.

TUNICAM 'pod', so often in Pliny *tunicae porri, tunicis crassioribus faba*, etc. Stat. s. iv 9 30 bulborum tunicae. so χιτών.

Petr. 50 ego malo mihi vitrea. MIHI MALO LUPINI Hor. ep. i 7 23 nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis. Lucian cited v 7 n.

156 seq. SCILICET no doubt! ii 122. ET MORBIS ET DEBILITATE CAREBIS Hor. ep. i 2 47—9 Obbar non domus et fundus, non aeris acerrus et auri, | aegroto domini deduxit corpore febres, | non animo curas. id. s. i 1 80—91.

159 SI TANTUM CULTI SOLUS POSSEDERIS AGRI IX 54—60. XI 78 n. Sall. Catil. 12 § 3. Sen. de ira i 21 § 2 of avarice provinciarum nominibus agros colit et sub singulis vilicis latiores habet fines quam quos consules sortiebantur. id. ben. vii 10 § 5. ep. 89 § 20 quousque fines possessionum propagabit? ager uni domino, qui populum cepit, angustus est. quousque arationes vestras porrigetis ne provinciarum quidem sa-

tionem contenti circumscribere praediorum modum? sit fundus, quod aliquando imperium vocabatur. ib. 90 § 39 *licet* in provinciarum spatium rura dilatet et possessionem vocet per suam longam peregrinationem. Colum. i 3 § 12. Luc. i 167—170. Tac. an. iii 53—4. Petron. 48. Burm. Plin. xviii § 35. xxxiii §§ 134—5. Ammian. xiv 6 § 10. [Quintil.] decl. 13 § 11. Becker röm. Alterth. iii (1) 322—3. Friedländer ^r 204—5. The agricultural writers (Varro ii pr. § 4. Colum. i pr. § 20. cf. Liv. vi 12 § 5) clearly show the consequences to agriculture of these domains, grass for corn, slave labour for free. Wallon esclavage ii 377—9. Dureau de la Malle bk. iii c. 21.

160 SUB TATIO Ov. medicam. fac.

11 *antiquae* Tatio sub rege Sabinæ. id. a. a. iii 118.

POPULUS ROMANUS ARABAT VIII 265 n.

161 seq. xi 77—89 n.

VM. iv 4.

162 afterwards even veterans who had served against Carthage or Pyrrhus received at last for their many wounds scarce two iugera a head.

MOLOSSOS XII

108 n.

163 VIX IUGERA BINA DABANTUR this was the measure allotted to each colonist. Marquardt Staatsverw. i 431 n. 4 cites Varr. r. r. i 10 § 2 bina iugera, quæ a Romulo primum divisa dicebantur viritim; quæ quod heredem sequerentur, heredium appellabant. Papius Fest. p. 53 *M. centuriatus ager in duceña iugera definitus, quia Romulus centenis civibus duceña iugera tribuit*. Plin. xviii § 7 bina tunc iugera populo Romano satis erant, nullique maiorem modum adtribuit [Romulus]. quo servorum paulo ante principis Neronis contento huius spatii viridiariis? piscinas licet non esse habere, gratiaque, si non aliquam culinas. Siculus Flaccus pomat. p. 153 *Latini qui agrum ex hoste captum victori populo per bina iugera partiti sunt, centenis hominibus ducentena iugera dederunt*. Hygin. de limit. p. 110. Liv. vi 36 § 11. viii 21 § 11. Add Liv. iv 47 § 7. Plut. Popl. 21 § 9. Pers. i 73—5. Namatian i 555—560. Burm. Colum. i pr. § 13 *Cincinnatus returned from his dictatorship ad eosdem iuvenco et quattuor iugerum avitum hereditolum*. Claud. iv cons. Hon. 413—8. Sidon. ep. viii 8. Madvig p. 148. i 225 n. 2. Plat. ap. Plat. M. Cuij i p. 194. Wytt. Schwegler i 451 n. 2. 617—620. 750 n. 1 (Mommson and Huschke assume that the fifth class in the Servian census are given in money they represent land, 5000 a. to the iugera; if so, the fifth class had bina iugera). ii 58 n. 3. iii 67. Moritz Voigt lib. d. bina iugera der ältesten röm. Agr. v. d. Rhin. Mus. 1869 52—71. iugera is a rectangle 240 ft. x 120 Plin. xviii § 9. Lucr. ii 1170.

164 MERCES HAEC SAN-

GUINIS i 42.

165 on the rhythm cf. xi 68 n.

166 CURTA FIDES or a breach of faith on the part of their thankless country.

167 TURBAMQUE

Q. CAT. OR. III. VI 193 201 *non tibi sed tui generis propter spoliata duorum*. Latonæ turbam. Sen. contr. 9 § 7 *non tibi per multos fulta liberos domus est, neque turba lateri circumerrat*. so Atreus says to Thyestes Sen. Th. 979 *ora quæ exoptas, dabo, totumque turba iam sua implebo patrem*. Luc. i 86. Mart. x 61 5 6 *sic lare perpetuo, sic turba sospite solus | flebilis in terra sit lapis iste tua*. xii 87 2 3 *dum negligentem ducit ad pedes vernam, | qui solus inopi restat et facit turbam*. Stat. s. iv 8 43—4 *circumstat turba tuorum | defensatque patrem*. Il. Ach. ii 236 of Greece. Paulin. c. 15 = 19 *Felis nat. iv 339 340 ut illi | turba domus, summa et census, anus una maneret*. Phaedrus (i 19 9) *tuæ turbae* of a litter of puppies. cf. Plin. cited v 143 n.

168 UNUS Plin. xxxiii § 26 *aliter apud antiquos singuli* *Marcipores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles omnem victum in promiscuo habebant.*

169 VERNULA x 117. cf. v 105 of a fish. How great indulgence was allowed to slaves born in the house appears from v 74 n. ix 61. Sen. const. sap. 4 § 3. Stat. s. ii 1. Hor. epod. 2 65. Marquardt v 1 173 n. 1026. To be a slave, add Sen. cited on v 74 and xi 146. id. fr. § 55 Haase. Pacat. 31 pr. Namat. i 112 avis. Symm. ep. ix 78 *plamen*. Siden. ep. ix 16 of *vernae* *Mitylenaci oppidi vernulas*. Ennod. carm. ii 35 3.

DOMINI dig. xxviii 2 11 etiam vivo patre *quodammodo domini existimantur*. Plaut. capt. pr. 18. Tac. d. 29 *coram infante domino*.

171 AMPLIOR as for grown men, after a hard day's work.

PULTIBUS xi 58. 109 n. VM ii 5 § 5 of the ancients *erant a se a pultibus adenti, ut frequentior apud eos pultis usus quam panis esset*. Plin. xviii § 83 *pulte adaria, non pake, vixisse longo tempore Romanos manifestum, quoniam inde et pulmentaria hodieque dicuntur*. § 81 *et hodie sarrisa praesa* [Luv. xvi 53] *atque natalium pulte frillilla conficiuntur, videturque tam puls ignota Graecis fuisse, quam Italiane polenta* (of barley). cf. § 62 *populum Romanum farre tantum e frumento cyc anais asum Ferrius tradit*. Afterwards it was chiefly used in sacrifices (*farre pio*). § 9 *denot ampliorum in pultibus de fortuna ciciana quantum quis uno die plurimum circumire solet, item quateri farris aut hennae, conferente populo*. Hence as this porridge was a national dish of the Romans, *pultiphagus barbaras* (most. 828) and *pultiplagoides* (Poen. prol. 54) are used by Plautus as equivalent to *Romulus*. The *puls* was made of spelt (*far*) Plin. l. c. Varro l. l. v § 105 *d. ciqu antiquissima puls*. With this frugal fare the emperor Julian was content Ammian. xiv 2 § 2. Plutarch ii 201² says of Scipio at Numantia *πρωτάτης δὲ διατίτης μὲν ἐστῶτος ἀπαρὸν ὄψων, δεύτερην δὲ κατανέμεναι αὐτὸν ἢ πολλῶν ἀπλῆς καὶ κρέας ὀπτόν ἢ ἐφθόβν*. Auson. technopaegn. (id. 12) 5—8 *mox ador atque adoris de polline pultificum far, instructi mensus quo quondam Romulidum plebs, hinc cibis, hinc potus, cum dilueretur aqua puls*. Titim. *gaulna* in Non. 81 13 (fr. 2 R) *satis esse libram dicant* | *astutus farris*. *Intritus nec plus comest sola ucor*. Bibaculus (cited on iii 201) *solibra farris*, a grammarian's pittance.

GRANDES FUMABANT PULTIBUS OLLAE Non. p. 543 AULA, *quam nos ollam dicimus, est capacissimum vas*... Varro gerontodidaecalo [fr. 10 B] *sed simul manibus trahere iunam, nec non simul oculis observare ollam pultis, ne aduratur*. Mart. xiii 8 (lemma *far*) *intrae plebeias Clusinis pultibus ollas*. On Martial's table (*postis curire mecum*) was v 68 9 *pultem niveam premens botellus*. Hier. ep. 66 3.

172 NUNC MODUS HIC AGRI NOSTRO NON SUFFICIT HORTO 163 n. Plin. xxxvi § 111 cited on iii 89. VM iv 4 § 7 *a quo magna latifundia L. Quinti Cincinnati fuerant, septem enim iugera agri possedit, ex cisque tria... amisit ...et tamen ei quattuor iugera aranti non solum dignitas patris familiae constitit, sed etiam dictatura delata est, angusto se habitare nunc putat cuius domus tantum patet quantum Cincinnati rura patuerunt*.

HORTO i 75 n. C. F. Wuestemann üb. d. Kunsigärtnerei bei den Römern. Gotha 1846. Simonis üb. d. Gartenkunst der Römer. Blankenb. 1865. 4to.

173 INDE from avarice. Aen. iii 56—7. Claud. lat. Stil. ii 111 calls avarice *scelerum matrem*.

VENENA cf. 220—4. 248—255. viii 17 n.

174 MISCUIT AUT GRASSATUR GRASSATUR iii 305 n. *inter-*

dum et ferro solutus grassator agit rem. Quintil. xii 1 § 39 *si ab homine occidendo grassator avertendus sit.*

175 *VITIUM* vice mixes poison and plays the assassin in ii 34 55 *nomine igitur iure ac merito vitia altius fetos contemnunt Scævones et castigata remordent?* i 74 *probitas laudatur et algēt.* So xiii 23-25 the thief is coordinated with a number of vices.

177 seq. Prop. iv=iii 13 48-50 *aurum cives victa iam pietate colunt. | auro pulsa fides, auro venalia iura: | aurum lex sequitur, nec sine lege pudor.* Thiele and Cerdan Aen. iii 56-7.

180 *MARSUS* iii 169 n. Strabo p. 241 'above Picenum are the Vestini, Marsi, Peligni of the Samnite race. They occupy the high ground, and scarcely anywhere come down to the sea. These nations are but small it is true, yet very brave, and have often proved to the Romans their valour.' Sil. viii 435-6.

HERNICUS in Latium but not of the Latin stock Strabo p. 223; rather Sabellian Schwaner i 181; their capital was Anagnin Liv. ix 42 § 11. in their war against Rome B.C. 306 they did not justify their high reputation ib. 43 § 5 *Hernicum bellum nequaquam pro praesenti terrore ac vetusta gentis gloria fuit.* but see Sil. iv 226-7 *quosque in praegelidius duratos Hernica rivis | mittebant saxa.*

181 *VESTINUS* Sil. viii 515-6 hard ullo levior bellis Vestina inventus | agmina densavit venatu dura ferarum. Liv. viii 29. the most northern tribe of Sabellian extraction, they occupied a tract lying between the Adriatic and Apennines, separated from Picenum by the Matrinus, and from the Marrucini by the Aternus.

PANEM Hor. s. ii 2 17 *non sine sale panis | latrantem stomachum bene leniet.* Sen. ep. 25 § 4 *Ruhkopf panem et aquam natura desiderat. nemo ad haec pauper est.*

ARATRO xi 89 n.

182-4 vi 10. xiii 57 n. Lucr. v 929 seq. Hor. s. i 3 100. Verg. g. i 7 8 *Libera et cetera Ceres, vestra si munere tellus | Chusiam pingui glan-* dem mutavit arista. Ov. f. i 671-6 *frugum matres Tellusque Ceresque.* esp. 675-6 *consortes operis, per quas correcta vetustas | quernaque glans victa est meliore cibo.* met. v 646-661. Zenob. ii 40 *παρεμ. Gatt. i p. 42; ἄλλος ὁπρὸς: ἐπὶ τῶν ἐκ φαλάντερας θαλάσσης ἐρχομένων ἐπὶ βελτίονα εἴρηται ἡ παροιμία. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ ἀρχαῖον οἱ ἄνθρωποι βαλάνοις ὀρυθὸς τρεφόμενοι, ὕστερον εὐρεθεῖσι τῆς Δήμητρος καρποῖς ἐχρήσαντο.* Liban. ep. 1082 n. 3. Auson. technopaegnion (idyll. 12) de ciliis 3 4 *Quid miraris proxi ciliis atque homini glans | ante equi-* dem campis quam spicea suppeteret frux. Ibid. i 66.

182 *Voigt* (cit. i 163 n.) shows that far yields in Italy more than four times as much as wheat, and that the produce of one iugerum was abundantly sufficient to sustain 9½ grown people.

185 *FECISSE* VOLET vi 456 *licet fecisse.* xi 202 *deceat adsedisse.* Pers. i 91 *volet incurvasse.* Cato cited 248 n.

186 xi 146 n.

PERONE Pers. v 102 *peronatus arator.* Aen. vii 690 *crudus tegit altera* [vestigia] *pero.* Fasti iiii caelestium genus Serv. ad l. cf. Isid. xix 34 13. v.l. in Apul. m. vii 18: Cato orig. vii (in Fest. p. 142 M) attributes the use of them to the old Romans. Siliou. ep. iv 20 *pedes primi perone* [tusa] *tuba adosque ciliis intar.* id. c. 7 457-8 *p. pite nado | peronem* *pauper nodus suspendit equum.*

SUMMOVET

EUROS Sen. ad Helv. 10 § 2 *corporis exigua desideria sunt: frigus* *submoveri vult.*

187 *INVERSIS* hair inwards.

188 *QUAECUMQUE* EST whatever it may be, I know not. Aen. v 83 *nec tecum Ausonium, quicum-* *que est, quaerere Thybrim.*

PURPURA

iv 31 n. xi 155 n. S. u. exc. contr. ii 7 p. 239 19 *K muliebrium vitiorum fundamentum avaritia est. . . . ex omni rupe conchylium contrahitur quo vestis cruentetur.* Propert. iv=iii 13 (esp. ver. 7 *et Tyros ostrinos praebebat Cadmea colores*). Tibull. ii 4 27—32 *o pereat, quicumque legit viril equo emigrando | et niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem. | hic dat avaritiae causas et Coa puellis | vestis et e rubro lucida concha mari. | haec fecere malas: hinc clavim ianua sensit | et coepit custos liminis esse canis.* Quintil. cited on 203.

189 HAEC ILLI VETERES PRAECEPTA MINORIBUS DABANT xi 5 n.

MINORIBUS i 148. ii 146. viii 231.

190 POST FINEM ADIUVNI Pope Marquardt II. in Mon. A. v. l. xviii 13) compares Plin. ep. iii 5 § 8 *accipere Vulcanum* (123 A. v. l. incipit, *non auspicandi causa* [that he might begin to work by candle-light on the feast of the god of fire], *sed studendi, statim a nocte multa.* Cic. parad. prooem. § 5 *accipies igitur hoc parvum opusculum, lucubratum his iam contractionibus noctibus: quoniam illud maiorum vigiliarum munus in tuo nomine apparuit.*

MEDIA

DE NOCTE Goshier 'de eam nominibus temporis significat il tempus nondum plane effluxisse': so Hand Tursell. ii 204—5. Censorin. 24 § 2 *tempus quod hinc [mediæ nocti] praecedit est vocatur de media nocte.* Caecil. in Non. 536 12 fr. 1 R. Pompon. Bonon. asina in Non. 514 3 (13 R) *caesili de nocte ad notum fulonis festinatione.* Suet. Vesp. 21.

SUPINUM Hor. s. i 5 19 *stertitque supinus.*

191 CERAS 29 n.

192 193 RUBRAS MAIORUM LEGES the first words of the law were written with vermilion (*minium*): hence *rubrica* for 'law' Pers. v 90. Prudent. c. Symm. ii 462. Quint. xii 3 § 11 *ad illa ad altera [ius praetorium] ac rubricas [=ius civile] transtulerunt.* Petron. 46 *enī ergo nunc puero aliquot libra rubricata [sic. for libros rubricatos] quia sola illam ad domusionem aliquid de iure gustare.* dig. xliii 1 2 § 3 *sub rubrica = sub titulo*: Sidon. ep. vii 12 *primae titulorum rubricae*, where *rubrica* is the title of an ordinary book. cf Ov. tr. i 1 7 *nec titulus minio nec cedro charta notetur.* Terentian. 225 *instar tituli fulgidula notabo milite.* C. G. Schwarz de ornamentis librorum Lips. 1756 p. 34. Marquardt v (2) 402.

193 VITIS i 58 n. iii 132 n. viii 247 n. Plin. xiv § 19 *quid quod inserti castris summam rerum imperiumque continet centurionum in manu vitis et opimo praemio tardos oraines ad lentas perducit aquilas, atque etiam in delictis poenam ipsam ipsam honorat?* Mart. x 26 1 2 *Vare, Paracatonias Latin modo vite per ur es notatis et centum dux memorande viris.* [Quintil.] decl. iii § 9 *accipiet fortasse vitem, ordines ducet.* Luc. vi 145 Corte. Plut. Galba 26 fin. Sil. xii 394—5 Heins *Latiaque superbum | vitis odorabat dextram locus.* Becker-Marquardt iii (2) 283. Eus. h. e. vii 15 § 2. diz. xlix 16 13 § 4. Tac. an. i 17 and 31 *sacritum centurionum.* Hadrian, instead of granting military distinctions by favour, Spartian. 10 § 6 *nulli vitem nisi robusto et bonae famae daret, nec tribunum nisi plena barba faceret.* Such rigour however was rare. Suet. Tib. 12 *quosdam beneficii sui centuriones.* Veg. ii 3 *hejusum . . . robur infractum est, cum virtutis praemia occuparet ambitio et per gratiam promeruerunt milites, qui promoveri consueverant per laborem.* Ov. n. a. iii 527 *dux bonus huic centum commisit vite regendos.* In the imperial time young men, who served in the hope of promotion, entered no longer as *tribuni militum*, but as centurions Suet. gr. 21 M. Valerius Probus, Berytius, *dux centuria-*

tum petiit, donec taedio ad studia se contulit. Florus Verg. orator p. 108 Halm nempe si mihi maximus imperator vitem, id est centum iuvencos requirere tradidisset, non mediocriter huius habitus mihi videretur: cetero si praefecturam, si tribunatum: nempe idem huius, nisi quod merces amplior.

LIBELLO frequent in Tac. Plin. cet. 'a memorial,' whether a petition or a denunciation (whence our *libel*). Part of the functions of the *magister libellorum* (or a *libellis*) corresponded to that of a master of requests Friedländer i⁴ 171—4. The candidates are called *petitores miltitiae*, i.e. *m. equestris* Marquardt Staatsverw. ii¹ 367.

194 CAPUT INTACTUM BUXO NARESQUE PILOSAS II 11 12 hispida membra quidem et durae per brachia setae | promittunt atrocem animum. VIII 114 n. XVI 14 n. 17 n. Pers. III 77 hic aliquis de gente hircosa centurionum. Fronto complains ad Ver. II 1 p. 128 Naber equi incuria horridi, equites volsi: raro brachium aut erus militum hirsutum. Aristoph. eccl. 60—1 ἔχω τὰς μασχάλας | λόχῃς δασυτέρας. Theophr. char. 19 of the ἑσπερίαι καὶ τὰς μασχάλας δὲ θηράδεις καὶ δασείας ἔχει ἄχρι ἐπὶ πολὺ τῶν πλευρῶν. Amm. XVII 11 § 1 the professors of flattery in the suite of Constantius mocked Italian talia sine modo strepentes insulse 'in odium venit cum victoriis suis capella, non homo', ut hirsutum Italianum comparat. XXIV 8 § 1 Italian retorted the scold on his Persian prisoners 'en' inquit 'quos Martia ista pectora viros existimant, deformes inlucie capellas et taetras.' Hor. epod. 12 5. Suet. Cal. 50.

BUXO 'a comb'. so aurum is a ring i 28; a chain VI 589; a bowl x 27. Ov. f. VI 229 non mihi detonsos crines depectere buxo. Mart. XIV 25 'pectines' quid faciet nullos hic inventura capillos, | multifido buxus quae tibi dente datur? Ov. m. IV 311.

NARES PILOSAS Ovid advises the lover a. a. I 520 inque cava nullus stet tibi nare pilus. Paulus Fest. p. 370 M vibrissae pili in naribus hominum, dicti quod his evulsis caput vibratur.

195 LAELIUS the general.

ALAS Liv. XXX 34 § 3 ala deinde et umbone pulsantes. Antonin. v 28 τὰ γράσωνι μήτι ὀργίζει; . . . τί σοι ποιήσει; . . . τοιαύτας μάλας ἔχει ἀνάγκη τοιαύτην ἀποφορὰν ἀπὸ τοιούτων γίγνεσθαι.

196 MAURORUM Spartian. Hadr. 5 § 2 at the beginning of Hadrian's reign A.D. 117 Mauri lacessebant. 12 § 7 motus Maurorum compressit et a senatu supplicationes emeruit. On his coins (Clinton A.D. 133) occur the legends 'Mauretania S.C.' 'adventui Aug. Mauretaniae S.C.' 'exercitus Mauretanicus S.C.' 'restitutori Mauretanicae S.C.' cf. Spartian. 13 § 4. The exact date of this conquest cannot be ascertained.

ATTEGIAS mapalia or magalia Orelli inser. 1396 attegiam teguliciam.

CASTELLA BRIGANTUM who held Lancaster, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, with the south of Northumberland and nearly all Yorkshire. See apod. 12 13—17 ille Britannos ultra noti | litora ponti | et caeruleos scuta Brigantas | dare Remotis castra castris | iussit. After the accession of Vespasian (Tac. Agr. 17) terrorem statim intulit Petilius Cerialis Brigantum civitatem, quae numerosissima provinciae totius perhibetur, aggressus. multa proelia et aliquando non incruenta; magnamque Brigantum partem aut victoria amplexus est aut bello. ib. 31. an. XII 32. 36. 40. h. III 45. E. Hübner in CIL VII 99 100, from whom I take what follows: the earliest evidence respecting the Roman wall is Spartian. Hadr. 11 § 2 Britanniam petit [A.D. 120 I] i. qui multa castra munitaque per octaginta milia primus duxit, qui barbaros Romanosque divideret. cf. 5

§ 2 after his accession he devoted himself to the maintenance of peace throughout the world: *Britanni teneri sub Romana ditione non poterant*. Florus *ibid.* 16 § 3 *quo nolo Caesar esse, | ambulare per Britannos*. Fronto ep. de bello Parth. 217—8 *Naber quid? avo vestro Hadriano imperium optinente quantum militum . . . a Britannis caesum?* The *cohors I Delmatarum* of which Iuv. was tribune (iii 320 n.) was in Britain at the time (as is shewn by its *diplomata* of A.D. 106. 124); it occurs in Hübner n. 367. 387 and 388a. 400. The tribune Agrippa, one of the leaders of the expedition *ib.* 379. Orelli 804. As the ninth legion, which was encamped at York A.D. 109 (Hübner inser. 241), did not go to any other province and its place was taken by the *leg. vi victrix* from Germany (Orelli 3186). Borghesi (*oeuvre* iv 115) conjectures 'non sine probabilitate' that it was cut to pieces by the Brigantes. See further Henzen inser. 5456. Coins celebrating the coming of Hadrian into Britain, the army in Britain, and depicting conquered Britain Eckhel vii 493. Cohen *monnaies de l'empire* ii 594. 784—5.

197 LOCUPLETEM AQUILAM Plin. cited on 193. The eagle was in charge of the first centurion of the first cohort (*centurio primi pili*) DH. x 36 fin. Tac. h. iii 22 fin. VM. i 6 § 11 *aquilarum altera vix convelli a primipilo potuit*. Veget. ii 8 *centurio primi pili, qui non solum aquilae praeerat*. cf. Sil. vi 25—38. Renier inser. de l'Algérie 4073 *Saltonius Incundus primipilus, qui primus legionem renovata apud aquilam vitem posuit*. Marquardt Staatsverw. ii¹ 343. 363—5. 425. The post conferred the dignity and *census* of an *eques* Mart. i 31 3. vi 58 10 *referes pili praemia clarus eques*. Stat. s. v 2 165. Suet. Cal. 44 *plerisque centurionum maturis iam, et nonnullis ante paucissimos quæta consueverant, essent dies, primus pilus ademit, evasatus enim curiaque et indecilitatem; ceterorum incerpita cupiditate, commoda emeritæ militiæ ad *sescentorum milium summam recidit*. The career of a soldier of the lower classes (*militia caligati*) generally closed with the centurionate, though he might become prefect of an auxiliary cohort, tribune and lastly *praefectus alae equitum*. Young men of equestrian or senatorian rank entered at once as prefects of a cohort or tribunes in the legion, and might be promoted to a *praefectura alae*; then they entered the civil service, and after filling the offices of quaestor, aedile or tribune, and praetor, received the command of a legion as *legati* (i 58 n. Madvig die Befehlshaber und das Avancement in dem röm. Heere in his *kl. philol. Sehr.* Leipz. 1875 541 seq. Marquardt Staatsverw. ii¹ 352—368).

SEXAGESIMUS ANNUS the term of service was 20 years, or for the praetorians 16, but was often prolonged Tac. ann. i 17. Suet. Tib. 48. Aug. qu. evang. i 9 *solet enim otium concedi sexagenariis post militiam*. Marquardt Staatsverw. ii¹ 525.

199 SOLVUNT TRI CORNUA VENTREM it was jeeringly said of Aratus (Plut. 29 § 4) *ὡς τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐκτραπάττειτο μὲν ἡ κοιλία παρὰ τὰς μάχας, κέρως δὲ προσπίπτει καὶ ἐν γυγῶσι ἀνα τῷ παραστήναι τὸν σελήνηκτιν*. § 5 philosophers debating in their lectures, whether palpitation of the heart and change of colour *καὶ τὴν κοιλίαν ἐν γυγῶσι* in danger is a symptom of cowardice or *δυσκρασίας τινὲς περὶ τὸ πῶμα καὶ ψυχρότητος*, always cited the example of Aratus. Grang. cites Dionysos in Aristoph. ran. (i.e. 479, who may be compared with Sancho Panza), and Macrobi. Sat. vii 11 § 9. Stanley refers to Aristot. probl. (i.e. 27 § 10 *διὰ τί τοῖς φοβούμενοις αἱ κοιλίαι λυγνταί*; cf. for the expression Bonitz ind. s.v. κοιλία n. 9). see lexx. under *solvere*. Celsus has *ventris resolutio* and *solutio*; *ventrem solvere* cet. see Matthiae's ind.

CORNUA Ov. m. i 98 *aeris cornua flexi* were curved like a C.

200 LITUIS bent at one end like a tobacco-pipe Sen. Oed. 733—5 *sonuit reflexo classicum cornu*, | *lituusque adunco stridulos cantus* | *elisit aere*. Luc. i 237—8. Aeron on Hor. c. i 1 23 *lituus equitum est et incurvus*.

PARES 140 n.

cf. Pers. v 131—142.

201 PLURIS DIMIDIO for half as much again, at a price greater by one half Madvig § 270.

201 202 NEC TE FASTIDIA MERCEIS ULLIUS SUBEANT ABLEGANDAE TIBERIM ULTRA Quintil. i 12 § 17 *dicant sine his in foro multi et adquirent*, dum sit locupletior aliquis sordidae merceis negotiator. Tanning and similar offensive trades were restricted to the Transtiberine region. Mart. vi 93 1 4 *tam male Thais olet quam . . .* | *non detracta cani Transtiberina cutis*. id. i 41 3 cited on v 48. ib. 108 2 *pulehra quidem, verum Transtiberina domus*. Becker röm. Alterth. i 655. Bann Rome and the Campagna 261—2. Philo leg. ad Gaium 23 ii 569 M of Augustus πῶς οὖν ἀπεδέχετο τὴν πέραν τοῦ Τιβέρεως ποταμοῦ μεγάλην τῆς Ῥώμης ἀποτομήν, ἣν οὐκ ἡγνόει κατεχομένην καὶ αἰκουμένην πρὸς Ἰουδαίω; Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ ἦσαν οἱ πλείους ἀπελευθερωθέντες. Artemid. i 51 τὸ δὲ βυρσοδεφεῖν πᾶσι πονηρόν. νεκρῶν γὰρ ἀπτεται σωματῶν ὁ βυρσοδέψης καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀπώκισται. Executioners also were forbidden the city Cic. p. C. Rabir. § 15.

FASTIDIA x 200.

203 think that hides, if they bring in money, smell as sweetly as perfumes.

204 UNGUENTA xi 122 n. DL. ii § 76 Aristippus when asked τίς ὁ μεμνησμένος; 'ἐγὼ' φησιν 'ὁ κακοδαίμων καὶ κακοδαίμονεστέρος ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς. ἀλλ' ὅρα μὴ ὡς οὐδὲν τῶν ἄλλων ζῶων παρὰ τοῦτό τι ἐλαττοῦται, οὗτος οὐδ' ἂν ὁ ἀνθρώπος. κακοὶ κακῶς δ' ἀπόλιντο οἱ κίναδοι, οἵτινες καλὸν ἡμῖν ἀλεῖμμα διαβάλλουσιν.'

204 205 LUCRI BONUS EST ODOR EX RE QUALIBET i 110—3. iii 38 n. vii 4—12. Suet. Vesp. 23 *reprehendenti jure Tito, quod etiam urinae rectifera commentus esset*, pecuniam ex prima pensione admovit ad nares seiscitans num odore offenderetur? *et illo negante 'atqui' inquit 'e lotio est.'* Hence Amm. xxii 4 § 3 *lucra ex omni odorantes occasione*. Hemst. on Lucian Timon 45. DCass. lxxvi 14 § 5.

205 SENTENTIA viii 125 n. Quintil. x i § 50 n. 52 n. 206 DIS ATQUE IPSO IOVE Ach. i 30 Forbiger *reliquias Danaum atque immittis Achilli*. Aeschyl. ch. 148. Pers. 749 750. Aristoph. eq. 1330. Matt. 8 33. Mark 15 Grinfield. 3 8. 16 7. Sall. Catil. 52 § 35. Cic. Catil. i § 11 *dis immortalibus . . . atque huic ipsi Iovi Statori*. Liv. xxii 14 § 10 *Hannibali ac Poenis*. ib. 17 § 4. Fabri on xxi 17 § 4 and xxii 14 § 10. Hor. s. i 4 72 Fritzsche. ii 7 36 Heind. Justin. xxix 3 § 7 *Poeni et Hannibali*. xxx 3 § 2. Strabo p. 340 fm. has several exx. of this 'poetical figure'. Hand Tursell. ii 480—1.

207 iii 143 n. Sen. ep. 115 § 11 *non me curari possumus, ut dives vocer. | an dives, omnes quaerimus, nemo, an bonus. | non quare et unde, quid habeas tantum rogant*. Nauck trag. fr. adesp. 147 (in Greg. Naz. ii 210) | ἵνα μὴ περιφρονῶμεθα καὶ ἀφροῦναι καὶ ἄν | ἀφροῦναι γὰρ ὡς σέβοντα τοῖς θεῶν νόμοις | πένητα ναίειν δόξαν ἡμποληκότα.

HABEAS . . . HABERE x 90.

Ov. m. i 131 *amor sceleratus habendi*. Hor. ep. i 7 85 *Obbar amore senescit habendi*. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 1 '*quid ergo inter me stultum et te sapientem interest, si uterque habere volumus?*' '*plurimum. divitiarum enim apud sapientem virum in civitate sunt.*' Plin. ep. ix 30 § 4 *ea invasit homines habendi cupiditas, ut possideri magis quam possidere videantur*. Hegesias in Rutil. Lup. ii 2 *in augurio per curia occupatus et ha-*

bendi cupiditate depravatus summas divitias summam virtutem existimabat. Pacat. paneg. 25 fin. *crescebat in dies habendi fames.* Graevius on Cic. fam. vii 29 1. Staveren (on Nep. fragm. 4 *qui habet, ultro appetitur*) cites Greek exx. see Wetst. Matt. 13 12. Schöm. on Plut. Agis p. 107. Orelli opusc. Gr. sent. et moral. i 505. id. ep. Socrat. p. 136.

208 Plut. de cupidit. divit. 7 p: 526 misers corrupt and pervert those whom they pretend to educate, implanting in them their own avarice and meanness, ταῦτα γὰρ ἐστίν, ἃ παραινοῦσι καὶ διδάσκουσιν 'κέρδαινε καὶ φείδου, καὶ τοσοῦτον νόμιζε σεαυτὸν ἄξιον, ὅσον ἂν ἔχῃς.' . . . οἱ δὲ τῶν φιλαργύρων παῖδες, πρὶν ἢ παραλαμβάνειν τὸν πλοῦτον, ἀναπύμπλυνται τῆς φιλοπλουτίας ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν πατέρων.

PUERIS REPENTIBUS

Quintil. i 2 § 6 *quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit?*

ASSAE 'dry nurses'. schol. '*assa nutrix dicitur, quae lac non praestat infantibus, sed solum alimentum et manducatum adhibet: nutritoria sicut veta te infantibus monstrat.*' [The last clause wants but one syllable of being a hexameter.] Jahn on Pers. p. 129 'infantes, quos antiqui Romani proindeque alieni natu materii probatis spectatisque moribus committere solent (Tac. d. 28) postea nutricum curae demandantur (ib. 29) . . . Tales solebant *assae nutrices* vocari. inscr. ap. Murat. 1512 6 D·M· | VOLVMINIAE | DYNAMIDI | VOLVMNIA | C·F· PROCLA | NVTRICI | ASSAE·ET | LIB·V·A·CV.' Front. ep. ad Ant. imp. i 5 p. 103 Naber *assae nutricis est infantem magis diligere quam adultam.*' Heincr. cites assus=*siccus* in the expressions *assi cibi*, *assae sudationes*, assus *sol* (apricatio sine unctione). On nurses vi 354. 593. Marquardt v 1, 122. Gril. xii 1 Procrinus exhorts a mother to suckle her own child. Cato's wife nursed her child (Plut. Cato mai. 20 § 5) and he himself taught him reading (s 6) and bodily exercises (s 7). cf. id. de pueror. educat. 5.

209 HOC DISCUNT OMNES ANTE ALPHA ET BETA PUELLAE Arat. (in Steph. Byz. Γάργαρα) Γαργαρέων παισιν βῆτα καὶ ἄλφα λέγων. anth. Pal. xi 132 4 οὐ δύνατ' ἄλφα γράφειν. Terentian. 252—5 the Pythagoreans teach *summas numeri non ita litteris valere*, | Graecus pueros ut docet insonans magister, | cum tollere cunctos iubet altius sinistras, | unum ut sit alpha et duo beta et tria gamma. The word *alphabetum* occurs in Tert. and Hier. e. g. ep. 30=155. ad Paulam § 3 quater. Iren. ii pr. § 1. Two alphabets and syllabaries (qui non nisi ita etc.) have been found, one on a vessel (CIG 8342 in the Gregorian museum at Rome) the other (ib. 6185 from a tomb at Colle near Siena) on a wall and are discussed by Franz Clementi epigr. 22. Meunier on antequital. Dialekte 8 seq. Kirchhoff Gesch. d. griech. Alphabets³ 122—9. CIL iv 164.

210 a like address v 107.

QUEMQUE 42 n.

211 DIC, QUIS IUBET Ramshorn p. 712; the question is independent.

VANISIME III 159.

212 IUBET who bids you make this speed? There is no need of forcing avarice on your son; he will soon be only too apt a scholar.

PRÆSTO I warrant.

213 SECU-

RUS ABI you may safely leave him to himself, for (Cic. fam. ix 7 § 2) πολλοὶ μαθηταὶ καὶ σπουδῆς ἀποσπάλλον.

213 214 VINCIENS, UT MAX PRÆTERUIT TELAMONEM, UT PELLEA VICIT ACHILLES from Ov. m. xv 850—1 *utique victus bene facta fatetur | esse suis maiora et vinci gaudet ab illo.* 855—6 *sic nequii cedit titulus Agamemnonis Atreus; | Aegon sic Theseus, sic Pelea vicit Achilles.* The superiority of the son of Thetis to his father was fated ib. xi 221—

265. Weleker Aeschyl. Trilog. 29 30. Aesch. Pr. 768 ἡ τέξεται γε παῖδα φέρτερον πατρός. Quintil. III 7 § 11 *cum, qui ex Thetide natus esset, maiorem patre suo futurum cecinisse dicuntur oracula.* cf. the boast of Sthenelus II. IV 405 ἡμεῖς γὰρ πατέρων μέγ' ἀμείνοves εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι. ib. VI 479 πατρός γ' ὅδε πολλὸν ἀμείνων. cf. Pind. Isthm. VIII (VII) 31—37 (66—84). Ap. Rh. IV 801. Nonn. XXXIII 354—360. Hor. c. I 15 28 *Tydidēs melior patre.* Aen. X 129. Manil. IV 77 *degenerant natī patribus vincuntque parentes.* Aus. epitaph. 6 1 *genitore bono melior Diomedes.*

215 PARCENDUM EST TENERIS a humorous application of Virgil's charge to the planter g. II 363 *parcendum teneris.* Holyday 'his native sin | has not full marrow yet.' others better, matured vice has not yet been bred in the bone.

216 MALA NEQUITIAE Phaedr. III 8 15 *nequitiae malis.*

AST CUM EXX. of ast before a consonant

in L. Müller de re metr. 394—5.

CUM PECTERE BARBAM COOPERIT III 186 n.

CUM PECTERE

217 CULTRI RAZOR.

218 VENDET PERIURIA VII 13—16. XIII 36—7. 60. 86—119. 135—142. 174. 201. Phaedr. IV 20 23—4 of the miser *qui, dum quadrantes aggeras patrimonio, | caelum fatigas sordido periurio.* Pers. V 137. Gell. XX 1 § 53 *an putas, Favorine, si non illa etiam ex duodecim tabulis de testimoniis falsis poena abolerisset et si nunc quoque, ut antea, qui falsum testimonium dixisse convictus esset, e saxo Tarpeio deiceretur, mentituros fuisse pro testimonio tam multos, quam videmus?*

219 x 55 n.

EXIGUA III 24. VIII 66. XI 131.

CERERIS VI 50.

XV 141 n. Plut. Dion 56 § 3 Kallippos, seeing that he was suspected by the ladies of Dion's household, offered with tears to give them every assurance of his loyalty. They exacted 'the great oath,' i. e. that he should enter the temple of Ceres and Proserpina, and after certain sacrifices put on the purple garb of the goddess, take a burning torch in his hand and swear. § 4 he did all καὶ τὸν ὄρκον ἀπομόσας οὕτω κατεγέλασσε τῶν θεῶν, ὥστε περιμένας τὴν ἑορτὴν ἧς ὤμοσε θεοῦ δρᾶ τὸν φόνον ἐν τοῖς Κορίνθιοις. cf. Hor. c. III 2 26—29.

ARAM XIII 89 n. Plaut. rud. 1333—4 *tange aram hanc Veneris.* Tange. Per Venerem hanc iurandum est tibi. cf. 1336. Cic. p. Fiac. § 90 *cui si aram tenens iuraret, crederet nemo.* 'lex Numae regis' in Gell. IV 3 § 3 *paclex aram Iunonis ne tangito.* Justin. XXIV 2 § 8 with Bernccc. and Mod. *Ptolemacus sumptis in manibus altaribus, contingens simulacra et pulvinaria deorum inauditis ultimisque execrationibus adiurat.* Hdt. VIII 123. Serv. Aen. IV 219 *Varro lib. v rer. divin. plenius narrat: 'necesse enim erat aras a sacrificantibus teneri; quod si non fieret, dis sacrificatio grata non esset.'* Cic. p. Balb. § 12. p. Flacco § 90. Andok. myst. § 126. Demosth. de cor. § 134. in Con. § 26. Aen. XII 201. Sil. III 82. Suet. Caes. 85. schol. Arat. phaen. 403. hence iurare aras III 145. Plut. apophth. Periclis 186^c Wytt. πρὸς δὲ φίλον τινὰ μαρτυρίας ψευδοῦς δεόμενον, ἧ προσὴν καὶ ὄρκος, εἶπεν μέχρι τοῦ βωμοῦ φίλος εἶναι. The answer became proverbial Apostol. XI 31 a. Arsen. xxxv 53. Matt. 23 18 Wetst. 1 kings 8 31. Oehler on Tert. ad nat. I 6 p. 314. Schütz on Aesch. s. c. Th. 44.

PEDEM Justin.

220 ELATAM I 72 n. Sen. ep. 12 § 8 *Pacurius, ... cum vino et illis funebris epulis sibi parentaverat, sic in cubiculum ferebatur a cena, ut inter plausus exoletorum hoc ad symphoniam caneretur βεβίωται! βεβίωται! nullo non se die extulit.* Nep. III 3

§ 2. v 4 § 3. Your son's wife, if she bring a portion (Pers. ii 14) that makes it worth his while to take her life, is as good as dead and buried from the instant she crosses the threshold.

LIMINA SUBIT the bride when she came to the bridegroom's house, and, in answer to his question 'who art thou?' *abito tuius, dico po tuius*, hung the doorposts with woollen fillets and rubbed them with oil or fat, and was lifted across the threshold Plut. qu. Rom. 29. Serv. ecl. 8 29. Luc. ii 359 (cf. schol.) *translata vetuit contingere limina planta*. See the evidence in Roszbach die rom. The Stuttg. 1853 351—360. Ellis on Catull. 61 159.

221 MORTIFERA x 10.

PREMETUR will be throttled. A wife-poisoner in Plin. xxvii § 4 *venenum, quo interemptas dormientis a Calpurnio Bestia uxores M. Caecilius accusator obiecit. hinc illa atrox peroratio eius in digitum*.

222 seq. what you think must be gotten by toil and travail he reaches by the short cut of crime.

225 OLIM one day Hor. s. ii 5 27 *magna minorve foro si res certabitur olim*. Aen. i 289 290 *hunc tu olim caelo ... accipies*. Hand Tursell. iv 370.

226 seq. *Sen. ep. 115 § 11 admirationem nobis parentes auri argentique fecerunt et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit crevitque nobiscum*.

228 LAEVO perverse. PRODUCIT trains up his sons to avarice vi 240—1 *utile porro [filiolam turpi vetulae producere turpem]*. viii 271. Pers. vi 19 Jahn. 229 wanting in several mss. and doubtless spurious.

Phaedr. cited on 218. CONDUPPLICARE Pers. vi 78 Cas. rem duplica. Lucr. in lexix.

230 TOTAS EFFUNDIT HABENAS a father, who has once entered his son in the race of avarice, has given him the reins, and cannot bring him to a stand when he will. Verg. g. i 512—4 *ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, [... frustra retinacula tendens [fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas]*. Sen. ep. 85 § 12 *si in nostra potestate non est, an sint adfectus, ne illud quidem est, quanti sint: si ipsis permisisti incipere, cum causis suis crescent tantique erunt, quanto fient. adice nunc, quod ista, quamvis exigua sint, in maius excedunt. numquam pernicioosa servant modum. quamvis levia initia morborum serpunt cet.* Vell. ii 3 § 4.

231 CURRICULO QUEM Non. p. 198 *curriculum masculino*. So Charis. 27 11 K possibly from a misunderstanding of this passage.

QUEM the illi of 223. 'My son,' you will say, 'did not learn to commit murder from me.' True, but whoever teaches his sons avarice, has lost all control over them: if you should now try to recall him.

233 234 NEMO SATIS CREDIT TANTUM BELINGUERE, QUANTUM PERMITTAS no one is content to sin just so much as you allow, and no more. Nep. xxi 1 § 4 *tantum indulsit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret*. Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. § 14 Halm. Luc. iv 377—8 *discite, quam parvo liceat producere vitam [et quantum natura petat]*. Mart. i 66 1—3 *erras, meorum fur acare liberos, fieri potam posse qui putas tanto, [scriptura quanti constat et tomus levis]*.

QUANTUM PERMITTAS Sen. de ira i 8 § 1 *nihil rationis est, ubi semel adfectus inductus est iusque illi aliquod voluntate nostra datum est: faciet de cetero quantum volet, non quantum permiseris*.

234 ADEO III 274 so much more unrestrained liberty do they allow themselves. INDULGENT SIBI LATIUS Hor. s. ii 2 113 *interis opibus novi non latius usum*.

235 IUVENI 23. 251.

237 CIRCUMSCRIBERE XV 135—6 n.

238 AMOR

(tantus) QUANTUS X 14 n. cf. I 15 n.

239 DECIOURUM VIII

254 n.

240 SI GRÆCIA VERA X 174 n.

MENTHECTIS Apollod. III 6 7 § 7 αἰὼς αὖ [Fire-as] Οἱ αἰὼς παντελόμενος ἐπευκήσεν, ἐὰν Μενοικεὺς ὁ Κρέωντος Ἀρεῖ σφάγιον αὐτὸν ἐπιδιδῶ. τοῦτο ἀκούσας Μενοικεὺς ὁ Κρέωντος ἑαυτὸν πρὸ τῶν πυλῶν ἐσφαξε. [The legend belongs to the story of the Seven against Thebes Stat. Th. x 612 seq. 756 seq. Eur. Ph. 911 seq. Cic. Tusc. I § 116. Nonn. xxiii 72. His tomb was shown to Paris. ix 25 § 1. On patriotic devotions see viii 257 n.]

241 QUORUM Thebanorum, virtually contained in Thebas. Cic. Brut. § 112 *senatus supplied from senatoria*. Vell. II 15 § 2 Burm. Italia...quorum. cf. id. I 4 § 2 Ruhnken. Suet. Cal. 51 Burm. *audita rebellione Germaniae...si victores [Germani]...occuparent*. Caes. b. g. I 40 § 5. IV 2 § 2. Nep. vii 11 § 3 Thebas...eorum. viii 2 § 1 Staveren. Corneille, Senon Sall. Catil. Cic. Ann. v § 16 Mælvig. Liv. II 53 § 1 *Veiens bellum exortum*, quibus Sabini arma coniunxerant. xxi 7 § 2 Fabri. 20 § 1 Fabri. xxviii 19 § 1. xlii 47 § 7. So in Greek: Eur. Or. 1134—5 Ἑλλάδος...ᾧν. id. Hek. 22 Porson. Bacchae 959 Blunsby. Thuc. vi 80 § 1 Kühn et. 91 § 1. Is. xii 82 § 7 Καρχηδῶνα...αὐτῶν. [Plat.] Alc. I 126^{ae} πόλιν...αὐτοῖς. Heind. on Theaet. 168^a. St Matt. 4 23. Hermann Viger n. 44 713. Hemst. on Lucian Nigrin. I pr. id. Timon 9. Burm. on Ov. m. iv 668. Corte and Schäfer on Plin. ep. I 10 § 10. Kallmeyer. Gr. II^o 49. Mathiä § 435. Krüger on Dionys. p. 32. Ramshorn p. 697. Kritz on Sall. Catil. 39 § 3 p. 183. Munro on Lucr. iv 934. Minuc. 24 § 2 *Romana...quorum*.

241 242 L. DENTES DENTIBUS ANGIS CUM CLIPIS NASCUNTUR Ov. m. III 104—110 *ut presso sulcum patrefecit aratro, | spargit humi iussos, mortalia semina, dentes, | inde (fide maius) glacie coepere moveri, | principae de vulvis acies apparuit hastae | ...surgitque seques clipeata virorum*. Nonn. iv 421—461.

243 TUBICEN I 169 n.

244 ERGO since your

love of money is so ardent 238.

245 seq. Sen. de

ira I 7 § 2 *filii nec recedunt a perniciosa quam reprob, et non admittunt quævis adu. et ne heret. natura et in possessione possunt, potentiores rectore sunt nec recidi se minuire patiuntur...* § 4 *quarundam rerum initia in nostra potestate sunt, ulteriora nos vi sua rapiunt nec regressum relinquunt cet.* cf. c. 8. II 31 § 6. id. ep. 85 § 8 *quemadmodum rationi nullum animal obtemperat, non ferum, non domesticum et mite. natura enim illorum est ardeat inuitati: ut non tepida, et non cunctantia, et non quantaliamque sunt. tigres leonesque numquam feritatem exuunt, aliquando submittunt, et cum minime expectaveris, exasperatur torvitas mitigata. numquam bona fide vitia mansuescunt cet.* Aristoph. ran. 1431—2 *μάλιστα μὲν λέοντα μὴ ἔν πόλει τρέφειν, | ἦν δ' ἐκτραφῆν, τοῖς τρώποις ὑπηρετεῖν* (cf. Plut. Alcib. 16). Theokr. 5 35—38. Alkiphr. III 24 § 1. Luc. iv 237—242 ending *ferret et a trepido vix abstinet ira magistro*. Stat. Ach. II 181—189. DCass. LX 13 § 4 of Claudius λέοντα δεδιδαγμένον ἀνθρώπους ἐσθίειν καὶ πάνν γε διὰ τοῦτο τῷ πλήθει ἀρέσκοντα ἀποκτείνας ὡς οὐ προσήκον ὃν τοιοῦτό τι θέαμα ὄραν Ῥωμαῖους. Boeth. cons. III metr. 2 7—16. Mart. spect. 10 1 *laeserat ingrato leo perfidus ore magistrum*.

246 MAGISTRUM Sen. ep. 85 § 41 *certi sunt demeritores ferarum, qui se cunctis animalia et ad occursum et praesentia hominum pati subigunt nec a peritis — exasces contenti a quo in contubernium mitigant: leonibus magister manum insertat.*

247 LEO TOLLET

ALUMNUS Hor. c. iii 18 3 4 *ab eisque pueris et pueris* *alumnus* (i.e. to the lambs and kids). Heins. on Ov. m. iv 421.

248 NOTA MATHEMATICIS GENESIS TUA III 42—4 n. VII 200 n. IX 32—3. x 94 n. XVI 4. Gell. i 9 § 6 *vulgus autem, quos gentilitio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit.* Cato r. r. 5 § 4 among rules for the bailiff (*vilicus*) *haruspiciem augurem hariolum Chaldaeum ne quem consuluisse velit.* Suet. Aug. 91 fin. in *secessu Apolloniae Theogenis mathematici pergulam comite Agrippa ascenderat; cum Agrippae, qui prior consulebat, magna et paene incredibilia praedicarentur, reticere ipse genituram suam nec velle edere perseverabat, metu ac pudore ne minor inveniretur* [cf. the witch scene in Macbeth]. *qua tamen post multas adhortationes vix et cunctanter edita, exilivit Theogenes adoravitque eum. tantum mox iudicium fati Augustus habuit, ut thema suum vulgaverit nummumque argenteum nota sideris Capricorni, quo natus est, percusserit.* Tib. 14 de infante Scribonius mathematicus *praedixit quae essent, etiam reventuram quae fore, et sine regio insigni.* id. Nero 6. See above all the poems of Manilius (with Scaliger) and Manthos and the treatise of Irenaeus Mathensis. Cic. de divm. ii 3 § 87. 99 astrologers had promised Pompeius, Cassius, Caesar, that they would die at home in old age and great glory. i 1 § 132 *non habeo denique nauci...de circo astrologos.* Tac. h. i 22 *urgentibus etiam mathematicis, dum novos motus et clarum Othoni annum observatione siderum adferrent, densa horum et potentius, quidam, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et retabatur semper et retinebatur cet.* Arellius Fuscus in Sen. suas. 4 § 2 *qui vero in media se, ut praedicant, fatorum misere pignora, natales inquirunt et primam aevi horam annorum habent nuntiam, quo ierint motu sidera, in quas discurrerint partes, contrane deus steterit, an placidus adfulserit sol; an plenam lucem, an initia surgentis acceperit, an abdiderit in noctem obscurum caput luna; Saturnus ierit autem, an illi bella Mars militem, an a patre an in quas stas Mercurius occipit; an blanda advenit nunti Venus, an de humili in sublime Iuppiter tulerit.* § 3 *perque diem videntur, et nihil metuantis oppressit dies; aliis a bere non propinquare, et illi expulsi sunt, amicumque ista pro ina via sequitur, non ex parte salutis.* Your son has learnt from the astrologers your nativity, and the length of the thread of life spun out for you by the fates, but cannot wait till it has all run out. Tac. an. ii 32 fin. A.D. 16 *facta et de mathematicis magisque Italia pellendis senatus consulta; quorum e numero L. Pannaeus, tuo delectus est, in P. Marcium consulis extra portam Esquilinam, extra claudenda munere iussissent, more prisco advertere.* Sen. an. col. 3 § 2 *Mercurius took one of the Parcae aside and said patere mathematicos aliquando verum dicere, qui illum, ex quo primis factus est, omnibus annis, nuntius nuntius afferunt.* Tiberius was himself an expert, and foretold the rise of Galba Tac. an. vi 20. 21 his master Thraulus. 22 *cetera plurimis mortuorum non eximitur, quin primo cuiusque ortu ventura destinantur; ita corrumpi fidem artis, cuius clara documenta et antiqua aetas et nostra tulerit.* quippe a filio eiusdem Thrasulli praedictam Neronis imperium in tempore memorabitur. cf. Juass. lvi 19 §§ 3 4. lxi 2 § 1. Suet. Calig. 19. Tac. xvi 14 A.D. 66 Antistius Sosianus in exile sought out Pannaeum eiusdem loci exulem et Chaldaeorum arte famorum cepae multorum amicitias in se mittere nitente ad eum nuntios et consultationes non frustra ratus; simul amata per nuntiam a P. Antio ministrari cognoscit. He intercepts Antaeus' letters, furatus etiam libellos, quibus dies genitilis

eius et eventura secretis Pammenis occultabantur, simul repertis, quae de ortu vitaeque Ostorii Scapulae composita erant. He writes to Nero to divulge the secret: quippe Anteium et Ostorium imminere rebus et sua Caesarisque fata scrutari. Spartian. Hadr. 2 § 4 in Moesia a mathematico quodam de futuro imperio id dicitur comperisse quod a patrono magno Aelio Hadriano periticia caelestium callente praedictum esse compererat. id. Helius 3 §§ 8 9. 4 Hadrian a master of astrology. id. Sever. 2 § 8 in quadam civitate Africana, cum sollicitus mathematicum consulisset positaque hora ingentia vidisset astrologus, dixit ei 'tuam non alienam pone genituram.' § 9 cumque Severus iurasset suam esse, omnia ei dixit quae postea facta sunt. 3 § 9 cum amissa uxore aliam vellet ducere, genituras sponsarum requirebat, ipse quoque matheseos peritissimus, et cum audisset esse in Syria quandam quae id geniturae haberet ut regi iungeretur, eandem uxorem petit. Philo earnestly opposes it (Ewald vi 265) 'the devotees of what was then generally called Chaldaean wisdom or astrology and divination, as in those days it spread irresistibly from central Asia through Egypt and all Roman lands. Against this genethliology, as he also calls it, he argues esp. de prov. i p. 36 seq. Aucher, also i 461. ii 442. 602 M. cf. ἡ γένεσις Clem. hom. iv 12. xiv 3—12. xx 21. It is the same philosophical religion which the Hermes books revere as holy, and which the later Arabs call that of the S. Hermes. cf. *St. Jerome's* Chaldaei p. 203 seq. Cureton and Chwolson's *Seabier* iv 4 seq. 25. 403.' Augustine (conf. iv c. 3) at one time consulted astrologers, but was cured by a physician, who had studied astrology as a means of living. id. de doctr. chr. ii § 32 neque illi ab hoc genere perniciosae superstitionis segregandi sunt, qui genethliaci propter natalium dierum considerationes, nunc autem vulgo mathematici vocantur. nam et ipsi quamvis veram stellarum positionem, cum quisque nascitur, consectantur et aliquando etiam perverstigent; tamen quod inde conantur vel actiones nostras vel actionum eventa praedicere, nimis errant et vendunt imperitis hominibus miserabilem servitutem, nam quisque liber ad huiusmodi mathematicum cum ingressus fuerit, dat pecuniam ut servus inde exeat [cf. Aug. tract. in Ioann. viii § 11] aut Martis aut Veneris vel potius omnium siderum... est certus motus illorum... quem motum notare, cum quisque nascitur, quomodo se habeat, facile est per eorum inventas conscriptasque regulas. ib. §§ 33—34 (twins cf. Pers. vi 18 19 geminos, horoscope, varo | producis genio). 46. id. de gen. ad litt. ii § 35 de fatis autem siderum qualeslibet eorum argutias et quasi de mathesi documentorum experimenta, quae illi ἀποτελέσματα vocant, omnino a nostrae fidei sanitate respuamus: talibus enim disputationibus etiam orandi causas nobis auferre conantur et impia perversitate in malis factis, quae rectissime reprehenduntur, ingerunt accusandum potius Deum auctorem siderum quam hominem scelorum. ib. §§ 36 (twins) 37. id. tract. in Io. viii §§ 10 11. Amm. xxviii 4 § 24 multi apud eos negantes esse superas potestates in caelo, nec in publicum prodeunt nec praeudent nec lavari arbitrantur secutius posse, antequam ephemeride scrupulose sciscitata didicerint, ubi sit verbi gratia signum Mercurii, vel quotam cancri sideris partem polum discurrens obtineat luna. Sext. Empir. bk v. Hdt. ii 82. DS. ii 31. Sen. n. q. ii 32 §§ 6 7. vii 28 § 1. ep. 88 § 14. Aug. de gen. ad litt. xii § 46 some *poor* men *founder* *upon* the *greatest* to *incite* *to*, though they did not know even *utrum* *duodecim* *signa* *dicerentur*. Finding him a ready dupe, when he asked them of his son's safety, who had been long expected, they answered, that he would arrive that very day; and before

they left the house, he appeared. Tert. apol. 35 fin. with Herod and Oehler. Amm. xxix 2 §§ 27 28 Lind. Iul. Paulli sent. v 21. Censorin. 14 § 10. 18 § 7. Firmicus Maternus math. Hermippus sive de astrologia libri ii ed. Bloch. Haun. 1830 (by a Christian). [Lucian] de astrologia. Camerarii astrologia Norimb. 1532 4to. Sahasius de annis climactericis et antiqua astrologia L. B. 1648. Pauly Encyklop. iv 1395—6. 1418—20 (Roman legislation). 1637—43. Rein Criminalrecht 903—910. Ramsay in dict. ant. astrologia. Marquardt iv 100—2. Friedländer r¹ 124—6. 345—350. Forbiger Rom ii 205—8. 230—1. The word *mathematicus* Tac. xii 52. h. ii 62. 78. Ambr. hexaëm. iv §§ 14. 18. v § 24.

GENESIS VI 578—9 *si prurit frictus ocelli | angulus, inspecta genesi collyria poscit*. Suet. Dom. 10 Domitian put to death Mettius Pompusianus, *quod habere imperatoriam genesim vulgo ferebatur*. Eust. hexaëm. 6 5. Galen says xiv 604 K de præceptione | the physician only care for astronomy and divination *τοῦ προσηνέαι τίνων κληρονομήσουσι*. Luc. dial. mort. 11 1 (Friedländer). Astrology was the aristocratic key to the secrets of the future; it is recorded of Augustus, Livia, Tiberius, Caligula, the younger Agrippina, Otho, Vespasian, Domitian and Hadrian that they had recourse to it (evidence in Marquardt iv 102). Censorin. 13 § 1. 14 § 12.

248 249 TARDAS COLUS III 27 n. ix 135—6. x 252. xii 65 n. seq.

249 EXSPECTARE COLUS Ter. ad. 107—110 *et tu illum tuam, si esses homo, | sineres nunc facere, dum per aetatem licet, | potius quam, ubi te expectatum cieccisset foras, | alieniore aetate post faceret tamen*. ib. 874 *illum ut vivat optant, meam autem mortem expectant scilicet*. Cic. parad. § 43 *sin autem propter aviditatem pecuniae nullum quaestum turpem putas, cum isti ordini ne honestus quidem possit esse ullus; si cotidie fraudas decipis poscis pacisceris auferis eripis, si socios spoliās, aerarium expilas, si testamenta amicorum ne expectas quidem atque ipse supponis, haec utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt?* Sen. ben. v 17 § 3 *vide quam ingrata sit iuventus. quis non patri suo supremum diem, ut innocens sit, optat? ut moderatus, expectat? ut pius, cogitat?* Quintil. ix 3 § 68 *cum Procleius quereretur de filio, quod is mortem suam expectaret [longed for], et ille dixisset, se vero non expectare: 'immo' inquit 'rogo expectes' [I beg you to wait for it, not to hasten it]*. Ruhnken on Rutil. Lup. i § 5. Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. § 12.

COLUS Stat. Th. iii 241 242 *sic fata mihi nigracque sororum | iuvare colus*. viii 11—13 *quin comminus ipsa | fatorum deprensa colus visoque parentes | augure tunc demum rumpebant stamina Parcae*.

250 IAM NUNC EVEN NOW.

OBSTAS ET VOTA MORARIS III 42. Cic. Rose. Am. § 68 motives of parricide; the charge incredible, *nisi turpis adolescentia, nisi omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, nisi sumptus effusi cum probro atque dedecore*. cf. Sen. ep. 119 § 6 *utrum mavis habere multum an satis? qui multum habet, plus cupit. quod est argumentum nondum illum satis habere: qui satis habet, consecutus est, quod numquam divitiis contingit, finem: an has ideo non putas esse divitias, ... quia propter illas nulli venenum filius, nulli uxor iniegit?* Hor. s. ii 1 53—6 *Scaevae vivacem crede nepoti | matrem; nil faciet sceleris pia dextera: mirum | ut neque calce lupus quemquam neque dente petit bos: | sed mala tollet anum vitiatum melle cicutā*. Vell. ii 67 § 2 *id tamen notandum est, fuisse in proscriptione etiam filiorum summam. libertorum mediam, servorum aliquam, filiorum nullam: adeo difficilis est hominibus utcumque conceptae spei mora*.

Sen. rem. fort. 13 § 6 'filium amicum' si plura, nihil est iam, quod illi metuas: in tuto est. si impium, tuorum numeratorem annorum, tuas stimulum senectutis extulisti, perdidisti forsitan, qui te perditum optabat. Stat. s. iii 3 14 15 si cui corde nefas tacitum fessique senectus | longa patris. anth. Pal. xii 231 4 φεύ μόρης τε κακῆς καὶ πατρὸς ἀθανάτου. Arr. Epikt. ii 7 § 9 what leads us to frequent divinations? Cowardice, fear of consequences. Hence we flatter the seers. Κληρονομία, κύριε, τὸν πατέρα; 'Ἰδωμεν' ἐπεκθυσώμεθα. ναί, κύριε, ὡς ἡ τύχη θέλει. ἐπὶ αἵματι 'κληρονομίσεις', ὡς παρ' αὐτοῦ τὴν κληρονομίαν εἰληφότες εὐχαριστοῦμεν αὐτῷ.

VOTA MORARIS Ov. m. viii 71 solus mea vota moratur. It is a marvel if a son laments his father's death Stat. s. iii 3 20 21 celeres genitoris filius annos—| mira fides!—pigrasque putat properasse sorores. cf. ib. 136—7. Your father, Etruscan (Mant. vii 106—8) prope ter senas vixit Olympiadas. | sed festinatis raptum tibi credidit annis, | aspexit laceratus quisquis, Etrusce, tuas.

251 IUVENEM your son 235.

CERVINA Hesiod. in Plut. defect. orac. 11 p. 415^d ἐννέα τοὶ ζῶει γενεὰς λακέρυζα κοράνη | ἀνδρῶν ἡβέντων' εὐλαφὸς δέ τε τετρακότῃσιν: | τῆς δ' εὐλαφὸς ὁ καιρὸς γηρασκεται. Aristot. h. a. vi 29 § 1 it is commonly, but erroneously, supposed that this animal is long-lived; neither the conception nor the growth of the fawns accords with such a supposition.' Verg. ecl. 7 30 vivacis cornua cervi. Ov. m. iii 194 same words: id. medium. form. 59. Plin. viii § 119 stags confessedly live to a great age, some having been taken bearing golden chains, which Alexander the Great had put on them. id. vii § 153. Oppian venat. ii 291. Cic. Tus. iii § 69 Davies. Sen. Oed. 751. Browne vulgar errors iii 9. Sil. xiii 126.

252 ARCHIGENEN vi 235—6 corpore sano | addebat Archigenen emerosaque pallia iactat. xiii 98 n. Greenhill in diet. biogr. 'He was the most celebrated of the sect of the Eclectici diet. ant. s. v. . . . a native of Apamea in Syria; he practised at Rome in the time of Trajan, A.D. 98—117.' He wrote πολλά ἱατρικὰ τε καὶ φυσικὰ and lived to the age of 63 Suid. s. v. J. C. F. Harless analecta hist. crit. de Archigene medico Bamberg 1816 4to.

EME QUOD MITHRIDATES COMPOSUIT vi 659—661 at nunc res agitur tenui pulmone rubetae; | sed tamen et ferro, si praegustabit Atrides (the husband) | Pontica ter victi cautus medicamina regis. x 273 n. Mart. v 76 1 2 profecit potio Mithridates saepe veneno, | toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi. Plin. xxiii § 149. xxv §§ 5—7. 62—3. xxix § 24. Gell. xvii 16. The composition of the antidoto Mithridaticum is variously given. Galen de antid. ii. Cels. v 23 § 3. Paul. Aet. v 27. Many authorities in Sprengel-Roebmann Gesch. der Arzneikunde p. 590—2. Serap. Serapion. 1063—76 antidotus vero, | bis Mithridatia fertur | bis ciata medic, sed Magnus serinia regis | bis rapet et victor. Illena dependit in illis apothecis, et vulgata satis medicamina risit. | bis denum rutae folium, salis et breve granum | Angulusque duri, totidem cum sapore || Aenas: | hoc oriente die parco conperit Iguis | annabat metum desiderat quoniam pectus matri. With the last words cf. Sall. h. ii 45 D set Mithridates extrema pueritia regnum ingressus matre sua veneno interfecta. On poisoning of patients see Varro satyrici in Non. p. 407 s. (fr. 496 Bücheler) nunc quis patrem decem annorum natus non modo aufert sed tollit—nisi veneno? Calpurnia (Suid. 38) cum iam et ab impatis inter familiares et a parentibus inter liberos palam haec nuncuparet, derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere percrearent, et multis venenatas matreas

misit. Vitellius (Suet. 6) was said to have killed his son, charging him with intending to poison him. Quintil. vii 2 § 17 as a topic familiar to learners this controversy '*abdicatus medicinae studuit. cum pater eius agrotaret, de sperantibus de eo ceteris medicis adhibitis sanaturum se dicit, si is potionem a se datam bibisset. pater acceptae potionis epota parte dixit venenum sibi datum, filius quod reliquum erat exhausit: pater decessit, ille parricidii reus est.*' § 18 *manifestum, quis potionem dederit: quae si veneni fuit, nulla quaestio de auctore, tamen an venenum fuerit, ex argumentis a persona ductis colligetur.*

253 COMPOSITI Plin. xxix § 24 Mithridatium antidotum ex rebus liiii componitur. xxiii § 149 in sanctuariis Mithridatis maximi regis deieci Cr. Poppaeus invenit in peculiari commentario ipsius manu compositionem antidoti ex duabus nucleis acicis, item fidei totidem et rutae foliis ac simal tritici, addito salis grano; ei qui hoc bibimus sumat nullum venenum nociturum illo die.

255 PATER ET REX Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, rose against his father Liv. perioch. cii ab eo Mithridates obsessus in regia cum veneno sumpto parum profecisset ad mortem, a milite Gallo nomine Bitoco, a quo ut adiuveret se petierat, interfectus est. DCa. s. xlxvii 13. 'Both a father and a king, if they would live seem, must use antidotes against poison. Mithridates, as both one and the other, needed them more than others.' cf. HSt. ἀλεξιφάρμακον. G. C. Lewis politics ii 74. 76. 167.

256—302 It is a more engaging spectacle to watch the adventures of a man in pursuit of wealth than any theatre can offer. The hazardous balancings of the rope-dancer cannot compare with the risks of the merchant (256—274). Now more than half mankind live on shipboard: and all for the chance of bringing back full money-bags. If Orestes and Ajax were mad in one way, surely they are not less mad in another, who will brave sea and storm, rather than delay their ship a single day (275—302).

256 MONSTRO x 363 n.

257 PRAETORIS who now provided for the entertainment of the people by shows and games, a duty which under the republic devolved on the curule aedile viii 194 n. x 36 n. xi 194 n. cf. vi 67—69.

PULPITA iii 174. vii 93.

Plin. xxxvi § 120. Plin. ep. iv 25 § 4 *inde ista ludibria scena et pulpito digna.* anth. Pal. x 72 Boiss. σκηρὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος καὶ παίγριον ἢ μάτε παίζων, τὴν σπουδὴν μετατρέχει, ἢ γὰρ τὸς ὀδύνας. Stob. il. cvi 14.

LAUTI i 67 n. Holyday 'the brave praetor's shows.'

258 QUANTO CAPITIS DISCRIMINE CONSTENT vi 365 non unquam repant, quanti sibi gaudia constant. It is our word cost, n before s only lengthening the preceding vowel Sil. ii 542 hac mercede Fides constet. Tert. apol. 25 prope fin. *victoriae, reversis, urbibus constant.* Symm. pro Synesio 2 *quantum diligentia mihi constet singulorum familiaritas.* Mart. vi 88 3 *quanti.* Sen. ben. ii 1 § 4 *carius.* Mart. i praef. *vilis.* so Veget. i 28 fin.

259 ARCA x 25 n. xi 26 n. xiii 74. Sen. ben. iv 6 § 1.

260 FISCUS iv 55 n. [Ascon.] in Verr. act. i § 22 p. 135 Or. *fisci, fiscinae, fiscellae, sparten sunt ut vilia ad maioris summae pecunias capiendas. unde, quia maior est summi pecuniae publicae quam privatae, at pro censu privato, aerarium dicitur pro loculis et arca thesauri, pro sacello fiscus. unde fiscus pecunia publica et confiscare dicitur.* Sen. ben. vii 6 § 3. Here private treasures, as Phaedr. ii 72 unus [mulus] ferebat fisco cum pecunia. cf. Forcellini. Sen. ep. 119 § 5 '*inani me*' inquis '*lance maneras. quid est istud? ego*

iam parum rem fisco. circumspiciam. in quod me mare negotiaturus inmitterem, quod publicum agitare, quas accerserem merces.' id. ir. III 33 § 2.

AD VIGILEM PONENDI CASTORA NUMMI in the temple of Castor, as in a place of security, money was deposited in Cicero's time p. Quint. § 17 *nisi ad Castoris quacessisses quantum solveretur.* as generally in temples, e.g. in Delos Nep. III 3 § 1 comm. in the temple of Gortynian Diana id. XXIII 9 § 3 comm. schol. Thuc. VI 20 § 4 *ἔθος γὰρ τοῖς παλαιοῖς τὰ κοινὰ χρήματα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ταμιεύειν.* Graev. on Cic. Att. V 21. esp. that of Saturn Plut. Poplic. 12 § 3. qu. Rom. 42. Macr. I 8 § 3. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 9 5. Plant. Bacch. 306—313. in that of Pax, burnt down A.D. 191 Hdn. I 14 § 3 *ἕκαστος δὲ ἃ εἶχεν ἐκεῖσε ἐθησαυρίζετο. ἀλλὰ τὸ πῦρ ἐκείνης νυκτὸς πολλοὺς ἐκ πλουσιῶν πένητας ἐποίησεν.* The temple of Castor was on the S.W. side of the forum Cic. n. d. III § 13 *nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori et Polluci in foro dedicatam... vides?* near the temple of Vesta (Mart. I 70 3) and the fount of Iuturna Ov. f. I 705—8. Becker röm. Alt. I 298—9. Burn Rome and the Campagna 100. On the identity of the temple Cic. Verr. I § 129. Though common to the twins, it was commonly named Castor's; hence the complaint of Bibulus, eclipsed by Caesar his colleague in the aedileship (as afterwards in the consulship) Suet. Caes. 10 *evenisse sibi quod Polluci: ut enim geminis fratribus aedes in foro constituta tantum Castoris vocaretur, ita suam Caesarisque munificentiam unius Caesaris dici.* cf. DCass. XXXVII 8 § 2. *Castor vigil*, because a guard kept watch in the temple. Tert. apol. 29 Hav. *iam utique suas primo statuas et imagines et aedes tuerentur, quae, opinor, Caesarum milites excubitis suis salva praestant.* id. cor. 11. Hirschfeld Verwaltungsgesch. I 4. 261 262 MARS ULTOR GALEAM PERDIDIT on sacrilege XII 129 n. XIII 147—153 n. Cic. Verr. I §§ 49—51. Plut. Is. et Osir. 71 it is very well said in the philosophers' schools, that they who do not learn rightly to understand names, abuse the things also. so those Greeks who have never learnt nor been used to call likenesses in brass or picture or stone images and honours of gods, but gods, and then dare to say, that *Athene was stript by Lachares, Apollo with golden locks shorn by Dionysios*, Capitoline Iuppiter burnt in the civil war. Lucian Timon 9 Zeus confesses his fear of the sacrilegious πολλοὶ γὰρ οὗτοι καὶ δυσφύλακτοι καὶ οὐδ' ὀλίγον καταμύσαι ἡμῶν ἐφιάσι. The temple of Mars Ultor was dedicated by Augustus B.C. 2 in his forum. Suet. Aug. 29 *extruxit... forum cum aede Martis Ultoris... aedem Marti bello Philippensi pro ultione paterna suscepto roverat.* Ov. f. V 551—598. Becker röm. Alt. I 370—2. Preller röm. Mythol.¹ 325—6. Burn Rome and the Campagna 150—5. who gives an engraving of three Corinthian columns on the left-hand side of the Via Bonella, which are believed to be remains of this temple. Caligula after executing Lepidus sent three swords to Mars Ultor DCass. LIX 22 § 7. A.D. 54 Tac. XIII 8 Nero's senate decree *effigiem... eius pari magnitudine ac Martis Ultoris eodem in templo.* The sword of draco buline there preserved Suet. Vit. 8. No other writer mentions the robbery here spoken of: 'it seems to have alarmed capitalists, so that they again committed their hoards to Castor's temple as more secure. Rom Criminalr. 691—5 esp. of the *lex Julia peculatus*: *pecunia* in which Quintilian (III 6 §§ 33. 38. 41. VII 3 §§ 10. 24 cet.) discusses whether theft of private treasure from a temple is *sacrilegium* or *furtum*.

GALEAM PERDIDIT XII 129 n. XIII 102 n. 147 n. 152 n. The

avenger lost even his defensive armour. cf. the rebuke to the same fighter of Rome for his neglect in 129—132 *trahitur enim circumdatus pueris in gladiis opibus vir: | nec galeam quassas, nec terram cusptide pulsas, | nec quereris patri? vade ergo et cede severi | iugeribus campi, quem neglegis!* Just so here he has to resign the custody of treasure to the more alert Castor. Liv. xiv 3 § 2 speaking of the spoils of Syracuse B.C. 212 *inde primum initium mirandi Graecarum artium opera licentiaeque huic sacra profanaque omnia vulgo spoliandi factum est, quae postremo in Romanos deos, templum id ipsum primum, quod a Marcello eximie ornatum est, vertit.* § 3 *viscebantur enim ab externis ad portam Capenam dedicata a M. Marcello templa propter excellentia eius generis ornamenta, quorum perexigua pars comparet.* Mart. vi 72 a Priapus stolen. arch. Pal. iii 171—7 various thefts of gods: one by which the thief was to swear, a Hermes guard of a gymnasium, a Phoebus τὸν τῶν κλεπτόντων μανύτορα. xvi 238. A soldier murdered for jesting at the burning of Fortune's temple Small books on great subjects xix 219. epist. ad Diognet. 2 § 6 διὰ τοῦτο μισεῖτε Χριστιανούς, ὅτι τούτους οὐχ ἡγούνται θεούς. § 7 ὑμεῖς γὰρ αἰνεῖν νομίζοντες . . . οὐ πολὺ πλέον αὐτῶν καταφρονεῖτε; οὐ πολὺ μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς χλευάζετε καὶ ὑβρίζετε, τοὺς μὲν λιθίους καὶ ὀστρακίους σέβοντες ἀφυλάκτους, τοὺς δὲ ἀργυρέους καὶ χρυσοὺς ἐγκλείοντες ταῖς νυξὶ καὶ ταῖς ἡμέραις φύλακας παρακαθιστάντες, ἵνα μὴ κλαπῶσιν; Cyp. ad Demetrian. 14 *vel si quid dis tuis numinis et potestatis est, ipsi in ultionem suam surgant, ipsi se sua maiestate defendant. at quid praestare colentibus possunt qui se de non colentibus vindicare non possunt? nam si eo qui vindicatur plaris est ille qui vindicat, tu dis tuis maior es. si ergo his quos colis maior es, non tu eos colere, sed ab illis coli debes. sic illos laesos ultio vestra defendit, quomodo et clausos ne pereant tutela vestra custodit. pudeat te eos colere quos ipse defendis, pudeat tutelam de iis sperare quos tu tueris.* Arn. vi 20 *si apertum vobis et liquidum est in signorum visceribus deos vivere atque habitare caelites, cur eos sub validissimis clauibus ingentibusque sub claustris, sub repagulis, pessulis aliisque huiusmodi rebus custoditis, conservatis atque habetis inclusos, ac ne forte fur aliquis aut nocturnus inrepat latro, aedituis mille protegitis atque exebitoribus mille?* cet. Zosimus v 38 §§ 6—9 vengeance on Serena, who had stolen Rhea's necklace: apparitions by day and night: the neck, which had worn the decoration of the goddess, given to the halber: ib. §§ 10—12 Stilicho's robbery of the golden plates from the doors of the Capitol.

262 seq. iii 39 40. Hor. ep.

ii 1 197—8 *spectaret populum ludis intentius ipsis, | ut sibi praebentem nimio spectacula plura.* Obbar ib. i 17 29. id. sat. ii 8 79 *nullis his mallem ludos spectasse, 'as good as a play.'* Ov. Pont. iv 3 49 *ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus.* Sen. ep. 80 § 7 *hic vitae humanae mimus, qui nobis partes, quas male agamus, adsignat.* id. cons. Polyb. 16=35 § 2 *Fortuna inpotens, quales ex humanis malis tibi ipsa ludos facis!* Tac. ann. iii 18 *mihi, quanto plura recentium seu veterum revolvo, tanto magis ludibria rerum mortalium cunctis in negotiis obversantur.* Lucian Nigrin. 20 *μαρτυρουμένης τῆς Τύχης παίζειν τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πράγματα.* Philostr. Apoll. iv 36 § 2 'the emperor comes forward on the Roman stage, and lives with gladiators,

and himself plays the gladiator, and stabs his man." Apollonius then, interrupting, asked, 'Think you then, my friend, that to intelligent men there is any spectacle greater, than to see an emperor acting a shameful part?' Plato says that man is *θεῶν παίγνιον*, but if an emperor makes himself man's toy, and sacrifices his self-respect to the mob, what thoughts will not such an one occasion in the philosopher?' Plin. ep. iv 11 § 2.

FLORAE VI 249 250 *dignissima prorsus* | *Florali natum habet*. *Flordia*, April 28—May 3, celebrated with great licence Ov. f. v 183—378 esp. 348—355, *scaena levis decet hacc: non est, mihi credite, non est* | *illa cothurnatas inter habenda deas.* | *turba quidem cur hos celebret meretricia ludos,* | *non ex difficili causa petita subest.* | *non est de tetricis, non est de magna professis: | volt sua plebeio sacra patere choro.* | *et monet aetatis specie, dum floreat, uti:* | *contemnunt spinam, cum cecidere rosae.* Mart. i praef. who tells the well-known anecdote of Cato and the naked *nimae* cf. ib. 36 8 9. VM. ii 10 § 8. Sen. ep. 97 § 8. Tert. spect. 17. Minuc. 25 § 8 *Acca Larentia* et *Flora meretrices propudiosae.* Arn. iii 23 *Flora illa genetrix et sancta obsemitate ludorum bene curat ut arva florescant.* vii 33 *existimatne tractari se honorifice* *Flora*, si suis in ludis flagitiosas conspexerit res agi et migratum ab *lupanaribus* in theatra? Cypr. quod *idola di* non sint 4. Lact. i 20 §§ 6—10. Aug. c. D. ii 27. Voss. de orig. idol. i 12. Preller röm. Mythol.¹ 380—2. Marquardt iv 324.

263 CERERIS the *Cerealia*, April 12—19 *are circenses.* Tac. xv 53. ICass. xlvii 40 § 6 (gladiatorial by way of exception). Ov. f. iv 393—620, e.g. 619 620 *alba decent Cererem: vestis Cerealibus albas* | *sumite; nunc pulli velleris usus abest.* cf. v 355. Marquardt iv 308.

LICET RELINQUAS i 162 n. CYBELES the *Megalesia* xi 193 n. B.C. 191 Liv. xxxvi 36 §§ 3 4 *aedes matris magnae Idaeae dedicata est . . . ludique ob dedicationem eius facti, quos primos scaenicos fuisse Antias Valerius est auctor, Megalesia appellatos.* These games were celebrated April 1—10 Marquardt iv 418—9. Ritschl *parerga* 294—5. Ov. f. iv 179—372 esp. (after a description of the procession of the Galli) 187—8 *scaena sonat ludique vocant. spectate, Quirites, | et fora Marte suo litigiosa vacant.* These games opened the door to much fanaticism and to the riot of a carnival.

CYBELES AULAEA VI 67—69 *quotiens aulaea recondita cessant* | *et vacuo clusoque sonant fora sola theatro* | *atque a plebeis longe Megalesia.* Apul. met. i 8 *aulaeum tragicum dimoveto et siparium scaenicum complicato.* Phaedr. v 7 23 *aulaeo misso.* Hor. ep. ii 1 189. a. p. 154. Tert. apol. 48. Amm. xvi 12 § 57. xxvi 6 § 15. xxviii 6 § 29.

RELINQUAS VI 86 87 *plorantes improba natos, | utque magis stupeas, ludos Paridemque reliquit.*

265 IACTATA PETAURO CORPORA *πέταυρον* (? from the Aeolic form of *πεταίον*, cf. *παιον* I.H.S. s. v. Theodor. 13 13 schol. Here it is a springing board or like acrobatic apparatus (e.g. *trapeze*); in Manil. perhaps a wheel laughing face in the air, seated on which two jugglers kept the wheel in motion, alternately rising and falling; if either were thrown off he met a death of flames and burning hoops. Manil. v 439

443 *emissa qui volubili carent corpore petauro* | *altiusque eunt motus, elatus et ille* | *nunc iacet atque huius casu suspenditur ille* | *membraque per flammis orbesque emissa flagrantes* | *molliter ut liquidis per humum ponuntur in undis.* Lucil. fr. 100 M *sicut mechanici cum a se exilire petauro.* Mart. ii 21 3 *rota transmissa totiens inpaeta*

petauro. id. ii 86 7 8 *per graciles vias petauri | invitum iubeas salire* *Ladan.* in Petron. 53 a juggler is ordered to dance to music, *circulos deinde ardentis transilire et dentibus amphoram sustinere.* id. fr. 15 Bücheler *petauroque iubente modo superior.* id. 47 *ego putabam petauristarios intrasse et porcos, sicut in circulis mos est, portenta aliqua facturos.* ib. 60 *repente lacumaria sonare coeperunt totumque triclinium intremuit. consternatus ego exsurrexi et timui, ne per tecum petauristarius aliquis descenderet.* Non. p. 56 'petauristae' . . . *qui saltibus vel schemis levioribus moverentur . . .* Varro epist. ad Caes. *Nicona petauristen.* id. de vita pop. Rom. lib. ii *Germani petauristae.* Claud. cons. Mall. 320-330 various feats. Manetho iv 277-8 *ὄχλοχαρεῖς, φιλόμοχθα θεατρομανοῦντας, ἔχρυσον | αἰθροβάτας, πηκτοῖσι πεταυριστῆρας ἐν ἄκροις.* id. vi=iii 442-4 *ἄχθρα θαυματὰ χερσὶ καὶ ὤμοισιν φορέοντας, | ἱπταμένους γυίοις ἐναλίγκιον ὀρνίθεσσιν, | πιλαμένους τε νέφεσσιν ἐπ' ἠνεμόντι πετεύρω.* Some such feat must have been attempted by the juggler in Suet. Ner. 12 *Icarus primo statim conatu iuxta cubiculum eius decidit ipsumque cruore respersit.* Phot. lex. *πέταυρα. τίνα' πέτευρον' πᾶν τὸ μακρὸν καὶ ὑπόπλυν καὶ μετέωρον ξύλον. Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν τῷ ε* (i. e. written with ε by A.). Pauly Real-Encyc. s. v. Stob. fl. 29 75 (ii 10 30).

266 QUI SOLET RECTUM DESCENDERE FUNEM 272 n.

267 CORYCIA PUPPE Korykios a town, promontory and cave in Cilicia. The town (*Khorghios*) was of no importance under the first emperors; it was unknown to Strabo. Afterwards however it became a great place of trade, whence it is called *the city of Hermes* Opp. hal. iii 208-9 *Ἐρμείας πόλις, κασιγμένη αὐτῇ, Κερύκτιον.* Twenty stadia north of the town was the Korykian cave, a deep valley enclosed by high rocks, where the best saffron grew 269 *sacci olentis.* Ap. Rh. iii 855. Sall. h. i 80 *Corycum urbem inclutam specu atque nemore, in quo crocum gignitur.* Lucr. ii 416 *cum scaena croco Cilici perfusa recens est;* in this way vast quantities would be consumed. Luc. ix 807. Strabo p. 670-1. Curt. iii 4 (10) § 10. Hor. s. ii 4 68 *Corycioque croco spulsum stetit.* Ov. Ib. 198. f. i 76 *spica Cilissa.* Verg. Ciris 317. cf. culx 401. Plin. xvi § 31 speaking of saffron *prima nobilitas Cilicio et ibi in Coryco monte.* Stat. s. ii 1 160. 6 87. iii 3 34. v 1 214. Mart. spect. 3 8. iii 65 2. ix 38 5. Sabin. 38 § 6. For the abl. without in Kiaer cites i 136. v 133. x 156. 213. xi 82. xiii 41. 69.

268 *coro x 180.* Sen. trag. ind. Luc. ii 617 *violentus.* id. v 599 *movens aestus.* Sen. n. q. v 16 § 5 *cori violenta vis est.* Plin. h. n. ii § 119 *ab occasu solstitiali corus* (i. e. N. W. W.). Ital. Maestro.

269 *PERDITUS* reckless iii 73 *audacia perdita.* v 129 130 *quis vestrum tenerarius usque adeo, tam | perditus?* SACCI OLENTIS bag of saffron.

270 GAUDERE ADVENISSE ix 81 *spacere gaudes.* xii 81 82. Krebs-Al-gayer. Plin. ix § 12. xv § 4. xxi §§ 34. 47. ANTIQVAE CRETAE Luc. iii 184-5 *iam dilecta Iori centenis venit in arma* *Creta vetus populis,* 'ancient,' i. e. famed in ancient legend.

271 *PASSUM* made of grapes spread out in the sun to dry, raisin wine. known to Plaut. Ps. 741. Stat. s. iv 9 38 *vel passum psyllis suis recoctum.* Mart. xiii 106 'passum' *Cressia Minota gerit vindemia Cretae | hoc tibi, quod mulsam pauperis esse solet.* Ath. 140. Process of manufacture in Colum. xii 39. Plin. xiv §§ 81-2. Pallad. xi 19. MUNICIPES IOVIS LAGONAS iv 53. Aristoph. Ach. 333 *ὁ λάρκος δημότης ὅς' ἔστ' ἐμός.* Mart. x 87 10 *Cadmi municipales*

ferat lacernas. id. xiv 114 'patella cumana' hanc tibi Cumanae rubicundam pulchre testae | municipem misit casta Sibylla suam. Ov. tr. iv 61 ruricolae aratri. Neue¹² 600. Prise. v 40. Suet. Vesp. 5 beas arator. Arn. i 65 libido carnifex. ii 5 fin. carnifices unci.

272 ANCIPITENS VESTIGIA PLANTA III 77 schoenobates. Ter. hec. prol. 26. Hor. ep. ii 1 210 Schmid. Sen. de ira ii 12 § 4 quodcumque sibi imperavit animus obtinuit . . . didicerunt tenuissimis et adversis funibus currere. § 5 quid enim magnificum consequitur ille qui meditatus est per intentos funes ire? Plin. ep. ix 26 § 3. Quintil. ii 13 § 16 Spalding patiatur necesse est illam per funes ingredientium tarditatem. Manil. v 652—5 tenues ausus sine limite gressus, | certa per extentos ponit vestigia funes | et caeli meditatus iter vestigia perdet | paene sua et pendens populum suspendit ab ipso. Apul. flor. i 5 si minus est, riseris; si funerepus, timueris. Luc. rhet. praec. 9 one will tell you, follow the steps of Demosthenes and Plato and you will be a happy man and have rhetoric for your wedded wife, εἰ κατὰ τούτων ὁδοῦσεας ὥσπερ οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν κάλων βαίνοντες, εἰ δὲ κἄν μικρόν τι παραβῇς ἢ ἔξω πατήσεας ἢ ἐπὶ θάτερα μάλλον κλιθεῖς τῇ ῥοπῇ, you will miss your way and the bride. Tert. pudic. 10 age tu, funambule pudicitiae et castitatis, . . . qui tenuissimum filum disciplina eiusmodi veri avia pendente vestigio ingrederis, carnem spiritu librans, animam fide moderans, oculum metu temperans. quid itaque in gradu totus es? perge sane, si potueris, si volueris, dum tam securus et quasi in solido es. nam si qua te carnis vacillatio, animi avocatio, oculi evagatio de tenore decusserit, Deus bonus est. suis, non ethnicis, sinum subiecit. Philo animal. 24 (vi 111 Richter) goats on tight rope. Plin. viii § 5 elephants. ib. § 6 mirum maxime et adversis quidem funibus subire et regredi, utique pronis. Sen. ep. 85 § 41 elephantem minimus Aethiops iubet subsidere in genua et ambulare per funem. Suet. Ner. 11 notissimus equus R. elephantum supersidens per catadromum decurrit. id Galba 6 novum spectaculi genus, elephantos funambulos, edidit. DCass. lxi 17 § 2 ἐλέφας ἀνέχθη ἐς τὴν ἀνωτάτω τοῦ θεάτρου ἀψίδα καὶ ἐκείθεν ἐπὶ σχοινίων κατέδραμεν ἀαβάρην ῥάβδον. anthol. lat. 112 R stuppea suppositis tenduntur vincula lignis, | quae fido ascendit docta iuventa gradu. | quae super aerius protendit crura viator | vixque avibus facili tramite currit homo. | braccia distendens gressum per inane gubernat, | ne lapsa gracili planta rudente cadat. | Daedalus adstraitur terras mutasse volatu | et medium pinnis persecuisse diem. | praesenti exemplo firmatur fabula mendax: | ecce hominis cursus funis et aura ferunt. Capitolin. Ant. phil. 12 § 12 inter cetera pietatis eius haec quoque moderatio praedicanda est. funambulis post puerum lapsum culcitras subieci iussit. unde hodieque rete praetenditur. Carinus exhibited in games quos in Palatio circa porticum atabuli pictae vidimus Vopi c. Carin. 19 § 2 et neurobaten, qui velut in ventis catharnatus ferretur, et tichobaten, qui per parietem urso eluso cucurrit. Prud. hamart. 367—8 inde per aerium pendens audacia funem | ardua securis scandit proscenia plantis. Iubeo in dig. xix l 54 pr. si servus quem vendideras iussu tuo aliquid fecit atque ex eo erus fregit, ita demum ea res tuo periculo non est, si id imperasti, quod solbat ante venditionem facere. Paulus lb. minime: nam si periculosam rem ante venditionem facere solitus est, culpa tua id factum esse edicitur: puta enim cum fuisse servum, qui per catadro-

num descendere aut in cloacam demitti solitus esset. Chrys. in illud 'vidi Dominum' hom. 3 2 p. 114^a ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις οἱ τὴν σχοῖνον τὴν κάτωθεν ἀνω τεταμένην ἀναβαίνειν καὶ καταβαίνειν μελετώντες ἂν μικρὸν παραβλέψωσι, παρατραπέντες κατενεχθήσονται εἰς τὴν ὀρχήστραν καὶ ἀπολούνται. hom. in Matt. 20=21 5 p. 260^b. hom. 9 in 1 Thess. c. 5 4 p. 492^c. hom. 16 in Hebr. c. 9 4 p. 162^d τί γάρ, εἰπέ μοι, χαλεπώτερον τοῦ διὰ σχοίνου τεταμένης βαδίζειν, καθάπερ ἐπὶ ἰσοπέδου, καὶ ἄνω περιπατοῦντα ὑποδύεσθαι καὶ ἀποδύεσθαι, καθάπερ ἐπὶ κλίνης καθήμενον; οὐχὶ οὕτω φρικτὸν ἡμῖν εἶναι τὸ πρᾶγμα δοκεῖ, ὥς μὴδὲ θέλειν θεάσασθαι, ἀλλὰ δεδοικέναι καὶ τρέμειν καὶ πρὸς τὴν ὄψιν αὐτῆν; τί δέ, εἰπέ μοι, χαλεπώτερον τοῦ κόντον ἐπὶ τοῦ προσώπου λαβεῖν, εἴτα ἐπιθέντα ἄνω παιδίον μύρια ποιῖν καὶ τέρπειν τοὺς θεαστάς; τί δέ χαλεπώτερον τοῦ σφαιρίζειν ἐν ξίρεσι; id. hom. 19 ad pop. Antioch. 4 p. 196^e—197^f, where are many other feats. Manetho iv 257—9 σχοινοβάτας τέχνη, καλοβάμονας, ὑψόθεν εἰς γῆν | γειτονίῃ θανάτοιο καταρριπτιούντας ἑαυτούς, | ὧν ὁ πόρος μόρος ἐστίν, ἐπὴν εἰς σφάλματα νεύσῃ. v=vi 146—7 καλοβάτην σχοίνοισί τ' ἐπ' ἡρόφοιτον ἔθηκαν, | Ἴκαρον αἰθέριον πτερύγων δίχα καὶ δίχα κηροῦ. vi=iii 440 αἰθροβάτας τεύχει, σχοίνοις τρίβον ἐξανύοντας. Nikeph. Greg. hist. Byz. viii 10 B (i 348—9 Bonn) feats of strolling rope-dancers. Greg. Naz. apol. 34 pr. Niket. Chon. Andron. Comm. i 4 in. p. 376 Bonn. Bulenger de theatro i 41. Sympos. aenigm. 93. Epiktet. iii 12 § 1 seq. Museo Borbonico vii tav. 59. pitt. d'Ereol. iii 157—167. Yate in diet. ant. *funambulus*. Rich companion. anthol. 281 R. 273 the rope-dancer however, if he hazards his life, does so to avoid starvation: you hazard yours not to obtain necessities but superfluities, to add yet another to your 999 talents, or your 99 mansions xii 50 51.

VICTUM cet. i 119. 134.

BRUMAMQUE

FAMEMQUE Hor. s. i 2 5 6 *incipi dare nolit amico*, | frigus quo duramque famem propellere possit. Iuv. vi 360 frigusque famemque. 275 CENTUM VILLAS 86 n. 95. 141. i 94 n. x 225.

275 276 PORTUS ET PLENUM MAGNIS TRABIBUS MARE Kiaer cites for the position of the epithet, which is common to the two substantives, viii 129. xi 33 40. Aen. v 588 *litoreque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus*. Hor. c. ii 6 21. Ov. m. viii 357. Pers. ii 31 *avia aut metuens divum matertera*.

276 277 PLUS HOMINUM EST

IAM IN PELAGO there are more men on the sea than on land, such is their eagerness to be rich. Plin. ii § 118 *immensa multitudo aperto quodcumque est mari hospitalique litorum omnium ad pulsus navigat, sed lucri, non sententiae, gratia*. On commercial voyages Friedländer ii³ 55—67. Hor. ep. i 1 45 46 Obbar. Prop. iv=iii 7. Wetst. on James 4 13. Greg. Naz. apol. 100. What is now done by letter or cable, must then be done by personal visits. On the elision Kiaer compares ii 23 *Aethiopem albus*. 159. x 87. xiii 151.

278 CARPATHIUM the part of the Aegean near to *Carpathus* (*Scarpanto*), an island between Crete and Rhodes. Ships on their way to Asia Minor often met with rough weather here. Prop. ii 5 11 *non ita Carpathiae variant aquilonibus undae*. id. iv=iii 7 12 *nunc tibi pro tumulo Carpathium omne marest*. Hor. c. i 35 8. Stat. s. iii 2 88 *quae pax Carpathio?*

GAETULA

AEQUORA from the *Gaetuli* in the south of Morocco the Romans imported their purple. Plin. v § 2 I am less surprised that some things are unknown to men of equestrian rank, who are already entering the senate from Mauretania, than to luxury *cuius efficacissima vis sentitur atque*

maxima, cum elori citro silvae exquirantur, omnes scopuli Gaetuli muricibus purpuris. VI § 201. IX § 127. XXXV § 45. Epicures also imported a gigantic asparagus Ath. 62¹ cited in Steph. Byz. Γαιτοῖλοι. Eust. on Dionys. perieg. 215. Here however *Gaetula asporia* must lie to the east of *Calpe*: the *Syrtes*, so dangerous to the corn-fleets from Libya (VIII 117 seq.), seem to be meant.

279 AEQUORA TRANSILIIT Hor. c. 13 21 *non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.*

CALPE (*Gibraltar*) and Abyla on the opposite coast were known as the pillars of Hercules, which are often spoken of as the extreme west (x 1 n. pp. 63, 65), add Luc. cited on x 168. Sil. VII 433 *Atlantem et Calpen extrema habitabimus antra?* Avien. Arat. 1024 *lucis ab exortu procul in vada Calpetana.* Yet even this 'world's end' the adventurer leaves far behind him. Priscian VII § 8 *illud autem nōcor, quod Iuv. Calpe ablativum corripuit, cum sit simile hoc nomen 'Penelope,' 'Arachne,' 'Calliope,' quorum ablativus nunquam in ē correptari terantur.* Bentley on Luc. i 555 'excusatur Iuv. cum Calpe ultima breve dixit casu ablativo; nempe non a recto *Calpe* deduxit, sed a *Calpis*; ut apud Philostr. [Ap. v 1] iam vidimus, *Calpis non Calpe.*'

280 HERCULEO STRIDENTEM GURGITE SOLEM Tac. G. 45 *trans Sionas aliud mare, pigrum ac prope immotum, quo circae undique terrarum orbem hinc fides, quod extremus cadentis iam solis fulgor in ortus durat, adeo clarus, ut sidera habeat; sonum insuper audiri formatque equorum et radios capitis aspicī persuasio adicit.* Priap. 75 9 *Gades Herculis [tutela sunt beatae] umidumque Tibur.* Stat. s. II 7 25—7 *quae pronos Hyperionis meatus | summis Oceani vides in undis | stridoremque rotae cadentis audis.* Vfl. II 34—7. Cleomed. II p. 109 *ἀλλὰ γὰρ μὲν ἀπὸ γαυδοῦ πιστεῖσας [ὁ Ἐπίκουρος], ὡς τῶν Ἰβήρων ιστοροῦντων, ἐμπίπτοντα τὸν ἥλιον τῷ ὠκεανῷ ψόφον ἐμποιεῖν σβεννύμενον ὡς διάπυρον σίδηρον ἐν ὕδατι κ.τ.λ.* Aus. epist. 19 12 *considerat iam Solis equos Tartessia Calpe.* | stridebatque freto Titan insignis Hiberno. Florus speaks of this fable as though he believed it i 33—II 17 § 12 of Decimus Brutus *peragratoque victor Oceani libere non prius signa convertit quam cadentem in maria solem obrutumque aquis ignem non sine quodam sacrilegii metu et horrore deprehendit.* Sil. I 209 210 *atque ubi fessus equos Titan inuversit aulebo.* | panamiferum condunt famanti gurgite currum. III 332 *Tartessos, stultanti conscia Phoebo.* VI 1. On *Gades* see Movers Phöniz. II (2) 117—9. 615—627. temple of Hercules Sil. III 21—41. Mela III § 46 (= 6 § 2 Tzschucke, who cites Rasche lex. num. II p. 1255 seq. Eddel pt. I 19. It was visited by Caesar Suet. 7. DCass. XXXVII 52 § 2, and many noted Romans made vows to the god DS. v 20 § 2). It was at all times a great commercial port Strabo 99. 140. 160 fin. 168—9 *πλέον οἰκοῦντες τὴν θάλατταν . . . διὰ τὸ πάντα θαλαττεύειν τὸ πλεόν* (cf. Iuv. 275). A staple was salt fish Ath. 315¹. Poll. VI 49. Hesych. Ἰάδαα. Aug. gen. ad litt. I § 24 *ni i forte poetis fiantis cor inclinandum est, ut credamus solem mari se immergere atque inde lotum ex alia parte mane surgere.* Same legend in the Talmud Perles in Grätz Monatschr. Sept. Oct. 1870. Sil. x 537—8. xv 250. xvi 661—2. xvii 639.

HERCULEO Sil. I 141—2 *atque hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus, | dum fert Herculeis Garamantica signa columnis.*

281 TENSO FOLLE with full purse

XXXI 61. Forcellini.
282 ALUTA VII 192 the leather purse, softened by being steeped in alum water.

283 OCEANI MONSTRA x 14 n.

Hor. c. i 3 18. iii 27 27. Claud. laus Ser. 129 *Neptunia monstra*. Plin. ii § 7. ix § 2 *in mari autem tam late supino mollique ac fertili nutrimento, accipiente causas genitalis et sublimi semperque pariente natura, pleraque etiam monstrifica reperiuntur*. § 4 in the Indian sea are found whales of 4 iugera, *pristes ducenum cubitorum, quippe ubi locustae quaterius cubita impleant, anguillae quoque in Gange annue tricenis pedes*. § 6 in the Red sea *praecipue ad immobilium magnitudinem beluae adolescent*. § 7 Alexander's admirals saw among the Gedrosi many bones 40 cubits long. § 8 in the Gallic ocean *phryseter ingentis columnae modo se attollens altiorque navium velis diluvium quandam eructans, in Gaditano oceano arbor in tantum castis dispensa ramis ut ex ea causa fructus nunquam intrasse credatur*. Ampel. 7 § 8 at Corinth a whale's rib, *quam homo complecti non potest*. § 16 whale's bones at Argyrus *quasi lapides quadrati*. Strabo 691. 725—6. 767 monsters seen by Nearchos cf. Arr. Ind. 30. 39 § 4. Ael. n. a. xvii 6. Paus. ii 10 § 2 saw a whale's rib in the temple of Asklepios at Sikyon.

IUVENES MARINOS Tritons and Nereids

Plin. ix § 9 *Tiberio principi nuntiavit Olisiponensium legatio ob id missa visum auditumque in quodam specu concha canentem Tritonem, qua noscitur forma, et Nereidum quoque falsa non est, squamis modo hispida corpore etiam qua latitantium figiem habent, namque haec in eodem spectata litore est, cuius morientis etiam cantum tristem accolae audiret longe*. At dicitur Augusto legatus Galliae complures in litore apparere exanimis Nereidas scripsit. § 10 *auctores habeo in equestri ordine splendentes visum ab his Gaditano oceano marinum hominem ceti*. § 11 M. Scaurus in his aedileship brought from Joppa and exhibited at Rome the bones of the monster to which Andromeda was said to have been exposed, 40 ft. long, in height of the ribs outtopping Indian elephants, with a spine 18 in. thick. Vfl. v 481—2 *cui non iusso tot adire voluptas | monstra maris? Valer. Cato dirae 55—7 nigra multa auri dicunt portenta mutare, | monstra repentinis terrentia saepe figuris, | cum subito emersere furenti corpore ponto*. Tac. ann. ii 24 *ut quis ex longinquo venerat, miracula narrabant: vim turbinum et inauditas volucres, monstra maris, ambiguas hominum et beluarum formas, visa sive ex metu credita*.

284 NON UNUS MENTES AGITAT FUROR Hor. s. ii 3 50 51 unus utrique | error, sed variis illudit partibus.

ILLE VIII 215—221 n. Hor. ib.

131—8 *cum laqueo perem interimis matremque veneno, | incolam capite es? quid enim? neque tu hoc facis Argis, | nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes, | an te reus cum occisa insanisse parente, | ac non ante malis dementem actum Fariis quam | in matris iugum ferrum tibi fecit acutum? | quin, ex quo est habitus male tutae mentis Orestes, | nil sane fecit quod tu reprehendere possis*.

SORORIS Electrae Vfl. vii 147—152.

285 IN MANIBUS Eur.

Or. 260—4 in Elektra's arms. Or. ὦ Φοῖβ', ἀποκτενοῦ μ' αἰ κυναπιδες' γοργῶπες, ἐνέρων ἰεῖναι, θείναι θεαί. | El. οὐτοι μυσήσω' χεῖρα δ' ἐπιλέξας' ἐμὴν | σχήσω σε πηδᾶν ὄνυσσυχῇ πηδῆματα. | Or. μέθες' μ' οἶσα τῶν ἐμῶν Ἐρινύων.

VULTU EUMENIDUM TERRETUR ET

iani Aesch. c. Tim. § 190 *μὴ γὰρ οἶσθε, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὰς τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀρχὰς ἀπὸ θεῶν ἀλλ' οἷς ἔπ' ἀνθρώπων ἀσελγείας γίνεσθαι, μηδὲ τοὺς ἡσετηκότας, καθάπερ ἐν τραγωδίαις, Ποινὰς ἐλαύνειν καὶ κολάζειν ὁρᾶσιν ἡμμέναις*. Cic. p. Rose. Am. §§ 66 67. legg. i § 40 *eos agitant*

insectanturque furiae non ardentibus taedis, sicut in fabulis, sed angore conscientiae fraudisque cruciatu.

286 Aias son of Telamon, of whom Athene says Soph. Ai. 53—7 *πρὸς τε πόλιν καὶ ἐκτρέπω σύμμικτά τε | λείας . . . | ἐνθ' εἰσπασὼν ἔκειρε πολυκέρων φόνον | κύκλῳ ῥαχίζων' κἀδόκει μὲν ἔσθ' ὅτε | ἔπεισ' Ἀργείδας αὐτόχειρ κτείνειν ἔχων.* ci. 97—100. 233—241. 285—310.

287 ITHACUM x 257. xv 26. Soph. Ai. 101—115. For *Ithacensis* (cf. xv 23. 115. 122. Hor. c. iv 4 38 *Metaurum flumen*. Kühner gr. Gr. ii² 233). so *Ἰθάκος* in Eur. Aristoph. Sopat. Aen. ii 104 Forbiger *hæc Ithacus velit*. ib. 122. iii 629. Prop. i 15 9 *Ithaci digressu nota Calypso*. Ov. Pont. i 3 33. Sen. Tr. 38. 1089. Stat. Ach. 8 exx. Mart. xi 104 15.

PARCAT TUNICIS St Luke 8 27. Quintil. decl. 256 *quanto miserabilior fui ex die tuæ sanitatis! furiosum me non sic cecidi: tum lacerare vestes, tum verberare vultus meos coepi*. Prichard on insanity, p. 26 quotes from a description of mania 'a striking and characteristic circumstance is the propensity to go quite naked. The patient tears his clothes to tatters.'

LACERNIS III 148 n.

288 CURATORIS EGET Cic. de invent. ii § 148 *lex est: si furiosus escit, adgnatum gentiliumque in eo pecuniaque eius potestas esto*. Hor. s. ii 3 217 218 *interdicto huic omne adimat ius | praetor et ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos*. ib. 83 *danda est ellebori multo pars maxima avaris*. id. ep. i 1 102—3 *curatoris egere | a praetore dati*. Suet. Aug. 48 *nec aliter universos quam membra partisque imperii curae habuit, rectorem quoque solitus apponere aetate parvis aut mente lapsis, donec adolescerent aut resipiscerent*. Quintil. vii 4 § 10. xi 1 § 58. dig. xlii 5 19 § 1. inst. i 23 4. Rein Privat. 545—6. *accusations of dementia* Sen. contr. 11 12. 14. 21. 32. exc. contr. vi 7. x 3. Sen. ben. iv 16 § 2 *puto, nequam hominem existimas, cui poena, non cui curatore opus sit*. [Quintil.] decl. 346 law cited in title 'adversus patrem ne qua sit actio, nisi dementiae.' ib. 349. Capitolin. M. Antonin. phil. 10 § 12 *de curatoribus vero, cum ante non nisi ex lege Laetoria vel propter lasciviam vel propter dementiae darentur, ita statuit ut omnes adulti curatores acciperent non redditis causis*.

289 TABULA DISTINGUITUR UNDA is only parted from the sea by one plank's breadth xii 58 n. Stat. s. iii 2 70 *minimus exigua clausi trabe*.

291 TITULOS FACIESQUE MENTIAS the beard and the head of the emperor St Luke 20 23. vi 205 *scripto radiat Germanicus auro*.

292 SOLVITE FUNEM Aen. v 773 *solvique ex ordine funem*.

African corn-fleets cf. v 119 n.

293 FRUMENTI on the IBERIS Indian pepper (Pers. v 55) was brought on camels (ib. v 136) to Alexandria, and there shipt for Rome. Stat. s. iv 9 12 *tus Niliacum piperis* wrapped in paper. Plin. xii §§ 26—29 it was adulterated in many ways § 29 *usum cum adeo plerisque vitium est: in aliis quippe suavis caput, in aliis species irritant, huic nec pondus nec brevis commendatio est aliqua—, sola placere amaritudine, et hanc in Indos peti. quis ille primus capiri edis voluit aut cui in appetendi aciditate curare non fuit satis? utrumque silvestre gentibus suis est et tamen pondere emetur ut aurum vel argentum. piperis arborem iam et Italia habet*.

294 Holyday 'the skies | face and

black swarth of cloud threaten no ill; | 'tis summer thunder.'

295 AESTIVUM TONAT I 16 n. VI 65. 485.
495. 517. FASCIA schol. 'nubes ducta per caelum.' cf. *ταυία*
a strip of land Strabo 800 fin. Polyb. 295 296 HAC
IPSA NOCTE x 76 hac ipsa . . hora.

297 ZONAM C. Gracchus in Gell. xv 12 § 4 *itaque, quiritis, cum Romanis profectus sum, zonas, quas plenas argenti extuli, eas ex provincia inanes retuli.* Liv. xxxiii 29 § 4. Hor. ep. ii 2 40 *est ex quo eis qui zonam perdidit.* Phaedr. iv 21 9—11 *ascendit nubes, quata tempestas horrida | simul et vetustas medio dissolvit mari. | hi zonas, illi res pretiosas colligunt.* Suet. Vit. 16 zona se aureorum plena circumdedit. Weist. on Mart. 10 9. dig. xlviii 20 § 6. Spartian. Pescenn. Niger 10 § 7 *idem iussit, ne zona milites ad bellum ituri aureos vel argenteos nummos portarent.* Iren. iv 30 § 2 fin. Ambr. de Parad. § 67 fin. Jarchi's Phaedr. p. 250. Aug. c. Adim. xx § 1 *nisi forte dicturi aut in zonis habere pecuniam peccatum esse, in oculis autem non esse peccatum.* Lucian fugit. 31.

298 seq. x 168 seq.

299 QUOD TAGUS ET RUTILA VOLVIT PACTOLUS HARENA III 55. Phir. xxxiii § 56 *aurum invenitur nostro orbe, ut omittamus Indicum a formicis aut apud Scythas grypis erutum, tribus modis: fluminum ramentis, ut in Tago Hispaniae, Pado Italiae, Hebro Thraciae, Pactolo Asiae, Gange Indiae, nec ullum absolutius aurum est, ut cursu ipso attrituque perpolitum.* Catull. 29 19 *amnis aurifer Tagus.* Verg. catal. 11 52. Ov. m. ii 251. amor. i 15 34. Sen. Hf. 1327 *Tagusve Hibera turbidus gaza fluens.* Mart. viii 78 6. Sil. i 234. Stat. s. i 2 127. 3 108. Claud. in Rufin. i 101—3 *non Tartessiacis illum satiat harenis | tempestas potiosa Tagi, non stagni rubentis | aurea Pactoli.* ib. 197 *laxet rutilos tibi Lydia fontes.* cf. 4 cons. Hon. 128. Namat. i 356. Strabo 711 fin.

RUTILA VOLVIT PACTOLUS HARENA now *Sarabat*, a small river of Lydia, which rises in mount Tmolus, flows past Sardis, and falls into the Hermus 30 stadia N. of this city. Its golden sands (Hdt. v 101 Bähr. Liban. ep. 1217 καὶ γὰρ ὁ Πάκτωλός ἀπὸ τῆς ἀκτῆς), from which were made the golden bricks presented by Croesus to the Delphic temple (Unger Thib. paral. 223—4) were exhausted in Strabo's time (626 pr. Unger 395—6) still its riches were proverbial among the poets Varro Menipp. lex Maenia fr. 234 Pöschler *non lites Pactolus aureas undas agens | eripiet unquam a miscellis.* Aen. x 142 Cerda. Prop. i 6 32. 11 11. iv=iii 18 28. Ov. Ib. 298. m. xi 87 88. 136—145. Luc. iii 209 210. Hor. epod. 15 20. Claud. Prob. cons. 54 (cf. 48—53) *despernat rutilas dives Pactolus harenas.* id. laud. Stil. iii 61. Prisc. perieg. 792—3. Avien. descr. orb. 996. Bas. de bez. libr. gentil. 8 *Αἰῶνα ψήγασα.* Clem. Al. paed. iii 2 § 10. Pope-Bensler *Eigennamen Πάκτωλός, Τάγος.* Movers Phöniz. iii 61. Hier. ep. 119 11 f.

301 302 MERSA RATE NAUFRAGUS ASSEM DUM ROGAT Hor. a. p. 20 21 *dum fractis enatat ex spes | navibus, aere dato qui pingitur.* Mart. xii 57 12 *fasciato naufragus loquax trunco.* Lucian merc. cond. 1 *ταῦτα πρὸς τὴν χρεῖαν τὴν παρανίκα ἐπιτραγῶδοισιν.*

302 PICTA SE TEMPESTATE TUETUR XII 27 28 n. Pers. i 88—90 *quippe et, cantet si naufragus, assem | protulerim. centas, cum fracta te in trabe pictum | ex umero portes?* id. vi 32 33 *largire impi, n. pietus oberret caerulea in tabula.* Phaedr. iv 21 24 25 *eteri tabulam suam | portant rogantes victum.* Raoul Rochette peint. ant. inéd. p. 329 l. We often see the same thing in England.

303-331 The rich are troubled by fear of fire. Diogenes may break his tub, but it will not trouble him. Nature is content with very little; and he who desires no more is wise; he who is dissatisfied with a competence would be dissatisfied even with the hoards of Cræsus.

303 304 x 12-27 n. **TANTIS PARTA MALIS CURA MAIORI METUQUE SERVANTUR** 135 *sed quo divitias hæc per tormenta coactas?* Eur. Ph. 597 δαίμ' ὁ πλοῦτος (cf. id. fr. Archel. in Stob. fl. xciii 13 and Bacchylid. fr. 30 Bergk) became proverbial Aristoph. Pl. 202 ἀλλὰ καὶ λέγουσι πάντες ὡς δειλότατόν ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦτος. Zenob. iii 35. Diogenian. eod. Virol. ii 33. Apostol. v 89 a. [Teles] in Stob. xciii 31 (p. 187 4 seq. M.). Aristot. eth. Nic. viii 1 (of εὐστραφῶς ὅπως γὰρ πλείων, πεπονητὲ ἐπιστραφέντερά. The same thought is enlarged on by DChrys. or. 6. Sen. ep. 94 § 73 *ostendat ex constitutione vulgi beatos in illo fastidioso fastigiosos tremantes et adtonitos longaque aliam de se opinionem habentes quam ab aliis habetur. nam quæ aliis excelsa videntur, ipsis prærupta sunt. itaque exanimantur et trepidant, quotiens despexerunt in illud magnitudinis suæ præceps. cogitant enim diversos casus et in sublimi maxime lubricos. ib. 115 § 16 nulla enim avaritia sine poena est, quamvis satis sit ipsa poenarum. o quantum lacrimarum, quantum laborum exigit! quam misera de liberatis, quam misera partis est! adicæ cotidianis sollicitudines, quæ pro modo habendi quemque discruciant. maiore tormento pecunia possidetur quam quaeritur. quantum dominis ingemiscunt, quæ et magna incidunt et videntur maiora!*

305 **AMIS** iii 7 n. 189 n. xiii 145 146 n. schol. 'per translationem disciplinae militaris spartecolorum Romæ, quorum cohortes in tutelam urbis cum amis et cum aqua vigilias curare consueverunt vicinis.' Suet. Aug. 30 adversus incendia *æcubias nocturnas vigilesque commentus est.* id. Cl. 25 *Patrolis et Ostiæ singulas cohortes ad arcendos incendorum casus collocavit.* Vell. ii 91 § 3 *Italus Ignatius, per omnia gladiatori quem senatori propior, collecto in audilitate faveat populi, quem extinguendis privata familia incendiis in dies accerat.* Catull. 23 9 *Farus, who have neither slave nor strong-box, you fear nothing non incendia, non graves rutinas.* Sen. ben. iv 6 § 2 *si domus tibi donetur, in qua metueris aliquid resplendet et tectum ætidis auro aut coloribus sparsum, non mediocre munus vocabis; ingens tibi domicilium sine ullo incendii aut ruinae metu struxit.* Petr. 78 *one of Trimalchio's trumpeters aroused the whole neighbourhood: itaque vigilēs, rati ardere Trimalchionis domum, egregerunt ianuam et cum aqua securibusque tumultuari sua iura coperunt.* cf. Sen. ep. 103 § 12. 64 § 1 *intervenerant quidam amici, propter quos maior fumus foret, non hic, qui transire, et haudcum culinæ et terrere vigilēs solet, sed hic modicus, qui hospites venisse significet.* Plin. xxxvi § 106 *trahuntur moles superne tantæ non cum ardentibus caris operis, pulsant ruinae præcipites aut incompactæ incendiis.* Tert. apol. 39 p. m. *ad famam vocato Scapitone sparteani accubantur.* Plut. sollert. anim. 5 § 4 p. 963 ἀπαις καὶ ἀράκας. Originally the *tresviri capitales* (or *nocturni* Liv. ix 46 § 3. VM. viii 1 *damn.* 6. dig. i 15 § 1) were bound to extinguish fires (dig. l. c. Liv. xxxix 14 § 10. VM. l. c. *damn.* 5). A.D. 6 Augustus instituted seven cohorts at first exclusively of freedmen (Suet. Aug. 25) as *cipiles* (DChrys. lv 26 §§ 4 5. cf. lvi 41 § 4. Strabo p. 235. dig. i 15 §§ 1-3. with 7 stations, one for every two regions of the city, under a *praefectus vigilum*, an *eques* (Laco, who arrested Scianus x 71 n. held this office which was of great trust, the *vigiles* being nearly as numerous as the praetorians) Mommsen Staatsr. ii¹ 976-80. Marquardt

Staatsverw. II¹ 468—471 in 1820 two lists of one of the cohorts were found (O. Kellermann *vigilum Romanorum latercula* duo Coeliontana Rom. 1835 fol.=CIL VI 1057—8); in 1856 seq. a guard-room (*scrutatorium*) with many inscriptions belonging to the 7th cohort (CIL VI 2698—3091). On the *siponarii*, *aquarii* etc. see Heizen in *annali* 1874 118 seq. Among the means employed for quenching fires were *sipones* (fire-engines) and *amiae* (buckets) Colum. x 387 *labiles igniphis amulam*. Plin. ep. x 53=12 § 2 *nullus usquam in publico sipa, nulla amia, nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescendi*. Dig. I 15 § 3 *prædictum vigilum per totam noctem vigilare debere et coerrare calciatum cum amis et dolabris*. Many instruments for the same purpose ib. XXXIII 7 12 § 18. DCass. LVII 14 § 10 *ὥστε ποτὲ νυκτὸς ἐμπρησθεῖσι τισιν ἐπικουρῆται* (Pru-us son of Tiberius) *μετὰ τῶν δορυφόρων ἀναγκασιῶς, ὕδωρ αὐτῶν αἰτοῦντων, θερμὸν σφισιν ἐγγχείν κελεύει*. ib. LIX 9 § 4 of Gaius (Caligula) *ἐμπρησὶν τινα μετὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν κατασβέσας ἐπήρκεσε τοῖς ζημιωθεῖσι*. Haase ind. Sen. ‘incendium.’ Friedländer I² 27—9.

VIGILARE Aristot. in Stob. fl. xciii 38 (cf. 25) Anacreon returned to Polykrates his gift of a talent of gold, saying *μὲν δὲ δορεάν, ἣ τις ἀναγκάζει ἀγρυπνεῖν*. Hor. s. i 1 76—8 *an vigilare metu exanimem, noctesque diesque | formidare malos fures, incendia, servos, | ne te compilent fugientes, hoc iuvat?* Sen. Ag. 74—76. Herc. Oct. 650—4. On a master who gave his servants no sleep Stob. fl. LXII 48.

305 306 COHORTEM SERVORUM III 141 n. Ath. p. 272^a

καὶ γὰρ μύριους καὶ ὀκταμύριους καὶ ἑπὶ πλείους δὲ πύργοιλοι κέσθηται. Plin. XXXIII § 26 *municipiorum legiones, in daco tarba cet rmi de iam servorum quoque causa nomenclator adhibendus*.

306 SERVORUM Nero ordered Tac. xv 43 *subsidia reprimendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet*.

LICINUS I 109 n.

ATTONITUS Sall. h. i 88 D=98 K

sic vero quasi formidine adtonitus neque animo neque auribus aut lingua competere. Sen. ep. 90 § 43 *nos ad omnes tactum paratis sonum et inter-picturas vestras, si quid increpuit, fugitis adtoniti.... haec erat secundum naturam domus, in qua libebat habitare nec ipsam nec pro ipsa timentem: nam magna pars nostri metus tecta sunt*. Plin. ep. i 22 § 1 *dū iam in urbe haereo, et quidem attonitus. perturbat me longa et pertinax caliditas* Titi Aristonis. vi 20 § 7. paneg. 38. 48. 68 *suspensi et attoniti*. 76. Tert. praeser. haer. 43 *diligentia attonita et cura sollicita*. id. id. 24 *Oehler inter hos scopulos et sinus, inter haec vada et freta idololatriae vellicata spiritu Dei fides navigat, tuta si cauta, secura si attonita*. id. fug. in pers. I in persecution ecclesia in attonito est (on the alert).

307 ELECTRO v 38 n. in another sense a compound of $\frac{1}{3}$ gold and $\frac{1}{3}$ silver Plin. XXXIII § 80. ib. ix § 139 *set alia e sine initia iuvatque ludere impendio et lusus geminare miscendo iterumque et ipsa adult rare adulteria naturae, sicut testudines tingere, argentum auro confundere ut electra fiant, addere his ara ut Corinthia*. Apul. m. ii 19 *opipares citro et ebore nitentes lecti... sucinum mire cavatum*.

PHRYGIA 89 n. Hor. e. iii 1 41. Strab. 437. 577. in both places speaking of the great monolith pillars imported from Symmela 577 *διὰ δὲ τὴν νυν πολυτέλειαν τῶν Ῥωμαίων κίονες ἐξαιροῦνται μονόλιθοι μεγάλοι, πλησιάζοντες τῷ ἀλαβαστρῇ λίθῳ κατὰ τὴν ποικιλίαν. ὥστε, καίπερ πολλῆς οὐσῆς τῆς ἐπὶ θάλατταν ἀγῶγῆς τῶν τηλικούτων φορτίων, ὅμως καὶ κίονες καὶ πλάκες εἰς Ῥώμην κερτίζονται θαυμαστά κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος καὶ κάλλος*. Plin. xxv § 3 in Nero's time men learnt *maculas quae non essent in crustis inserendo*

unitatem variare, ut oratus esset Numidicus, ut purpura distingueretur Synnadiensis, qualiter illos nasci optassent deliciae. montium haec subsidia deficientium, nec cessat luxuria id agere ut quam plurimum incendiis perdat. ib. xxxvi §§ 1—125 account of marbles, intermixt with vehement denunciation. In the time of Capitolinus (Gord. 32 § 2) the house of the Gordians was still seen on the road to Praeneste, with 200 pillars including 50 *Synnades*.

COLUMNÆ VII 182 n. Tibull. iii 3 13 quidve domus prodest Phrygiis innixa columnis? Sen. ep. 115 § 13. Plin. xxxvi §§ 7 8. 49. § 60 thirty pillars of onyx in a dining-room of the freedman Callistus. bath of Claudius Etruscus Stat. s. i 5. Mart. vi 42. cf. v 13 5.

308 EBORE XI 123 n. Ael. v. h. xii 29.

TESTUDINE XI 94 n. Poll. x 35. Philo ii 274 M.

DOLIA DL. VI

§ 23 τὸν ἐν τῷ Μητροφῷ πίθον ἔσχευε οἰκίαν, ὥς καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν ταῖς ἐπιτολαῖς διατεθεῖ. Hence the proverb Zenob. iv 14 ζῶν πίθον· ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιτολῶν καὶ μητρῶν ζῶντων· ἀπὸ Διογένηους τοῦ φιλοσόφου, ᾧ πίθος ἦν ἡ ἡρίστη καταγωγὴ. When the Corinthians, expecting to be attacked by Philip, were busily engaged in forging arms or raising defences, Diogenes, in order, as he said, not to be alone idle amongst so many busy workers, began very earnestly and diligently to roll his tub Lucian quem. conser. hist. 3, who speaks of the tub as of earthenware 4 κεκεραμευμένον . . . τὰ ἄστρακα. Sen. ep. 90 § 14 qui se complicit in dolio et in co cubitavit. Max. Tyr. 3 § 9. 32 § 2. Aus. epitaph. 31 3. Greg. Naz. c. 10=155 214—227 plucking roses from thorns learn the better course from unbelievers. Who knows not Sinope's dog? He was so frugal and moderate in his living, and that laying down a law to himself, not keeping God's law, nor with any hopes in view, that he had as his one possession his stuff, οἶκον δ' ἱππιδιον ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ ἄστεος, | στρεπτόν πίθον φεῖγοντα πνευμάτων βίας, | ὅς ἦν ἐκείνῳ δωματίων χρυσιωρόφων | κρείσσων τροφῇ τε σχέδιος, οὐ ποικιλικῇ. In the Peloponnesian war, when the country folk crowded into Athens (Thuc. ii 14. 17 § 3) Aristoph. eq. 792—3 καὶ πῶς σὺ φιλεῖς, ὅς τοῖτον ὄρν' οἰκοῦντ' ἐν ταῖς πιθάκναισι | καὶ γυπαρίοις καὶ πυργιδίοις ἔτος ὀγδόον οὐκ ἐλαττεῖς; O. Jahn Ber. d. süchs. Ges. 1854 p. 40. Vasensammul. König Ludwigs p. xc. On large dolia Marquardt v (2) 242.

NUDI Varro Seseulixes fr. 469 Bücheler *Diogenem postea pallium solum habuisse*. Sen. ben. v 4 § 3 *neccesse est a Socrate vincar beneficiis, neccesse est a Diogene, qui per medias Macedonum gaza nudas incessit calcatis regiis opibus*. § 40 *ne ille tunc merito et sibi et ceteris, quibus ad dispiciendam civitatem non erat obtrusa caligo, supra eum eminere visus est, infra quem omnia iacebant. multo potentior, multo locupletior fuit omnia tunc possidente Alexandro: plus enim erat, quod hic nollet accipere quam quod ille posset dare*. ib. 13 § 3 *qui male vestitum et pannosum vidit, nudum se vidisse dicit*. id. ep. 20 § 9 *ego certe aliter audio, quae dicit Demetrius noster, cum illum vidi nudum, quanto minus quam in stramentis, incubantem: non praeceptor veri, sed testis est*. Arr. Epikt. iii 22 § 45 καὶ πῶς ἐνδέχεται μὴδὲν ἔχοντα γυμνὸν ἄνθρωπον ἀνέστην αἰχμακτὰ ἄδουλων ἑποδῶν συζῆσαι ἐσθῆρας; § 46 εἶπον ἀπέταλκεν ἑμὶν ὁ θεὸς τὸν δείκοντα ἔργῳ, ὅτι ἐνδέχεται. § 47 ἴδετέ με, ὅτι ἄπολῖς εἰμι ἄκοκ ἀκτῆμων ἄδουλος· χαμᾶι κοιμῶμαι· οὐ γυνή, οὐ παῖδια, οὐ πραιποσίτου, ἀλλὰ γῆ ὡνών καὶ οὐάντος καὶ ἐν τρεβανάρῳ. § 48 καὶ τί μοι λείπει; οὐκ εἰμι ἄλυπος; οὐκ εἰμι ἄφοβος; οὐκ εἰμι ἐλευθερος; ποτε ὑμῶν εἰδὲ μέ τις ἐν ὁρέξει ἀποτυγχάνοντα; cf. Ael. v. h. iii 29.

310 ATQUE ['and even the old one if soldered, will hold

good (and a new one not be needed)' H. A. J. M.] DL. vi § 43 a boy having broken the tub, the Athenians punished him and replaced it. Grang. and Vales. read *aut*.

COMMISSA fastened Cato r.r. 39 § 1 *dolia plumbo vineito*. ib. 20, 21. to solder is *plandare* Plin. xxiv § 161. xviii § 236 *dolia quassa sarcire*. dig. xli 1 27 pr.

311 312 ALEXANDER, TESTA CUM VIDIT IN ILLA MAGNUM HABITATOREM Cic. Tusc. v § 92. VM. iv 3 E § 4 Alexander vero, cognomen inieci asscutus, continentiam Diogenes cynici vincere non potuit. ad quem cum in sole sedentem accessisset hortareturque ut, si qua praestari sibi vellet, indicaret, quemadmodum erat in crepidine conlocatus sordidae appellationis sed robustae vir praestantiae 'mox' inquit 'de ceteris, interim velim a sole mihi non obstes.' Sen. ben. v 6 § 1 Diogenes, a quo utique victus est [Alexander]. *quidni victus sit isto die, quo homo supra mensuram humentis superbiae tumens vidit aliquem, cui nec dare quicquam posset nec eripere?* DL. vi §§ 32 'if I were not Alexander I would choose to be Diogenes.' 38 our story; Diogenes was basking ἐν τῷ ἥλιῳ. [Diog.] ep. 33. Chrys. de s. Babyla 8 9 (1 549 550—655—7 Gaunici speaks with contempt of the theatrical display, far less wonderful than the feats of swallowing nails or shoes. Plut. Alex. 14 § 2. id. virt. Alex. 10 p. 331^f seq. de exil. 15 p. 605^d seq. DChrys. or. 4, 6. Orig. Cels. ii 41. Arr. Epikt. ii 13 § 24. Simplic. on Epikt. ench. 15. A like story DL. vi § 43 after the battle of Chaeronea he was taken as a prisoner to Philip, who asked 'Who are you?' *κατάσκοπος τῆς αἰῆς ἀπληστίας.* *ὄνεν θαυμαστὴς ἀράνη.* On artistic representations of Diogenes L. Ulrichs in Rhein. Mus. iv 1846 612—3. Winckelmann mon. inod. n. 174, on a lamp in Brit. mus. Birch i 188. Strabo 714 a Brannin showed the same indifference to Alexander's goodwill.

312 QUANTO MELIOR cf. Arr. Epikt. iii 22 § 92. 94 Kings and tyrants, though wicked, are cumbered by their arms and their guards to punish sinners: τῷ δὲ κυνικῷ ἀντὶ τῶν ὅπλων καὶ τῶν δορυφόρων τὸ συνειδὸς τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταῦτον παραδίδωσιν. § 95 he spoke of himself as sharing the rule of Zeus. Max. Tyr. 3 § 9. 36 §§ 5 6. Friedländer iii¹ 694—8 on the cynics as preachers of morality, esp. Demetrius and Democritus.

hic Diogenes.

313 NIL CUPERET

Xen. mem. i 6 § 10. Sen. ep. 62 § 3 *Demetrium, virorum optatum, mecum circumfere et relictis conchyliatis cum illo seminudo loquor, illum admirror, quidni admiror? vidi nihil ei deesse. contemnere aliquis enania potest, omnia habere nemo potest. brevissima ad divitias per contemptum divitiarum via est.* id. ben. vii 2 §§ 3—6 e.g. § 4 *magis itaque curis exemptus et distortis mentem nihil sperat aut cupit nec se mittit in dubium suo contentus.* § 5 *nec illum existimes parvo esse contentum: omnia illius sunt, non sic quemadmodum Alexandri fuerunt. cui, quomquam in litore rubri maris steterat, plus deerat, quam qua venerat...* § 6 *non satis adparebat inopem esse, qui extra naturae terminos arma proferret?.. tantum illi deest, quantum cupit.* 3 § 2 unus est sapiens, cuius omnia sunt. § 3 *sic fit, ut nihil cupiat, quia nihil est extra omnia.* Apul. apol. 22 Diogenes quidem cynicus cum Alexandro Magno de veritate regni certabundus baculo vice sceptri gloriabatur. Cic. parad. vi esp. § 51 non esse cupidum pecunia est, non esse inaequam rectigal est: contentum vero suis rebus esse maximae sunt certissimaeque divitiae. anthol. Pal. x 41. Greg. Naz. ep. 98 197 pr. to the magistrates of Nazianzus: it seems to me that you would not have

spared even the scrip of Diogenes the Sinopian, if he had lived in your day, τέχνην ἐπικαλοῦντες αὐτῷ, τὸν τρίβωνα, τὴν βακτηρίαν, καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ κεκτῆσθαι ὀφθῆναι ἐκ φιλοσοφίας. ἄλλοτε δὲ ἄλλῃ θύρᾳ προσφοῦται εἰς τὴν διαζώντα καὶ ὄσιν ἐκίχεν. Basil. de leg. libr. gent. 8 p. 183^e ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ Διογένοϊς ἀγαπαὶ τὴν παντὶν ἴσον τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὑπεροφίαν, ὅς γε καὶ βασιλεὺς τοῦ μεγάλου αὐτὸν ἀπέθηκε πλουσιώτερον τῶν ἐλαττωτέρων ἢ ἐκείνος κατὰ τὸν βίον προσδέσσειται. Diogenes spoken of with respect ib. 7 p. 181^e. ep. 4 = 169 p. 76¹ where Basil's inmate Poverty says of him: τὸν δὲ Διὰ χειρὸς οὐδὲ ἐπαύσατο ποτε θαιμαῖζον τοῖς παρὰ τῆς φύσεως μοῖσις ἀρκεῖσθαι φιλοτιμούμενον, ὥς καὶ τὸ κισσιβίον ἀπορριψάει, ἐπειδὴ περ παρὰ παιδὸς ἐδόδαχθη κοιλαις ταῖς χερσὶν ἐπικύπτων πίνακα. ep. 9 = 413 p. 91^e. Schneider christliche Klänge Gotha 1865 316—320. Spiess logos spirituales Leipzig 1871 20. 368—370.

QUI TOTUM SIBI POSCERET ORBEM x 168 n. Sen. ben. vii 2 § 5 6. 3 § 1 *quantum per Liberi Herculisque vestigia felix temeritas egit.*

314 x 97 98.

315 316 NULLUM—DEAM SAME VERSES x 365 366. so i 25 = x 226. xvi 41 = xii 137. such repetitions are frequent in Hor. e.g. s. i 2 13 = a. p. 121. s. i 6 74 = ep. i 1 56 Obbar.

315 NUMEN HABES Aen. x 221 numen habere maris. Ov. f. ii 642 to Terminus *ab antiquis tu quoque numen habes.*

315 316 NOS TE NOS FACIMUS DEAM Vell. ii 126 § 1 *sacravit parentem suum Caesar non imperio, sed religione, non appellavit eum, sed fecit deum.* Manil. iv 926—8 *ne dubites homini divinos credere visus: | iam facit ipse deos mittitque ad sidera numen | maius.*

316 MENSURA Hor. s. i

1 73—5. 317 EDAM i 21.

318 IN QUANTUM used by Verg. Liv. (Hoeft on xii 27 § 4) and later writers where Cicero would say *quantum*. So also in *tantum* Ov. m. xi 71. Sen. contr. vii pr. § 3 p. 164 B *sufficiebat enim illi in quantum voluerat explicandi vis.* Vell. ii 91 § 3. Plin. xxv § 12. xxx § 82. ind. *tantum*. Plin. pan. 73 § 3 *ut in tua potestate est, an gaudeamus, ita in quantum nec in nostra.* ib. 83 § 8 *maritum, in quantum patitur sexus, imitetur.* ib. 95 § 5. id. ep. x 70 = 71 § 4. Gossrau on Aen. viii 47. Namat. i 46. Hand Tursell. iii 332. Aug. passim.

IN QUANTUM SITIS ATQUE FAMES

ET FRIGORA POSCUNT Pythag. in Porphy. ep. ad Marcell. 30 *σαρκὸς φωνὴ μὴ πεινῆν μὴ διψῆν μὴ ῥιγοῦν.* Aristox. in Ath. 46^f Pythagorean diet bread and honey. cf. Ath. 161^b. 118. 419^a. Lamb. vit. Pyth. § 97. Porph. vit. Pyth. 34. DL. viii 19. trag. fr. adesp. 461 Nann. in Stob. fl. xvi 17 a picture of a natural life *πρῶτον μὲν, ἐξ ὧν πάντα γίγνεται βρωτοῖς, | αἴθερος εἶναι γαστρὴν μὴ πληροῦμεν | στεργῶν θ' ἰσχυρὸς ὥστε θῆρ' αἰ ποτιῖς | χεῖραν τ' ἀσκεῖν σῶμα θερμὸν θ' ἡλιον | τοῦτο αὐτ' αἰεὶ μὴ σκεττομένης.* Stob. fl. xiii 28 Sokrates, when Archelaos invited him to his court, offering to make him rich, replied: 'At Athens 4 choenikes of barley meal sell for an obol and there are fountains of running water.' Teles ib. 31 (iii 215 4 M) Menekles learnt plain living under Krates *ἤρατο τραφεῖν καὶ μάζην καὶ λαχανίους.* id. ib. p. 216 20 *οὐκ ἀηδῶς γὰρ Κράτης "οὐκ οἶσθα" φησί "πῆρα δύναμιν ἡλίκην ἔχει, | θέρμων τε χοίνιξ καὶ τὸ μηδενὸς μέλει." τῷ δυντι μέγα καὶ ἀξιόλογον μετὰ πῆρας καὶ θέρμων καὶ λαχάνων καὶ ἔδατος ἀφ' αὐτοῦ φροντίζων.* Varro fr. 316—8 Bucheler. Simon in Stob. fl. xvii 11 *μὲν γὰρ μέντοι λιμοῦ καὶ δίψης· ταῦτα γὰρ δύναται μεγάλα τοῖς σωφροσύνῃ διώκουσι.* Muson. ib. 43. Luc. iv 377—8. Barth on Namatian. i 106. Porph. ep. ad Marcell. 27 *ὁ τῆς φύσεως πλοῦτος ἀληθῶς φιλόσοφος ὀρίσται καὶ ἔστιν ἀπόριστος, ὁ δὲ τῶν κερῶν δοξῶν*

ἀορίστος τε καὶ δυσπόριστος· ὁ οὖν τῇ φύσει κατακολουθῶν καὶ μὴ ταῖς
κεναῖς δόξαις ἐν πάσιν αὐτάρκει. πρὸς γὰρ τοῦ τῇ φύσει ἀρκούν πατα κτλ. αἱ
ἐστὶ πλοῦτος. ib. 28—31. cf. id. abst. i 49—52. Bernays Theophr. lib.
Frömmigkeit 16. 145—6. Ambr. hexaem. v § 26 *lex quaedam naturae*
est tantum quaerere, quantum sufficiat ad victum et alimen-
torum modo sortem censere patrimonii. Wetstein on 1 Tim. 6 8. Hor.
s. i 1 73—4. Sen. ep. 4 § 8 *lex autem illa naturae, scis quos nobis ter-*
minos statuit? non esurire, non sitire, non algere [more cited on
v 9]. *non est necesse maria temptare* [ver. 267—302] *nec sequi*
castra [ver. 193—8]: *parabile est quod natura desiderat et*
adpositum. § 11 *ad supervacua sudatur. illa sunt, quae togam*
conterunt, quae nos senescere sub tentorio cogunt, quae in aliena litora
impingunt: ad manum est, quod sat est. ib. 27 § 9 *accipe iam quod debeo*
et vale: 'divitiae sunt ad legem naturae compositae paupertas.' hoc saepe
dixit Epicurus aliter atque aliter. ib. 119 § 7 *'at parum habet, qui*
tantum non alget, non esurit, non sitit.' plus Iuppiter non habet.
id. ad Helv. 10 § 2 *corporis exigua desideria sunt: frigus submoveri*
vult, alimentis famem ac sitim exstinguere: quidquid extra
concupiscitur, citis, non usibus laboratur. Philo quod omni. probus liber
12 (ii 157 M) *immunity of the Therapeutae.* de ebrietate 9 (i 362). de
somm. i 20 (i 639). ii 7 (665). vita Moys. iii 22 (ii 163). de victimis
3 (ii 239). spec. legg. 5 (ii 273—4). de plantat. 12 (i 337). Chrys.
hom. 19 ad pop. Antioch. 1 fin. p. 190^c *τοσοῦτον ἐσθίουσιν, ὅσον ἀποζῆν.*

319 QUANTUM, EPICURE, TIBI SUFFECIT Epicurus in
Stob. fl. xvii 23 24. 34 βρῶζω τῷ κατὰ τὸ σωματίον ἡδεῖ, ὕδατι καὶ
ἄρτῳ χρώμενος, καὶ προσπύνω ταῖς ἐκ πολυτελείας ἡδοναῖς. 37. DL. x
§ 130 οἱ τε λιτοὶ χυλοὶ ἴσθιν πολυτελεῖ διαίτῃ τὴν ἡδονὴν προσφέρουσιν,
ὅταν ἅπαν τὸ ἀλγοῦν κατ' ἐνδειαν ἐξαιρεθῇ. § 131 καὶ μάζα καὶ ὕδωρ
τὴν ἀκροτάτην ἀποδίδωσιν ἡδονήν, ἐπειδὴν ἐνδῶν τις αὐτὰ προσενέγκηται.
τὸ συνεθίζειν οὖν ἐν ταῖς ἀπλαῖς καὶ οὐ πολυτελεῖσι διαίταις καὶ
ὕψει ἐστὶ συμπληρωτικὸν καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἀναγκαῖας τοῦ βίου χρήσεις ἄοκνον
ποιεῖ τὸν ἀνθρώπον. cf. §§ 127. 144. 149. On the μάζα cf. Apollon. in
Stob. fl. xvii 15. Ael. v. h. iv 13 n. Porphy. abst. i 48 fin. τῶν γὰρ
Ἐπικουρείων οἱ πλείους ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ κορυφαίου ἀρξάμενοι μάζῃ καὶ
τοῖς ἀκροδρῦοις ἀρκοῦμενοι φαίνονται, τὰ τε συγγράμματα ἐμπεπλή-
κασιν τὸ ὀλιγοδεῖς τῆς φύσεως ἀφηγοῦμενοι καὶ τὸ ἐκ τῶν λιτῶν καὶ εὐπορί-
στων ἱκανῶς αὐτῆς τὸ ἀναγκαῖον ἰώμενον παριστάντες. Diokles in DL. x
§ 11 *modici* of Ep. and his friends κατὰ τὸν γὰρ οἱ αἰδοῦν ἡκούοντο, τὸ
δὲ πᾶν ἰδῶν μὲν αὐτοῖς ποτόν. ib. Ep. in his letters professes ἰδατι μόνον
ἀρκεῖσθαι καὶ ἄρτῳ λιτῷ. καὶ 'πέμψον μοι τύρον' φησὶ 'Κυθνίου, ὅν'
ὅταν βουλήται πολυτελεῖσθαι δύνανται.' ib. § 12 Athenaeus puts into
his mouth the words τὰς φύσιος δ' ὁ πλοῦτος ὅρον τινὰ βαδὼν ἐπίσχει.
Lucr. ii 20—39. Varro medius in Non. p. 119 9 (fr. 315 Büchler) *et hoc*
interest inter Epicurum et ganeas nostros, quibus modicus est vitae
colina. Cic. Tusc. iii § 49. v § 93. fin. i § 45. ii § 90. Sen. ep. 15 § 9
after recommending the rich to live for three or four days the life of the
poor *certos habebat dies ille magister voluptatis Epicurus, quibus nulloque*
famem exstinguere... gloriatur non toto asse pasci: Metaborum,
qui nondum tantum proficeret, toto. cf. ib. 2 §§ 5 6. 21 §§ 7—9. II. id. vit.
lent. 12 § 4 the vicious flock together, when they hear pleasure com-
mended, *neq. assuetant, voluptas illa Epicuri, ita enim incherentes*
sunt, quam sobria ac sicca sit. 13 § 1 *in ea quidem ipsa sen-*
tentia sum... sancta Epicurum et recta praecipere, et, si pro-
pius accesseris, tristia: voluptas enim illa ad parum et cecile revocatur,

et quam nos virtuti legem dicimus, eam ille dicit voluptati: iubet illam parere naturae. parum est autem luxuriae quod naturae satis est. Plut. non posse suaviter 3 § 10 p. 1088. 15 § 7 p. 1097^a. Hier. adv. Iovin. ii 11 *quodque mirandum sit Epicurus voluptatis assertor omnes liberos suos replevit holeribus et pomis et vilibus cibis dicit esse vivendum, quia carnes et exquisitae epulae ingenti cura ac miseria praeparantur maioremque poenam habeant in inquirendo, quam voluptatem in abutendo: corpora autem nostra cibo tantum et potu indigere; ubi aqua et panis sit et cetera his similia, ibi naturae satisfactum. quidquid supra fuerit, non ad vitae necessitatem spectare, sed ad vitium voluptatis. . . cito expletur naturae necessitas.* frigus et fames simplici vestitu et cibo expelli potest. Greg. Naz. c. 10=155 787—792 Epicurus maintained that pleasure was the mark of human endeavours, ὡς ἂν δὲ μὴ δόξειεν ἡδονὴ τιμὴ | ταύτην ἐπαινεῖν, κοσμίως καὶ σωφρόνως | ἔζη, βροθῶν ἐκ τρόπου τῷ δόγματι.

HORTUS AII 123. Nene 1^o 457. Cic. n. d. i §§ 93. 120. legg. i §§ 39. 54. fam. xiii 1 §§ 3 4. Att. xii 23 § 2. finn. i § 65. v § 3. Verg. Cir. 2—4. Prop. iv=iii 21 26. Stat. s. i 3 91—4. Mart. vii 69 3. These gardens were bequeathed by Epicurus, who had bought them for 80 minae (DL. x § 10), to his school (§ 17), whence Apollodorus the Epicurean was named κηποτίπικρος (§ 25): κηπόλογος = epicureus (anth. Pal. vi 307 6). Petron. 132 docti hortū. Plin. xix § 51 cited on i 75. Sen. ep. 21 § 10 cum adieris hortulos et inscriptum hortulis: HOSPES, HIC BENE MANEBIS, HIC SUMMUM BONUM VOLUPTAS EST: paratus erit istius domicilii custos hospitalis, humanus, et te polenta excipiet et aquam quoque large ministrabit et dicit: 'ecquid bene acceptus es? non irritant' inquit 'hi hortuli famem, sed exstinguunt. nec maiorem ipsis portioneibus sitim faciunt, sed naturali et gratuito remedio sedant.' ib. 4 § 10 ut finem epistulae imponam, accipe, quod hodierno die mihi placuit, et hoc quoque ex alienis hortulis sumptum est: 'magnae divitiarum sunt lege naturae composita paupertas.' Plut. non posse suaviter 16 § 1 p. 1097. Them. t. or. 23 p. 287^b. Ath. 588^b. Alkiphr. ep. ii 2 § 1. Heliodor. i 16 fin. Apollon. ep. 5. Philostr. Apoll. i 7 fin. Euxenus, from whom Ap. learnt the Pythagorean system, but an Epicurean at heart, received from him προδότειον, wherein κῆποι τε ἀπαλοι ἦσαν καὶ πηγαί 'σύ μὲν ζῆναι τὴν σπαντοῦς τρόπον' ἔφη 'ἐγὼ δὲ τὸν Πιθαγόρου ζῆσομαι.' Mart. Cap. § 213. Aug. c. acad. iii § 16 a faction fight among the schools ille convocata de hortulis in auxilium quasi libera turba temulentorum, quaerentem tamen quem incomptis ungibus laecchantes asperoque ore discerpant, voluptatis nomen suavitatem quietem teste populo exaggerans, instat acriter. Volekhart de hortis veterum Romanorum museis in Walch act. soc. lat. Ien. iii 182 seq. Plut. ii 1098^b κηπίδιον.

320 QUANTUM SOCRATICI CEPERUNT ANTE PENATES on the temperance and endurance of Sokrates cf. Arist. ph. nub. 103—4. 363. 415—8. 718—9. 1171. Plato conv. p. 220. Xen. mem. ii 1 he recommended abstinence in eating, drinking and sleep, and endurance of cold and heat etc. ib. i 2 § 1. 3 § 5. 6 § 2 where Antiphon says: 'I thought that philosophers were the happiest of men; your philosophy seems to have done the very contrary of this for you, Sokrates; you live as no slave would live; you eat and drink of the worst, you wear not only a mean coat, but the same summer and winter, you are always without shoes and without a tunic.' id. oecon. 2 § 3 Sokrates computes that his house and entire property might fetch 5 minae. By his temperance

he was secured from the plague Gell. ii 1 §§ 4 5. DL. ii §§ 25. 27. 28. 34. Acl. v. h. ix 29. xiii 27. Hier. c. Iovin. ii 14. Cic. Tu-c. v § 97 Davies. Strabo 716. Sen. ep. 104 § 27.

321 NUMQUAM ALIUT NATURA, ALIUT SAPIENTIA DICIT Antonin. v 2 *φύσις αὐτὰ θέλει ἢ ἡ φύσις σὺν θέλει*. Hor. s. i 2 111—3. Philo migr. Abr. 23 (i 456).

322 Holyday 'or if their lives too strictly thee confine, | mix somewhat of our times.'

323 NOSTRIS DE MORIBUS, EFFICE SUMMAM Ter. haut. 322. 330. 583 *argentum effecero*. Mühlmann col. 660 fin. 661 pr. so *facere* xii 50 n. Nep. v 1 § 3 Stav. xv 3 § 6.

SUMMAM Cic. Phil. i § 20. Ov. am. iii 8 9. 15 5.

323 324 SUMMAM BIS SEPTEM ORDINIBUS QUAM LEX DIGNATUR OTHONIS iii 153—156 n. schol. on v 3. Hor. ep. i 1 67 Odear. Pauly Real-Encycl. iii 215. Mart. v 27 3 *bis septena tibi non sunt subsellia tanti*. ib. 38. iv 67 1—4 Gaurus asked his old friend the praetor for a gift of 100,000 sesterces *deditque suis haec tantum desse trecentis*, | *ut posset domino plaudere iustus eques*. Sen. ben. iii 9 § 2 *beneficium vocas... in quattuordecim deduxisse?* id. ep. 41 § 2 *eques Romanus es et ad hunc ordinem tua te perduxit industria: at mehercules multis quattuordecim clausi sunt*. Tac. xv 32 Lips. Ernesti *clavis legum Roscia*. Vell. ii 32 § 3 interpp. Torr. on Suet. Nero 11. Dom. 8. cf. Plin. xxxiii § 32. viii § 21 *Caesar... euripis harenam circumdedit, quos Nero princeps sustulit equiti loca addens*.

325 seq. Holyday 'if yet thou frown'st, yet hang'st the lip, then be | as rich as two knights; if thou wilt, as three.' Sol. fr. 13 71 Bergk *πλούσιος ὁ ὀλίγος ἵππων πεντακισίων ἀνδράσι κίται*. Pers. vi 78—80 *rem duplica*. 'feci; iam triplex, iam mihi quarto, | iam decies redit in rugam. depunge, ubi sistam.' | *inventus, Chrysippe, tui finitor acervi*. Sen. Herc. Oct. 624—635. Chrysost. h. m. 14 in 1 Cor. p. 123 seq. Clem. Al. paed. iii 2 § 10.

RUGAM TRAHIT Sen. ben. vi 7 § 1 *vultus tuus, cui regendum me tradidi, colligit rugas et trahit frontem, quasi longius exeam*.

326 SUME DUOS EQUITES, FAC TERTIA QUADRINGENTA iii 155 n. 400,000 sesterces is used to denote a large sum generally i 106. ii 117. v 132. xi 19. The senators' qualifying estate was three times the knight's. Suet. Aug. 41 *senatorum censam amplavit ac pro contingentiā nullam summā duodecies sestertio tacuit*. But Mart. i 103. Plut. Ant. 1 and DCass. liv 17 § 3. 26 § 3. 39 § 2, followed by Becker-Marquardt ii 3 219—220, make the sum *decies* i.e. a million. *duos equites*=duorum equitum censam cf. Cic. Phil. ii § 65 n. *Pompeii* (i.e. bonorum P.) *sector*. Plin. ep. iii 9 § 13 f.

327 SI NONDUM INPLEVI GREMIUM vii 215. Holyday 'if yet thy lap's not full, if spread for more.'

328 CROESI FORTUNA x 274 n. proverbial Hdt. i 30 seq. 50. 92. Diogenian. viii 53. Prop. iii = ii 26 23. Ov. Pont. iv 3 37 *dicitis audita est cui non opulentia Croesi?* Plin. xxxiii § 137. Art. Epikt. iii 22 § 27. Hier. ep. 126 10. 127 4.

PERSICA REGNA Hor. c. ii 12 21 *dives Achaemenes*. ib. iii 9 4.

329 DIVITIAE NARCISSI Narcissus, Pallas (i 109 n.) and Callistratus, three freedmen of Claudius, richer than Crassus Plin. xxxiii § 134. Suet. Cl. 28. Friedländer i 83. 92—5. 97. Agrippina, before attempting the life of Claudius, separated him from Narcissus: for she could never have poisoned her husband, had he been near DCass. lx 34 § 4 *τοιοῦτος*

τις φέλαξ τοῦ δεσπότου ἦν. ἐπαλέετο δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τῷ Κλαυδίῳ, μέγιστον τῶν τότε ἀνθρώπων δυνηθεὶς. μυριάδας τε γὰρ πλείους μυρίων εἶχε, καὶ προσεῖχον αὐτῷ καὶ πόλεις καὶ βασιλεῖς. this wealth was acquired partly by taking bribes (ib. 16 § 2) partly by contracting for public works (ib. 33 § 6). Sen. n. q. iv pr. § 15. He at first acted in concert with Messalina (Suet. Claud. 37. DCass. ix 14 §§ 3 4) they procure the execution of Silanus, Narcissus declaring that in a dream he had seen σφαττόμενον τὸν Κλαύδιον ἐπὶ τοῦ Σιλανοῦ αὐτοχειρίᾳ but A.D. 48, on her marriage with Silius (x 330—345 n.), informed Claudius of the fact, and when Claudius was still reluctant to give the order for her death him-self took upon him to do so Tac. xi 37 *ni eadem eius Narcissus properavisset, verterat perniciem in accusatorem . . . prorumpit Narcissus denuntiatur centurionibus et tribuno, qui aderant, exsequi caedem; ita imperatorem iuberet.* 58 *nuntiaturque Claudio pulanti perisse Messalinam, non distincto sui an alicuius iussu, nec ille quaesivit.* xii 65. Sen. apocol. 11 § 1 Augustus says to Cl. *tu Messalinam, cuius aequae avunculus maior eram quam tuus, occidisti. 'nescio' inquis. di tibi male faciant: adeo istuc turpius est, quod nescisti, quam quod occidisti.* § 5. 13 Narcissus hurries forward to welcome Cl. to the shades. Suet. Cl. 39 *inter cetera in cunctis aut hominem et oblivionem et inconsiderantiam vel, ut Graece dicam, μετεωρίαν et ἀβλεψίαν. occisa Messalina, paulo post quam in triclinio decubuit, 'cur domina non veniret' requisivit.* Sen. n. q. iv pr. § 15. Schiller's Nero 83—7.

331 PERUIT IMPERIIS Tac. xii 1 pr. *caede Messalinae convulsa principis domus, orto apud libertos certamine quis deligeret uxorem Claudio.* cf. 2. 3 fin. *nihil arduum videbatur in animo principis, cui non iudicium, non odium erat nisi indita et iussa.* 54 55 power of Pallas and Felix. 60 fin. *cum Claudius libertos, quos rei familiari potestecerat, sibi que et legibus adaequaverit.* xiii 4 Nero promises a change of system *ea maxime declinans, quorum recessus flagrabat invidia, non enim se negotiorum omnium iudicem fore, ut clausis unam intra domum accusatoribus et reis pauperum potentia grassaretur; nihil in penatibus suis venale aut ambitioni pervium: discretam domum et rem publicam.* id. li. v 9 Claudius left the province of Iudaea to Roman knights or to freedmen; *e quibus Antonius Felix per omnem sacritiam ac libidinem ius regium servili ingenio exercuit, Drusilla, Cleopatrae et Antonii uxor, ea matrimonium accepta, ut eiusdem Antonii Felix progenies, Claudius nepos esset.* id. an. xii 60 (cf. Suet. Cl. 12. dig. i 16 9 pr. ii 15 8 § 19) A.D. 53 the jurisdiction in matters pertaining to the *fiscus*, which had been subject to the ordinary courts, made over to the imperial procurators: a measure which greatly increased the power and wealth of the freedmen, as they could pronounce sentence in cases in which they were connected as secretaries. Tac. xi 9 fin. Narcissus as secretary *ἐγχεφύδιον παρέχεντο.* Suet. Claud. 29 *his [Pallanti et Narcisso], ut dici, voraribusque addictus, non principem se, sed ministrum egit.* ib. 25 fin. *sed et haec et cetera libamini, adeo ex parte magna principatum non tam suo quam avaram libertorumque arbitrio administravit, talis ubique plerumque, qualem esse cum aut expedit illis aut liberet.* id. Vitell. 2 fin. L. Vitellius, rather of the emperor, Claudium voraribus libertisque addictum *ne qua non arte dimeretur, pro maximo munere a Messalina petit, ut sibi pedes preberet exalecandos: detractumque soculum dextram inter togam tunicasque postarit assidue, nonnumquam osculabundus.* Narcissi quoque et Pallantis imagines auratis inter Lares coluit. Quintil. vi 3 § 81 *contraria est neganti confessionis simulatio, sed ipsa*

quoque multum habet urbanitatis. sic Afer cum ageret contra libertum Claudii Caesaris *et ex diverso quidam conditionis eiusdem, cuius erat litigator, exclamasset 'praeterea tu semper in libertos Caesaris dicis:' 'nec me hercule' inquit 'quidquam proficio.'* Plin. xii § 12 speaking of an evergreen plane-tree in *Italiam quoque ac suburbana sua* Claudio principe *Marcelli Aesernini libertus*, sed qui se potentiae causa Caesaris libertis adoptasset, *spado Thessalicus praedives, . . . transtulit id genus.* Sen. apocol. 6 fin. *putares omnes esse illius libertos. adeo illum nemo curabat.* Plin. ep. viii 6 § 12 speaking of a large sum of money voted by the senate to Pallas, but declined by him *imaginare Caesarem liberti precibus vel potius imperio coram senatu obtemperantem* (*imperat enim libertus patrono, quem in senatu rogat*). ib. vii 29. Jos. ant. xx 6—4 § 3 Cumani and the Samaritans by the help of Caesar's freedmen and friends would have defeated the Jews, had not the younger Agrippa applied to Agrippina. ib. xix 9 § 2 Claudius intended, as he had sworn, to appoint the younger Agrippa successor to his father. ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐξελευθέρων καὶ φίλων οἱ πολλοὶ παρ' αὐτῷ δυνάμειοι ἀπέτρεψαν. Philostr. Ap. v 27 § 1 of Cl. *μηλόβοτον γυναῖοις τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀνῆκεν.* 32 § 2 *ὑπὸ γυναικῶν ἡττηθεὶς ἐπελάθετο τοῦ ἀρχεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ ζῆν* (ἀπέθανε γὰρ ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ὡς φασι). DCass. lx 2 § 4 *ὑπὸ τε τῶν ἐξελευθέρων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν, αἷς συνῆν, ἐκακύνετο. περιφανέστατα γὰρ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐδουλοκρατήθη τε ἄμα καὶ ἐγυναικοκρατήθη.* having been sickly from his childhood and brought up in great terror, he affected a simplicity even beyond the reality; § 5 having long lived with his nurse Livia and with the freedmen, οἱ δὲν ἐλευθεροπρεπὲς ἐκέκτητο, ἀλλὰ καίπερ καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀπάντων καὶ τῶν ὑπηκόων αὐτῶν κρατεῖν ἐδόκει αὐτῷ. § 6 they worked on his passions and his fears, § 7 and reaped such a harvest from him, and struck such terror into others, that a man would decline the emperor's invitation to accept a freedman's. 11 §§ 1—3 executions urged by Messalina and οἱ Καίσαρειοι. 15 §§ 5 6. 24 § 5. 16 § 2 the guilty bought immunity from Messalina and Narcissus. §§ 3—5 the freedmen present at trials in the senate. 17 § 5 Messalina and the freedmen sold the freedom of the city, at first for large sums, but the price fell till at last it could be bought for broken glass. § 8 they also sold all manner of offices. 28 § 2 *δοὶ λυοντα μέντοι αὐτὸν τῇ τε γυναικὶ καὶ τοῖς ἀπελευθέροις ὀρῶντες ἤσχαλλον.* 29 § 3 a player in the theatre reciting the *saw ἀφόρητος ἐστὶν αἰτιχῶν μαστιγίας*, all the people looked at Polybius, who rejoined, 'the same poet said *βασίλεις ἐγείνοντο χαί' πρὶν ἔρτες αἰπόλοι*,' yet Claudius suffered him to go unpunished. 31 § 2 for a time Messalina and the freedmen acted in concert; but when she overthrew Polybius, though a paramour, they trusted her no more, *κὰκ τούτου ἐρμωθεῖσα τῆς παρ' αὐτῶν εὐνοίας ἐφθάσῃ.* 32 § 2 Agrippina employed the influence of the freedmen with Claudius. lxi 3 § 2 Pallas. 10 § 2 Seneca, though he censured flatterers, so courted Messalina and the freedmen, as to send them from the island [Sardinia, to which he was banished], a book filled with their praises, which he afterwards suppressed for shame. lxii 12 §§ 2 3 the power of the freedmen Helius and Polykletus under Nero. Galba (Suet. 14) *regebatur trium arbitrio, quos una et intra Palatinum habitantis nec unquam non adherentis paedagogos vulgo vocabant*: the third was *libertus Icelus, paulo ante analis aureis et Marciani cognomine ornatus ac iam summae equestris gradus candidatus, his diverso vitiorum genere grassantibus adeo se abutendum permisit et tradidit, ut vix sibi ipse constaret.* ib. 15. cf. Tac. h. i 7 fin. 37 fin. Plut. Galba 7 § 2. 20 § 3. 29 § 2. DCass. lxiv 2 § 2. lxxii 12 Cleander a freedman of Commodus. Contrast the modest slaves and few

XV

THE Egyptians, who would deem it sacrilege to taste an onion or a leek, have in our enlightened times been guilty of humanity which equals that of the monsters of fable (1—32). A festival at Ombi was lately interrupted by the Tentymites: one of whom, after his party had been put to flight, was overtaken, torn in pieces and devoured (33—92). Other nations are said to have fed on the flesh of man, but only when driven to it by famine: rage and hate move the Egyptians to crimes which others only commit in the madness of despair (93—131). Man is made for society and sympathy: yet man has been known to do what brute beasts will not do, to prey upon his own kind (131—174).

The poet seems to have been led to choose this subject partly by the hatred and contempt which Romans, after the battle of Actium, entertained for the Egyptians (cf. i 26. 130. iv 24. Aen. viii 685—713. Hor. c. i 37. epod. 9. Prop. iv=iii 11 29—58. Ov. m. xv 826—8. Luc. viii 541—550. x 58—80. anth. lat. 462 R), and partly by his own observation of their manners (45 *quantum ipse notavi*).

With the whole satire compare [Quintil.] decl. xii 'pasti cadaveris' (verses 20, 102, 122, with the notes).

On the Egyptian worship cf. xii 28 n. xiii 93 n. exodus 8 26. wisdom 11 15. 12 24 and 27. Rom. 1 23 Wetstein. Hdt. ii with Bähr and Rawlinson. Manetho in Ideler's Hermapion i, in Bunsen and in Müller's fragm. hist. ii. Cic. n. d. i §§ 81 82. 101. DS. i 11—26. 83—90. Strabo p. 803. Mela i 9 § 7. Plut. Is. et Os. ed. Parthey esp. 71—75. Max. Tyr. viii § 5. Philostr. Apoll. vi 19. Lucian astrol. 17. deor. conc. 10. Iup. frag. 42. Clem. Alex. paed. iii 2 § 4. Minuc. Fel. 28 with Le Nourry's appar. p. 514 Migne. Orig. hom. in exod. 4 6. Epiphan. ancorat. 105. Isidoreus de mysteriis Aegyptiacis recogn. Parthey Berl. 1857. Harl. des Buch der ägypt. Mystiken München 1858. Dollinger Heidenthüm und Judenthum Romisch. 1857 406—456. Gutschmid de verum Aegypt. scriptt. Graecis ant. Alex. in Philologus x 522—512. 636—700. 712—723. xi 140—150. 779—782.

For modern writers see Jolowicz Bibliotheca Aegyptiaca. Leipg. 1859 (suppl. 1861); the description de l'Égypte Par. 1829—30 (26 vols. Ser. text, 12 vols. fol. plates), and the works of Champollion, Denon, de Rougé, Quatremère, Ritter and Beschreibung v. Rosellini, Heeren, Bunsen, Dümichen, Lepsius, Parthey, Erarsch, Birch, Kennick, Sharpe. Deutsch in Pauly Real-Encycl. i 241—326. Jaidenski pantheon aegyptiacum Frankf. a. O. 1759 seq. 3 vols. F. S. Zickler de Aegyptis barbarum cul-

teribus Jena 1756. Klemm *Culturgech.* i 255—173. Prichard analysis of the Egyptian mythology² Lond. 1812. Gardiner Wilkinson, the Egyptians in the time of the Pharaohs 1857. manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians 1 ser.² 3 vols. 1842. 2 ser. 2 vols. and plates² 1841 (a new ed. by S. Birch announced, as also a history of anc. Egypt by G. Rawlinson in 2 vols.). M. Uhlemann Handb. der aegypt. Alterthumskunde Leipz. 1857-8 4 vols. Varges de statu Aegypti provinciae rom. Gott. 1842. Zoega nummi aegypt. imperatorii Rome 1787 253 seq. See R. S. Poole in dict. Bible Egypt.² Title in theol. Tijdschrift Leiden 1878 xii 261—278 de dienstdienst der Egyptenars. Renouf's Hibbert lectures.

Marquardt iv 81—89. VM. i 2 § 3 the senate commands the temples of Isis and Serapis to be demolished; no workmen daring to touch them L. Aemilius Paulus the consul (either 182 or 168 B.C.) lays the axe to the doors. Tert. apol. 6 the consuls Piso and Gabinius B.C. 58 overthrow the altars of Serapis and Isis and Arspecrates *cum suo cynocephalo* (Anubis). id. ad nat. i 10. Arn. ii 73. Serv. Aen. viii 698 *Varro dedignatur Alexandrinos deos Romae coli*. DCass. xl 47 § 3 calls the decree of the senate B.C. 53 for the destruction of temple of Serapis and Isis a *τέρας*. ib. xlii 26 § 2 B.C. 48 they were again destroyed in consequence of prodigies; ib. xlvii 15 § 4 B.C. 43 the triumvirs built the first temple of Isis for public worship, the first solemn state recognition of it. Cf. Luc. viii 831—3.

DCass. liv 6 § 6 B.C. 21 of Augustus *τά τε ἱερά τὰ Αἰγύπτια ἐπέσιόντα αἰθῆς ἐς τὸ ἄστυ ἀνέσπειλεν, ἀπειπὼν μηδὲνα μηδ' ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ αὐτὰ ἐντὸς ὀγδόου ἡμισταδίου ποιεῖν*. Tac. ann. ii 85 A.D. 19 *actum et de sacris Aegyptiis Iudaicisque pellendis*. Sen. ep. 108 § 22 cited on xiv 98. Suet. Tib. 36 *externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Iudaicosque ritus compescuit, coactis qui superstitione ca tenebantur religiosas vestes cum instrumento omni comburere*. Ios. ant. xviii 3 § 4 a Roman matron debauched in the temple of Isis by a lover disguised as Anubis. Tiberius crucified the priests, cast the statue into the Tiber, and overthrew the temple.

Of the emperors Otto, Domitian, Commodus, Caracalla, Alexander Severus, are known as devotees of Isis.

Plin. xxxiii § 41 *iam vero et Harpocraten statuasque Aegyptiorum numinum in digitis viri quoque portare incipiunt*.

Luc. x 17. 175—191 represents curiosity as a main motive for visiting Egypt (177—8 *vulgus edissere mores | et ritus formasque deum*).

The satire was rejected by G. I. Voss inst. poet. iii 97 and D. Heins de sat. rom. i 62. C. Kempf obss. Berl. 1843. Heinrich, who speaks darkly ii 22, acknowledges (198) that in detail, in the vividness of the painting, in wit and expression, it has entirely the character of Iuv. Kempf justly censures the redundancy of 24—5. 33—4. 40. 47—8. 55. 95. 101. 129—30. 134—5. 151—2; and the menagery in 159—161; but this redundancy appears everywhere in Iuv.

1—32 the Egyptians regard it as a sin to eat an onion or a leek, but feed without abhorrence on human flesh: of all marvellous stories told by Ulixes to the Phaeacians none are so strange as those of Cyclopes and Laistrygonæ, but deeds of horror not less atrocious have been witnessed in Egypt, not in a fabulous antiquity, but in our own civilised days.

1 VOLUSI BITHYNICE one Bithynicus in Mart. vi 50 5.

2 AEGYPTUS PORTENTA COLAT Cypr. quod idola di non sint 4 Aegyptia portenta, non numina. Cic. Tusc. v § 78 *Aegyptiorum morem quis ignorat? quorum inibatæ mentes pravitatis erroribus quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibim aut aspidem aut faelem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, quorum etiamsi impru-*

dentas quippiam fecerint, poenam nullam recusant.

FOR-

TENTA Aen. viii 698 *omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis*. Porph. abst. ii 26 fin. iii 16 Αἰγύπτιοι δὲ καὶ θεοὺς ἐνόμισαν, εἴτε ὄντες καὶ εἰ μὴ ὄντες, εἴτε ἐξεπλήθης τὰ τῶν θεῶν εἶδη βουπρόσωπα καὶ ὀρνιθοπρόσωπα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ποιοῦντες, ὅπως αὐτῶν ἐξ Ἰσου καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπέχοντο. iv 9 pr. Prud. c. Symm. ii 353—5 *quosdam victa doli capitis Cleopatra canini | effigies, quosdam donutis Hammonis harenis | Syrtica cornutas facies habuere tropaea*. Hier. in Isa. c. 45 14 15 (iv 540^o) *nulla enim gens ita idololatriæ dedita fuit et tam innumerabilia portenta venerata est, quam Aegyptus*. Parthey on Plut. Is. et Os. pp. 260—8 has collected the evidence about sacred animals.

CROCODILON ADORAT Hdt. ii 68

description of the crocodile. 70 its capture. 69 § 1 τοῖσι μὲν δὴ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἱεροὶ εἰσὶ οἱ κροκόδειλοι, τοῖσι δ' οὐ, ἀλλ' αἶτε πολέμους περιέπουσι. οἱ δὲ περὶ τε Θήβας καὶ τὴν Μοῖριος λίμνην οἰκόντες καὶ κάρτα ἡγνῆται αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἱεροῦς. § 2 ἐκ πάντων δὲ ἕνα ἐκάτεροι τρέφουσι κροκόδειλον, δεδιδαγμένον εἶναι χειροθήα, ἀρτήματά τε λίθινα χυτὰ καὶ χρύσεια ἐς τὰ ὤτα ἐνθέντες καὶ ἀμφιδέας περὶ τοὺς προσθίους πόδας, καὶ σῖτια ἀποτακτὰ διδόντες καὶ ἱρήα, καὶ περιέποντες ὥς κάλλιστα ζῶντας· ἀποθανόντας δὲ ταριχεύοντες θάπτουσι ἐν ἱερῇ θήκῃ. § 3 οἱ δὲ περὶ Ἐλεφαντίνην πόλιν οἰκόντες καὶ ἐσθλίοισι αὐτοὺς, οὐκ ἡγεόμενοι ἱεροῦς εἶναι. Bodies of men killed by crocodiles sacred ib. 90. crocodiles buried in the vaults of the labyrinth ib. 148. Philo legat. ad Gai. 20 fin. p. 566 Μ κύνας καὶ λύκους καὶ λέοντας καὶ κροκοδείλους καὶ ἄλλα πλείονα θηρία καὶ ἐνυδρά καὶ χερσαῖα καὶ πτηνὰ θεοπλαστοῦντες, ὑπὲρ ὧν βωμοὶ καὶ ἱερὰ καὶ ναοὶ καὶ τεμένη κατὰ πᾶσαν Αἴγυπτον ἵδρυνται. Sen. in Aug. civ. Dei vi 10 'sacros' inquit 'immortales, inviolabiles in materia vilissima atque immobili dedicant, habitus illis hominum ferarumque et piscium, quidam vero mixto sexu, diversis corporibus induunt; numina vocant, quæ si spiritu accepto subito occurrerent, monstra haberentur.' Plut. Is. et Os. 50 the Apollinopolitans on a set day hunted and ate the crocodile. DS. iii 4 § 3 to the Ethiopians the crocodile was σημαντικὸς πάσης κακίας. Plin. viii § 96 crocodiles exhibited at Rome by M. Scaurus in his aedileship. ib. §§ 89—94 description of the crocodile. Strabo 817 city of crocodiles τιμῶσα τὸ θηρίον: city of Apollo πολεμοῦσα τοῖς κροκοδείλοις. 811 Arsinoe, formerly 'city of crocodiles;' for in this nome they exceedingly honour the crocodile, and in this lake they have a sacred one, fed by himself, which is tame to the priests; it is called Snehos; it is fed with bread, meat and wine, continually brought by strangers who come to the sight. 812 for instance our host, a man of distinction, as he shewed us the curiosities of the place (μυσταγωγῶν ἡμᾶς) went with us to the lake, taking from dinner a cake and roast meat and jug of honey-and-water (μελίκρατον). We found the creature lying on the bank. The priests went up to it, and some opened its mouth, while one put in the cake, then the meat, and then poured in the μελίκρατον. The crocodile then plunged into the lake and hastened to the other side. When another visitor came, likewise bearing an offering, the priests ran round and came up to it and again in like manner presented the gifts. Plut. Is. et Os. 75 fanciful reasons for the worship of the crocodile. Lucian de sacr. 14 (cf. 15) ἦν δ' ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἔλθης, τότε δὴ ὄψει πολλὰ τὰ σεμνὰ καὶ ὥς ἀληθῶς ἀξία τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, κριοπρόσωπον μὲν τὸν Δία, κυνοπρόσωπον δὲ τὸν βέλτιστον Ἑρμῆν, καὶ τὸν Πᾶνα ὄλον τράγον, καὶ ἱβὴν τινα καὶ κροκόδειλον ἕτερον καὶ πίθηκον. DS. i 35 §§ 1—6. St. §§ 1—3. Steph. Byz. Χηροβοσκία. Διόσπολις tame crocodiles

worshipt in caves and tanks. Clem. Al. paed. iii § 4 p. 252 r compares ladies of fashion to Egyptian temples, solemn and stately, glittering with gold and silver and precious stones and curtains: if you ask for the god, with grave face and chanting a psalm, lifting a corner of the veil, *πλάττει ἡμῶν ἐνδιδέσσει γέλωτα του σεβασματός*: instead of a god there will be found a cat or a crocodile or native serpent, or some such beast *ἀνάξιον μὲν τοῦ νεώ, χηραμοῦ δὲ ἢ φωλεοῦ ἢ βορβορόν ἀντάξιον*. *ὁ θεὸς Αἰγυπτίων ἐπὶ στρωμνῆς ἀλουργῆς καταφαίνεται κυλιόμενον θηρίον*. cf. Lucian imag. i 11, an exact parallel. Wilkinson anc. Eg. 2 ser. ii 221-237. cf. 36-37 on Savak the crocodile-headed deity of Ombos. 1 ser. iii 74-81 e.g. p. 76: 'at Maabdeh, opposite the modern town of Minfaloot, are extensive grottoes, cut far into the limestone mountain, where numerous crocodile mummies have been found, perfectly preserved and evidently embalmed with great care.' Porph. abst. iv 9 fin. of the Egyptians *καὶ περὶ κριοῦ τι φιλοσοφοῦσι καὶ ἄλλο τι περὶ κροκοδείλου περὶ τε γιγνός καὶ ἱβέως καὶ ὅλως καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν ζώων*. 10 holding that the soul of every animal is rational *εἰκότως ἐτίμησαν καὶ ὡς οἶόν τε ἐστὶν ἀπέσχωτο αὐτῶν*. πολλοῦ δὲ ὄντος λόγου δι' ἣν αἰτίαν διὰ τῶν ζώων οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι τοὺς θεοὺς ἐσέφησαν. Ael. n. a. xii 5 Αἰγύπτιοι μὲν οὖν σέβοντες τε καὶ ἐκθεοῦντες γένη ζώων διάφορα γέλωτα ὀφλισκάνουσι παρά γε τοῖς πολλοῖς. Philo decalog. 16 (ii 193-4 x) enumerates most of the sacred animals. provid. ii 108. Jos. Ap. i 28. ii 6 (religious feuds in Egypt). 7. 13. Winer Real-Wörterb. Krokodil. Orig. Cels. 3 17.

3 PAVET veretur.

SATURAM SERPENTIBUS

IBIS Hdt. ii 75 § 2 λόγος. δὲ ἐστὶ ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι πτερωτοὺς ὄφεις ἐκ τῆς Ἀραβίης πέτεσθαι ἐπ' Αἰγύπτου, τὰς δὲ ἱβίς τὰς ἐρνίθας ἀπαντῶσας ἐς τὴν ἐσβολὴν ταύτης τῆς χώρας οὐ παρίεναι τοὺς ὄφεις, ἀλλὰ κατακτείνειν. § 3 καὶ τὴν ἱβιν διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον τετιμῆσθαι λέγουσι Ἀράβιοι μεγάλως πρὸς Αἰγυπτίων· ὁμολογεῖν δὲ καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι διὰ ταῦτα τιμᾶν τοὺς ὄρνιθας τούτους. 76 § 1 εἶδος δὲ τῆς μὲν ἱβίος τότε μέλαινα δεινῶς πᾶσα, σκέλεια δὲ φορεῖ γεράνου, πρόσωπον δὲ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ἐπιγυρῶν, μέγας ὅσον κρέξ. § 2 an account of the tame ibis. The voluntary slaughter of any sacred animal was punished by death, the involuntary by a fine: but even the involuntary slaughter of ibis or falcon entailed death without hope of reprieve (ib. 65 § 5). Cic. n. d. i § 101 *ipsi qui irriduntur Aegyptii nullam velum nisi ob aliquam utilitatem, quam ex ea caperent, consecraverunt; velut ibes maximam vim serpentium efficiunt, cum sint aves excelsae cruribus rigidis corneo proceroque rostro: avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, cum volucres angues ex vastitate Libyae vento Africo invectas interficiunt atque consumunt*. Timokles cited on 7. Plin. x § 75 *invocant et Aegyptii ibis suas contra serpentium adventum*. § 134 *visam in Alpibus ab se peculiarem Aegyptii et ibim Egnatius Calvinus praefectus earum prodidit*. Amm. xii 15 § 25 *inter Aegyptias alites... ibis sacra est et amabilis et innocua ideo, quod nidulis suis ad cibum suggerens ova serpentum, efficit ut rarescant mortiferae pestes absumptae*. § 26 *occurrunt caedem volucres pinnatis anguibz qui ex Arabicis emergunt paludibus venena malignantes eosque, antequam jinibus suis excedunt, proeliis superatos aeris vorant, quas aves per rostra edere solent*. § 27 list of Egyptian serpents, including basilisks and asps. cf. Ael. n. a. ii 38 fin. x 29. Strabo 812. 823. A town Ibin itiner. Antonin. 157 3 West. An immortal ibis exhibited in Hermopolis Apion in Ael. n. a. x 29, where they were buried Hdt. ii 67. Mummies in Thebes, Abydos, Hermopolis, Memphis Wilkinson v 217-224. Savigny

hist. nat. et mythol. de l'ibis. Par. 1805. The Egyptians believed that all serpents feared the wings of the ibis Ael. i 38 fin. its relation to the moon ii 35. 38. The priests would only drink of water of which the ibis had drunk, being assured of its purity vii 45. Conyers Middleton antiqu. Middletonianae Lond. 1745 129-134.

4 CERCOPITHECI a long-tailed ape: Artemid. ii 12 *κερκοπιθήκων τοὺς τὰς οὐρὰς ἔχοντας*. Mart. xiv 202 2 'simius' *si mihi cauda foret, cercopitheccus eram*. Other apes worshipt: the *κερκοφιγάλος* in Hieropolis, the *κῆπος* in Babylon at Memphis Strabo 812. ib. 699 *ἔχον ἀνθρωποειδέστατον*. He describes the mode of capture. ib. 703 larger than the biggest dog, white except in face, which is black, with a tail more than two cubits in length; very tame, not malicious or thievish. ib. 710. Plin. viii § 72. Wilkinson v 116. 132. Liv. xxvii 11 § 5 *quos androgynos vulgus, ut plerique, faciliore ad duplicanda verba Graeco sermone, appellat*.

5 DIMIDIO MAGICAE RESONANT UBI MEMNONE CHORDAE Memnon in the Aethiopis of Arctinus, one of the poems which formed the epic cycle, was described as son of Aurora and Tithonus, who was slain by Achilles before Troy, and afterwards received the gift of immortality. By the Alexandrine writers this legend was connected with the statue of the Egyptian king Amunoph III. Pausan. i 42 § 2 (*ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐ Μέμνονα οἱ Θηβαῖοι λέγουσι, Φαμένωφά δὲ εἶναι τῶν ἐγχωρίων, οὐ τοῦτο τὸ ἄγαλμα ἦν*. cf. CIG 4727 *ἐκλινον αὐδῆσαντος ἐγὼ πῦρ λίθω Βάλβιλλα | φῶνας τὰς θέας Μέμνονος ἢ Φαμένωφ*. ib. 4731). The first writer who speaks of the magical sound is Strabo 816 who himself heard it at dawn, but does not call the statue Memnon's. He saw B.C. 24 two colossal statues, one erect, the other broken from its pedestal by an earthquake (possibly that recorded by Eus. a. u. c. 728=B.C. 26 *Thebae Aegypti usque ad solum dirutae*); it was from the portion of the latter which remained on the base that the sound (*ψόφος ὡς ἂν πληγῆς οὐ μεγάλης*) was believed to proceed. He was there with Aelius Gallus and speaks with great caution *εἴτε δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς βάσεως εἴτε ἀπὸ τοῦ κολοσσοῦ εἴτ' ἐπίτηδες τῶν κύκλῳ καὶ περὶ τὴν βάσιν ἰδρυμένων τινὸς ποιήσαντος τὸν ψόφον, οὐκ ἔχω δισχυρίσασθαι*. διὰ γὰρ τὸ ἀόηλον τῆς αἰτίας πάν μᾶλλον ἐπέρχεται πιστεύειν ἢ τὸ ἐκ τῶν λίθων οὕτω τεταγμένῳ ἐκπέμπεσθαι τὸν ἦχον. Plin. xxvii § 38 after describing the famous recumbent statue of the Nile of the stone called basanites, adds *non absimilis illi narratur in Thebis delubro Serapis, ut putant, Memnonis statuæ dicatus, quem cotidiano solis ortu contactum radiis crepare tradunt*. Upon the statue may now be traced the names of more than a hundred visitors, including Hadrian and Sabina, the earliest of which inscriptions belong to A.D. 65, the latest to A.D. 196; Hadrian and Sabina paid a long visit A.D. 130; his record is of imperial simplicity (CIG 4728) IMPERAT· AI ΠΙΑΝΟC. The inscriptions, some in verse, are in Gr. or Lat., except one which is supposed to be Phoenician; they generally give the name of the witness, the time of day (dawn, as befits the son of Aurora CIG 4738 *θῆκέ σε φωνήεντα θεῖα ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥώς | σὴ μήτειρ, κλυτὲ Μέμνον, ἐλδομένῳ μοι ἀκοῦσαι | σῆς φωνῆς*. ib. 4747 *ἦ δέειν, εἰσαλὼν Θετὶ, Μέμνονα καὶ μεγα φωνῆν | μέγθαρ μητρὶν λαμπράδι θαυπόμενον*. Callistr. descr. I § 1. 9) and the year. When the statue was restored (probably by Septimius Severus, who carefully inspected it Spartian. 17) it ceased to be vocal. Sir D. Brewster (quart. rev. Feb. 1831) after the Fr. translator of Iuv. Du Rault, ascribed these sounds to the transmission of rarified air through the crevices of a sonorous stone . . . the sudden change of temperature which takes place at the rising of

the sun.' The same effect of the morning heat on the chilled air in rock crevices was noticed by Humboldt on the banks of the Orinoko. A very large number of the inscriptions belong to Hadrian's reign, and so does our satire. see CIG 4719—4761. Letronne la vocale statue de Memnon acad. d. inser. nouv. sér. x 309 seq. also separately publ. 1833. recueil des inser. ii 316—419. CIL iii 30—66, where the literature is given. Wilmanns inser. 2731 3. quart. rev. Apr. 1875 138 529 540. Lucian philops. 33 in my youth when in Egypt for my education I was seized with a desire to sail up to Coptos, ἐκείθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Μέμνονα ἐλθὼν ἀκοῦσαι τὸ θαυμαστὸν ἐκεῖνο, ἡχοῦντα πρὸς ἀνίσχοντα τὸν ἥλιον. Alkiphr. ep. ii 4 § 7 οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' εἴ γε ἄρα πύθος αἰρεῖ σέ τις καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ ἀγαθῶν καὶ εἰ μηδὲν ἄλλου, τῆς γε Αἰγύπτου, χρήματος μεγάλου, καὶ τῶν αἰτόθι πυραμίδων καὶ τῶν ἡχοῦντων ἀγαλμάτων καὶ τοῦ περιβοήτου λαβυρίνθου. cf. Paus. i 42 § 2 this surprised me, and what surprised me far more was Αἰγυπτίων ὁ κολοσσός· ἐν Θήβαις ταῖς Αἰγυπτίαις διαβάσι τὸν Νεῖλον πρὸς τὰς Σύριγγας καλουμένας ἐστὶ καθήμενον ἀγαλμα ἡχοῦν, Μέμνονα ὀνομάζουσιν πολλοί . . . καὶ νῦν ὅποσον ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς μέσον σώμα ἐστὶν ἀπερρίμμενον, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν κάθηται τε καὶ ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν ἀνίσχοντος ἡλίου βοᾷ, καὶ τὸν ἥχον μάλιστα· ἂν εἰκάσειέ τις κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν μαγεύειν χρύσεις. Lucian Toxar. 27 a voyage to Egypt to see the pyramids and hear Memnon shout at sunrise. philops. 33 Memnon gave forth no inarticulate sound as to others, but opened his mouth to pronounce an oracle of seven hexameters. Philostr. Apoll. vi I am utterly inaccurate description. id. imag. i 7 § 2. Himer. ecl. 20 § 3. or. 8 § 5. 16 § 1.

DIMIDIO MEMNONE 57. viii 4 n. Curios iam dimidiatus. cf. iii 219 mediam. Cicero, having seen a half-length of his brother Quintus painted *ingentibus lineamentis* (Maer. ii 5 § 4) said *frater meus dimidiatus maior est quam totus*.

6 VETUS THEBE CENTUM IACET OBRUTA PORTIS II. ix 381—3 Θήβας | Αἰγυπτίας ὅθι πλείστα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κεῖται, | αἶθ' ἐκατόμυλοι εἰσι. DS. i 45 §§ 6 7. 50 § 1 οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι φασιν ἑαυτοὺς ἀρχαιοτάτους εἶναι πάντων ἀνθρώπων. Mela i § 60. Plin. v § 60. Amm. xxii 16 § 2 hecatompylos enim Thebas nemo ignorat. Steph. Byz. Διδόπολις.

οὐκ ἔτι. Cambyses in his Egyptian campaign, B.C. 525, did much injury to the city DS. i 46 § 4. Strabo 815—6 in his time traces (ἔρη) of its greatness were shown to a length of 80 stadia. καὶ δὲ κοινῶς σκευαίνεται. Inscriptions on the statue of Memnon (CIG 4759. 4741. 4746. 4749) all refer to Cambyses the ruin of the statue, asserting that when complete it spoke articulate words. Germanicus A.D. 19 visited Tac. an. ii 60 61 *vetera Thebæum nupta vestigia* and the statue of Memnon.

7 in one place cats, in another fish from the Nile, in another horns are worshipped, while the goddess of the chase, Diana, is neglected. Mela i § 58 *colunt effigies multorum animalium atque ipsa magis animalia, sed alia alii: adeo ut quedam eorum etiam per imprudentiam interesse capitale sit, et ubi morbo aut forte extincta sint sepelire ac lugere sollemne sit*.

ÆLUROS Evagr. vi 23 § 5 αἴλουρον . . . κάτταν ἢ συνήθεια λέγει. schol. Kallim. hymn. vi 111 τὰν αἴλουρον] τὸν ἰδιωτικῶς λεγόμενον κάττον. Pallad. iv 9 § 4 catos (al. cattos). Isid. etym. xii 2 § 38. Only in Egypt could the shy creature be tamed, and its domestication was the work of millennium. The cat was unknown to Greeks and Romans; no skeleton has been found in Pompeii; in the fable of the town and country

mouse men and dogs, not cats, are the enemies feared. Possibly the invasion of the rat, which may have come with the Huns, led to the introduction of the cat: the word is found in all the Romance languages, except the Wallachian, which may help to determine its date (Höfer Kulturpflanzen und Haustiere* 398—406. 531). *felis*, though used to represent *αἰλῦρος*, is rather a weasel. Rolleston 'on the domestic cat, *felis domesticus* and *mustela foina*, of anc. and mod. times' (Journ. of anat. and physiol. sec. ser. i 1867 47—61. cf. Houghton in 'Academy' 23 Sept. 1876 p. 317). Strabo 812. Horat. i 10 dedicated to Helios. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. iii 221 offered to Horus in Alexandria. Wilkinson v 117. 161—8. 167 mummies of cats and dogs found together at Thebes. 162 numerous mummies in the 'cave of Artemis' Schœckh Hassan. Köpp on Martian. Cap. § 170. Hdt. ii 66 § 1 number of cats kept down by two causes: 1) the males kill the young [Ael. n. a. vi 27]; § 2 the cats, in spite of all precautions, leap into the flames when there is a fire. § 3 ἐν ὁτέοις δ' ἂν οἰκίοις αἰέλουρος ἀποθάνῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, οἱ ἐνοικέοντες πάντες ξυρέονται τὰς ὀφρὺς μούνας, παρ' ὁτέοις δ' ἂν κύων, πᾶν τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν. 67 § 1 ἀπάγονται δὲ οἱ αἰέλουροι ἀποθανόντες ἐς ἱρὰς στέγας, ἐνθα θάπτονται ταριχευθέντες, ἐν Βουβάστυ πόλει· τὰς δὲ κύνας ἐν τῇ ἐωυτῶν ἕκαστοι πόλει θάπτονσι ἐν ἱρῇσι θήκησι. In fact mummies both of cats and dogs are found everywhere. Timokles in Ath. 300^{ab} πῶς ἂν μὲν οὖν σώσειεν ἱβίς ἡ κύων; | ὅπου γὰρ εἰς τοὺς ὁμολογουμένους θεοὺς | ἀσεβοῦντες οὐ διδάσιν εὐθέως δίκην, | τί' αἰελοῦρου βωμὸς ἐπιτρίβειεν ἄν; Anaxandrides ib. 299^f τὴν ἐγχεῖν μέγιστον ἡγεῖ δαίμονα· | ἡμεῖς δὲ τῶν ὄψων μέγιστον παρὰ πολὺ. | . . . κύνα σέβεις, τύπτω δ' ἐγώ· | . . . τὸν αἰέλουρον κακὸν ἔχοντ' ἐὰν ἴδῃς, | κλάεις. ἐγὼ δ' ἡδίστ' ἀποκτείνας δέρω. Timokles cited on 8. Cic. Tusc. v § 78 cited on 2. legg. i § 32 *nec, si opiniones aliae sunt apud alios, idcirco qui canem et faelem ut deos colunt, non eadem superstitione qua ceterae gentes conflictantur.* n. d. i § 81 *firmitores enim videas apud eos [Egyptians and Syrians] opiniones esse de bestiis quibusdam quam apud nos de sanctissimis templis et simulacris deorum.* § 82 many of the most sacred fates have been plundered by Romans; at vero ne fando quidem auditum est crocodilum aut ibim aut faelem violatum ab Aegypto. § 101 *possum de ichneumonum utilitate, de crocodilorum, de faelim dicere.* DS. i 83 § 1 names among animals worshipt not only in E^g but after death the cat, the dog, the ibis, the crocodile. § 2 endowments in land for maintaining the service; vows for the recovery of their children paid in gold and silver to the keepers of the sacred animals [cf. Hdt. ii 65 §§ 3 4]. § 3 cats and ichneumon summoned by a whistle and fed with bread soft in milk or with pieces of fish. § 4 this service is performed with great state; the votaries wear baizes and passers by bend the knee. § 5 when any sacred creature dies, they beat the breast, wrap it in linen and carry it to be embalmed. § 6 any one who wittingly kills any of these creatures, is put to death; whoever kills a cat or ibis, wittingly or unwittingly, πάντως κατὰρ περὶπτται, τὸν δῆλων συντρεχόντων καὶ τὸν πράξαντα δεινότατα διατιθέντων, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐνιοτε πραττότων ἀνευ κρίσεως [cf. Hdt. ii 65 § 5]. § 7 any one who sees one of these creatures lying dead sets up a loud lament and declares that he found it so. Ael. n. a. iv 44 their domestication. v 7 cats chasing a monkey. 30 enemies of the χυκαλῶπηξ. Geil. xx 8 § 6 *aclurorum quoque oculi ad eas in vias lunt aut ampliores sunt aut minores.* Arn. i 28 *templi faelibus scarabeis et buculis sublimibus sunt data fastigia; silent iurisse naminum potestates nec livore aggriscunt ulli, quod sibi*

comparatus animantium vilium conspiciunt sanctitates. (Clem. recogn. v 20 veteres Aegyptiorum . . . omnibus . . . contumeliis nomen incommunicabile subiecerunt. nam alii eorum bovem, qui Apis dicitur, colenda tradidere, alii hircum, alii cattas, nonnulli ibim, quidam serpentem, pisces quoque et capras et cloacas, crepitus ventris pro uirginibus habendos esse docuerunt. G. C. Lewis 'ancient names of the cat' in 'Notes and queries' ser. 2 viii (1859) 261—3.

eat in 'Notes and queries' ser. 2 vii (1895) 201-2. *Isis* e.g. the *Isis* and *Nemertes* Hdt. ii 72. Plut. Is. et Osir. 7 p. 353¹ Wytt. The priests were forbidden to eat fish Hdt. ii 36 § 6 (Plut. Is. et Os. 7. Orig. Gels. v 19. Clem. Al. str. vii 33 850 P). The other Egyptians ate them sun-dried or salted ib. 77 § 4, roast or boiled § 5. various sacred fishes Clem. Al. protr. § 59 p. 34 P. Strabo 812. Parthey on Plut. Is. et Os. pp. 267-8. Wilkinson iii 53-68. v 248-254.

8 OFFIDA TOTA

CANTEM VENTRANTUR 7 n. vi 531 *plangentis populi currit derisor* Anubis.
Orme. Silph. v 277—9 *μυρεται παντα γεραιραν | μηδὲ κύρας καὶ γῆρας, ἃ*
Αἰγυπτος κατέβρεξε | σπένδοντι. Honoured everywhere Strabo 812. DS.
xx 58 § 4. Ael. n. a. x 45. xi 27 *Θηβαῖοι δ' οἱ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους*
ἐπὶ, αὐτοὺς πολεμεῖν ἤνευαν. It had the first rank, but lost it after
devoting Apis slain by Cambyses Plut. Is. et Os. 44 fin. Mummies in
Thebes and elsewhere Wilkinson v 116. 138—144. Hd. ii 67 § 1. Stob.
Flor. xxi 31 p. 213 16 *Μεμνηκε τί διαφέρει μὴ ἔχειν τροφήν, ἢ τοιαύτην*
ἔχειν, ἧς οὐ μὴ γέσσηται . . . (for instance) Αἰγυπτίῳ κύνα; the dog was
worshipped as sacred to Anubis Steph. Byz. (cf. Strabo 812. Clem. protr.
§ 39 p. 34 P) *Κυνῶν πόλις, Αἰγυπτία πόλις . . . ἐν ᾗ πόλει δ' Ἄνουβις*
τιθεῖται. Hence the oath of Sokrates Plato Gorg. 482^b *μὰ τὸν κύνα τὸν*
Αἰγυπτίων θεόν, cf. Lucian vit. auct. 16. Philostr. Apoll. vi 19 § 6. Porph.
abst. iv 16. NEMO DIANA

NEMO DIANAM

Herodotus however identifies the Egyptian *Dubastis* with Artemis in 59. 137 § 4.

9 PORRUM ET CEPE NEFAS VIOLARE 174 n. Hor. ep. i 12 21 Obbar seu
piscis seu porrum et caepe trucidat. DS. i 89 some Egyptians

abstain from lentils, some from beans, others from cheese or onions (*porrum*), in order to incubate temperance. Plin. ii § 16 *gentes vero quaedam animalia et aliquæ etiam escentia pro dis habeant ac multa dicta magis pudenda, per fetidas caepas, alia et similia iurantes*. xix § 101 *alium caepasque inter deos in iureiurando habet Aegyptus*. ib. § 110 *laudatissimus in Aegypto* [porrus]. Plut. Is. et Os. 8 p. 353^f Wytt. οἱ δὲ ἱερεῖς ἀφοσιοῦνται καὶ δυσχεραίνουσι τὸ κρόμμυον, καὶ ὁ αὐτοῦ διότης, a man (ing of his), was drowned while picking an onion, but because it is adverse to chastity as producing thirst, to festivity as producing tears. Coll. ex § 7 quoting Plut. comm. in Hes. Lucian Iupp. trag. 42 καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ὕδατι [θύοντες]. καίτοι τοῦτο μέγιστα κοινὸν τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις τὸ ὕδωρ, ἰδίᾳ δὲ Μεμφίταις μὲν ὁ βοῦς θεός, Πηλουσιώταις δὲ κρόμμυον, καὶ ἄλλοις ἴβις ἢ κροκόδειλος, καὶ ἄλλοις κυνοκέφαλος ἢ αἰλουρος ἢ πίθηκος, καὶ ἔτι κατὰ κόμας τοῖς μὲν ὁ δεξιὸς ὦμος θεός, τοῖς δὲ καταντιπέραν οἰκοῦσιν ἄτερος, καὶ ἄλλοις κεφαλῇς ἡμίτομον, καὶ ἄλλοις ποτήριον κεραμεῖον ἢ τρύβλιον. ταῦτα πῶς οὐ γέλωας ἔσται, ὃ καὶ Τισιόδωρος: Onions were a common offering on every altar and a principal article of food among the common people Wilkin-son v 264. n 70. 234. n 373. 1. exol. 163. num. 115. Sext. Empir. Pyrrh. hyp. iii 24 § 224 κρόμμυον δὲ οἷα ἐκ τῶν προσεγχεστώ των καθιερωμένων τῶ κατὰ Πηλουσίαν Κασπ. Δι. Min. Fel. 28 non magis Isidem quam caeparum sacrificiis mutant. Hier. fol. in Isa. c. 46 pr. (iv 541^b) sed quo religio

maticum simulacra sint bestiarum. quae prius in oppido iuxta cultui consecrata sunt . . . nam et pleraque oppida eorum ex bestiis et iumentis habent nomina, Κύνων a cane, Λέων a leone: Θουός lingua Aegyptia ab hircio, Λύκων a lupo, ut taceam de formidoloso et horribili caepe . . . quae Pelusiaca religio est. Porph. abst.

ι 21 τὸν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων λόγον σεσίγηκα, ὅτι καὶ τῶν φυτῶν ἀδικοῦ-
 μεν ἀπτόμενοι. Hier. adv. Iovin. ii 7 coge Aegyptium, ut ovium lacte
 vescatur: impelle, si potes, Pelusioten, ut manducet caepe. singulae
 paene in Aegypto civitates singulas bestias et monstra venerantur et, quod-
 cumque coluerint, hoc inviolabile et sacrum putant. unde et urbes qua-
 e apud eos ex animalium vocabulis nuncupantur, Leonto, Cyno, Lyco,
 Busiris, Thmuis, quod interpretatur hircus. id. in Isai. c. 11 fin. (iv
 165^{ab}) gentem Aegyptiorum in tantum idololatriae et vanissimae super-
 stitioni deditam, ut accipitres noctuas canes et hircos et asinos divino
 nomine venerarent. In the medieval romance *Barlaam and Josaphat*
 (first published in Gr. in Boiss. anec. iv, the goat, crocodile, cat, rat, etc.,
 etc., dog, ape, ostrich, etc., etc.) are named (p. 250) among Egyptian divi-
 ties καὶ οὐκ αἰσθάνονται οἱ θαλαίπυροι περὶ πάντων τούτων ὅτι οὐδὲν ἰσχύουσιν.
 ὁρώμεντες γὰρ τοὺς θεοὺς αὐτῶν βιβρωσκόμενοι οὐν ἑτέρων ἀνθρώπων καὶ
 καίωντων καὶ σφαττομένων καὶ σηπωμένων οὐ συνήκαν περὶ αὐτῶν ὅτι οὐκ
 εἰσὶ θεοί. Georg. Pisid. hexaëm. 986—9 (after Hercher's Ael. v. h. p. 634)
 ἡ κατ' Αἴγυπτον μέθη | ... ἄχρι φαύλων ἐρπετῶν καὶ θηρίων | τῆς δυσσε-
 βείας ἐκπιούσα τὸν σάλον. The whole passage is imitated by Prudent.
 perist. x 253—265 *perenni sacra, quidquid in terris sacris est, deos
 Latinos et deos Aegyptios, | quis Roma libat, quis Canopus supplicat. |
 Venerem precaris? comprecare et simiam. | placet sacratus aspis Aescu-
 lapii? | crocodilus, ibis et canes cur displicent? | adpone porris re-
 ligiosas arulas, | venerare acerbum caepe, mordax alium. | fuliginosi ture
 placantur Lares | et respuuntur consecrata holuscula: | aut unde maior
 esse maiestas fociis, | quam nata in hortis sarculatis creditur, | si numen
 ollis, numen et porris inest? id. c. Symm. ii 865—870 sunt qui quadri-
 riis brevioribus ire parati | vilia Niliacis venerantur holuscula in
 hortis, | porrum et caepe deos imponere nubibus ausi | aliaque . . .
 Isis enim et Serapis et grandi simia cauda | et crocodilus idem quod
 Iuno Laverna Priapus. DS. xx 58 § 4 the barbarians in N. Africa keep
 apes in their houses and worship them.*

FRANGERE MORSU Luc. vi 114 *quae mollire queunt flamma, quae frangere morsu.*

11—13 173 174. xiv 98 n. Luc. x 157—8 *multas volucresque ferasque* | Aegypti *poenore* deos. on one occasion a famine in Egypt many fed on human flesh, who yet religiously abstained from eating the sacred animals DS. i 84 § 1. A Roman who had killed a cat (*αἰλου-ρον*) was massacred by the people in spite of their dread of the Roman name ibid. 83 § 8. Plutarch is present § 9. Mela i 9 § 7. Tertull. apol. 24 *Aegyptiis permissa est tam vanae superstitionis potestas, avibus et bestiis consecretis et capite damnandis qui aliquem huiusmodi deum occiderint*. Athenaz. i pr. c. 655 46 § 1.

11. LANATIS ANIMALIBUS VIII 155 lanatas as
subst. Only the Lykopolites, even in Pharaoh's time, ate mutton, in
imitation of their god the wolf Is. et Os. 72 fn. Sheep sacrificed in
the *roofs* Nuremberg and nowhere else in Egypt Strabo 803; honoured in
Sais and the Thebais ib. 812. Clem. Al. prov. 20 p. 34 P. In the Theban
name sheep are spared and goats offered, in the Mendesian *vice versa*
Hdt. ii 42. might not be offered to Isis Seat. Emp. Pyrrh. iii 224.

Wilkinson v 191—3. Priests abstain from mutton Plut. Is. et Os 5 cf. 74. The ram was sacred to Iuppiter Hammon, who was κριοπρόσωπος Hdt. II 42. cf. Clem. recogn. x 27. Kenrick cites Ael. v. h. v 17 a man executed at Athens for killing a sparrow sacred to Asclepius. Plut. Is. et Os. 74 p. 380^f the Thessalians punished with exile [death Plin. x § 62] the killing of a stork, because of its services in keeping down serpents.

12 CAPELLAE goats sacred to Pan αἰγιοπρόσωπος and τραγοσκελής were worshipped in the ναὸς Μερδῆστος Hdt. II 42 § 1. 46. Strabo p. 802. 812 fin. Clem. Al. I. c. The funeral of the special goat was always honoured with general mourning throughout the Mendesian nome Hdt. II 46 § 3. the introduction of this worship was ascribed by Manetho to Caeceus, the 2nd king of the 2nd dynasty fr. 8—10 in fragm. hist. grace. II 542 Müller.

13 CARNIUS HUMANIS VESCI LICET cannibalism was not legalised in Egypt (Hdt. II 45 § 2 πᾶσι γὰρ οὐδὲ ἀπὸ καὶ ὅτι ἐστὶ ἔσθῃ χωρὶς ὁδὸν καὶ ἐρπείων βοῶν καὶ μύσχαων, ὅσοι ἂν καθαροὶ ἔωσι, καὶ χηνῶν, κὼς ἂν οὗτοι ἀνθρώπους θύοιεν;) such an instance as is recorded 33 seq. was a sudden outbreak of fury.

14 15 Alcinous, the Phaeacian king, to whom Ulysses related his adventures (Od. vi—xiii) and amongst the rest, those with the cannibal Laestrygones and Cyclopes (x 81—132. ix 106—512).

SUPER CENAM Suet. Caes. 87 in sermone nato super cenam. Nero 22 fin. cantaret super cenam. Aug. 77 bibere... super cenam. Cal. 22. Plin. ep. III 5 § 11 *mor quasi alio die studebat in cenae tempus. super hanc liber legebatur.* ix 33 § 1 *dum super cenam varia miracula hinc inde referuntur.* Flor. II 13=iv 2 § 69 *superque mensas et pocula interficiendum se ei praeibit.* More from Suet. in White coena, who says (under super) that the use is 'very rare'. Curt. VIII 12=43 § 17 *Meleager super cenam largiore vino usus.* Müttzell on vi 11=43 § 27 supra cenam. Manil. v 144 145 *perque dapēs mensamque super petulantia corda | et sale mordaci dulces quaerentia risus.*

15 16 BILEM AUT RISUM FORTASSE QUIBUSDAM MOVERAT Hor. ep. I 19 19 20 *Obbar ut mihi saepe | bilem, saepe iocum vestri movere tumultus.* Mart. v 26 3 si forte bilem movit hic tibi versus.

16 ARETALOGUS a Stoic or Cynic parasite, who would hold forth upon virtue for the entertainment of the company; such a cynic is ridiculed by Lucian epigr. 34. Aero on Hor. s. I 1 120 *philosophi cuiusdam loquacissimi nomen, qui ἀρεταλόγος dictus est.* coupled by Philodem. de poem. (ed. Dübner Par. 1840 p. 13) with μυσογράφοι. Aus. epist. 13 *Ῥωμαίων ὑπατος ἀρεταλόγῳ ᾗδ᾽ ποιητῇ | Ἀύσῳ.* Augustus (Suet. 74) in order to enliven his entertainments *acromata et histriones aut etiam trivales ac circos ludos adhibebat ac frequentius aretalogos.* ib. 78 if he could not do so, he sent for readers or story-tellers *lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arceatoribus.* 10 hr. or 20 p. 493 R often in the circus I have seen one piping, another dancing, another conjuring, another reading a poem, another singing, τὴν δὲ ἱστορίαν πάντα ᾗ μὲν ἐπινοούμενον. schol. Aristoph. Pl. 177 Philpides won his living by composing μύθους χαρίεσσας. 14 hr. 764 calls Ulysses μυσολόγον (Lobeck Agroph. 1316—7, who suggests, on Phryn. p. 658, that aretalogus name and thing, may have come to Rome from the Dorians, who affected mimic and biological poetry, comparing for a *Alia, Alastina, clathrum, canus, scarpus, fugus, Danus, paritis, saronis, zandus*). cf. Manetho IV 446—9 *μυρολόγους χλεῖνης δ' ἱστορίας, ἐκτελέσσας. ἐν δ' ἀρεταλόγοις μεθεμμένα ποικίλ' ἔχοντας. ὅφρα μὲν παύσται τε καὶ ἐξ ὄχλου περιστάντες, βομβήσαντες ζῶντας, ἀλήμονας*

ἡς χθονὸς αἰεὶ. cf. Lucian ver. hist. i 3 ἀρχηγὸς δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ δ. δάσ. γαλῆς τῆς τοιαύτης βωμολοχίας ὁ τοῦ Ὀμήρου Ὀδυσσεύς, τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀλκίνοον διηγούμενος ἀνέμων τε δουλείαν καὶ μονοφθάλμους καὶ ὠμοφάγους καὶ ἀγρίους τινὰς ἀνθρώπους, ἐτι δὲ πολυκέφαλα ζῆα καὶ τὰς ὑπὸ φαρμάκων τῶν ἐταίρων μεταβολάς, οἷα πολλὰ ἐκείνος ὡς πρὸς ἰδιώτας ἀνθρώπους ἐτεραπεύσατο τοὺς Φαίακας.

IN MARE 24 25.

17 ABICIT the universal spelling in good ms., whatever the quantity of the first syllable Spalding on Quintil. i 4 § 11. Verg. ecl. 3 96 reice (~). Tibull. i 8 54 cōnicit. Luc. vii 575 sūbicit. Mart. x 82 1 ādicit. L. Müller de re metr. 250. Lachm. and Munro on Lucr. ii 951. Gell. iv 17 who enquires how the first syllable of *obiciēbat*, *conicere*, *subicit*, *inter*, *obiciēbus*, *subices*, can be long: he would write *per duo i*. On the tense and mood see iii 296 n. iv 28 n. Aen. iii 367 *quae prima pericula vito?* iv 534 *en quid ago?* x 675. xii 637. Lehmann on Lucian pisc. 10 pr.

VERA no fabulous Charybdis, as that of which he tells such wonders (Od. xii 73—259).

18 LAESTRYGONAS their seat (Od. x 81 82 Λάουσιον ποταμὸν | Τηλέπυλον Λαιστρυγονίην) was believed to be Formiae. Hor. c. iii 16 34 *Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora*. cf. ib. 17 1—9. their king Antiphates Iuv. xiv 20.

LAESTRYGONAS ATQUE CYCLOPAS Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. iii 249 which they would not venture to carry into effect εἶγε μὴ παρὰ Κύκλωσιν ἢ Λαιστρυγόσι πολιτεύοντο.

19 CITIUS x 220 n. xvi 32. Cic. Phil. ii § 25 n. de or. i § 174. Brutus § 238 (cf. *cito* ib. §§ 264 265). Tusc. ii § 46. Oehler ind. Tert. Hand Tursell. ii 78. Burm. on Phaedr. iii 14 10 4to ed.

SCYLLAM Od. xii 73—259.

CONCURRENTIA SAXA Ov. am. ii 11 3 4 of the Argo *quae concurrentis inter temeraria cautes | conspicuam fulvo vellere velit orem*. id. m. vii 62—3 *nescio qui mediis concurrere in undis | dicuntur montes* (then follow Scylla and Charybdis). Vfl. i 630 *hocine Cyaneae concurrunt aequore cautes?*

20 CYANEIS the two clashing rocks (Συμπληγάδες, στήθουσι) through which the Argo first passed, after which the passage was safe for after-comers; by other writers these 'Dark Rocks' are placed at the mouth of the Bosporus, by Homer, who calls them *πλαγκταί*, apparently in the Sicilian waters Od. xii 59 seq. Eurip. Med. 12. Strabo 119 of Homer ταῖς δὲ Κυανέαις ἐποίησε παραπλησίως τὰς Πλαγκτάς, αἰε τοὺς μύθους ἀπὸ τινων ἱστοριῶν ἐνάγων. χαλεπὰς γάρ τινας μυθεύει πέτρας, καθάπερ τὰς Κυανέας φασίν, ἐξ οὗ καὶ Συμπληγάδες καλοῦνται· διόπερ καὶ τὸν Ἰάσωνος παρέθηκε ἐν αὐτῶν πλ. κ. ὅμοιο in Ov. Luc. ii 716. Stat. Vfl. iv 561—2 *errantisque per altum | Cyaneas, furor his medio concurrere ponto*. Mart. after Homer and other Greeks.

CYANEIS [dative: as the *Cyaneae* seem to be the whole cliffs of which the *saxa* are so to say the component parts: "*saxa quae concurrunt Cyaneis*"; just as you might say "*caudentia membra homini*"; ("the rocks which clash together to the Cyaneae," "the limbs which droop to the man"), so that in sense it is the same thing as a genitive. There is I suppose no real authority in favour of *Cyaneas*, or that strikes me as the most poetical, "those clashing rocks, the Cyaneae", recalling Horace's *infames scopulos Acrocerania*, which might in that case have been in Juvenal's mind.] H.A.J.M.]

UTRES the bag in which Aeolus delivered the winds bound to Ulixes Od. x 1—76. cf. with the whole passage [Quintil.] decl. 12 §§ 26 27 *credibiles fabulas*

fecimus, felices miseras, scelera innocentia... si quis mentitus est Cyclopas, Laestrygonas, Sphingas, aut inguinibus virginis latratum Siciliae litus... hinc argumentum, hinc fidem accipiant. quædam plane falsa sunt; sed in ortu suo non credidit nec ad humanorum viscerum cupulas diem vertit. vidit nos vulneribus? fimeribus [Burm.] pastos et ad viscerata corpora illuxit. publice [cf. 29 seq.] monstra commissa sunt et inexpiabile nefas uno ore civitas fecit. poenis nostris iam ne fames quidem satis est. hoc non omnes ferae faciunt: et quamvis sensu careant mata animalia [cf. 116 147], pleraque tamen innocentibus cibis vescuntur, uti quæque consueverunt. inter homines [i.e. of tame animals] etiam si quis alienis membris impriment dentem, mutuo tamen laniatu abstinere: nec est ulla super terras adeo rabiosa belua, cui non imago sui sancta sit [159]. nos quibus divina providentia mitiores cibos concessit, quibus sociare populos, mutuo gaudere comitatu, sidera oculis animisque cernere datum est, visum non ante nos fecimus [142 seq.].

21 PERCUSSUM esse publ. sch. lat. gr.² p. 346 § 99. Sil. iv 797 *aut si velle nefas superos fixumque* [est] *sedetque*.

22 ELPENORA who, when Ulixes left the palace of Circe, hearing the battle, rose hastily to join his mates, and falling backward broke his neck (Od. x 552—566); Ulixes saw his shade in Hades (xi 51—83). Homer does not mention by name the twenty-one of the crew who were transformed by Circe's wand, and consequently does not expressly include Elpenor among them (x 135—168): but he represents him as breaking his neck by a fall in drunken sleep, and therefore a very fit inmate of Circe's sty. Ov. tr. iii 4 19. Ib. 483. Mart. xi 82 3.

23 TAM VACUI CAPITIS POPULUM PHAEACA PUTAVIT? XIV 57. Lucian ver. hist. i 3 cited on 16. POPULUM PHAEACA identified with the men of Coreyra (25 now *Corfu*) Thuc. i 25. The subst. is used for the possessive iv 100 Numidas *ursos*. viii 132 n. xi 94.

xiv 278 n. Thuc. ii 36 *Ἑλλῆνα πόλεμον*. Madvig § 191.

25 COREYRAEA URNA Ath. 33^b *χαρίεστατος δ' οἶνος εἰς παλαιώσιν ὁ Κερκυραῖος*. O. Jahn Ber. d. sächsl. Ges. d. Wiss. 1854 34 seq. Boettiger ms. cites [Aristot.] mir. ausc. 111 a great fair in Illyricum, where Thracian, Chian and Lesbian wines are sold and Coreyran wine-jars (*κεραυραῖα*). Better these. Brand. i 419. Pellerin recueil de médailles iii pl. 96 1 urne round-bottomed, without a base, so that the wine must be drunk in a bumper *ἀμυστίδι*. In Mart. viii 68 1 *Coreyraei regis*. xiii 37 1 *horti*.

TEMETUM connected with *temulentus*, *attractus*. Varro Medius fr. 310 Bachelor *temodum amphorumque eundem temeti ac farris modum*. Pompon. 39 R *non multi, sed temeti plurimi*. Novius 17 R *sequere, temeti timor*. Gell. x 23 § 1 *actatem abstemias egisse, hoc est vino semper, quod temetum prisca lingua appellabatur, abstinuisse*. Macr. somn. i 3 § 4 *temeto ingurgitatus*. On the proverbial luxury of the Phaeacians cf. Odys. viii 248, where Alcinoüs says, *αἰεὶ δ' ἡμῖν δαῖς τε φίλη κιθάρις τε χοροὶ τε*. Hor. ep. i 2 28 29 *Oldar*. 15 24 *Oldar pueri* et *in fe d' ueni per in Phaeacique reverti*. Prop. i 14 24. Sid. c. 12 19 *quot viz Alcinoi culina ferret*.

DUXERAT had quaffed (as in Prop. ii 9 21 and Hor. e.g. c. i 17 22 *pueruli* or *cf.* Od. ix 9 *μῆνε δ' ἐκ κρατῆρος ἀφύσσων*) had drawn from the cratera into the cups.

URNA XII 44.

26 SOLUS ENIM HAEC ITHACUS NULLO SUB TESTE CABLEBAT so Ajax Ov. m. xiii 14 15 *sua* [facta] *narrat Ulixes*, | quae sine

teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola est. Ulixes had lost all his crew before he reached Calypso's island; when the raft on which he sailed thence was wrecked, he landed alone in Phacacia Od. v 365.

NULLO SUB TESTE VII 13 n. VFl. VII 418—9 sic te sub teste remitti | fas me, virgo, tuum? Stat. s. v 3 226—7 solaue Chalcediae Cerealia dona coronae | te sub teste tuli. Sulp. Sev. dial. 2=3 1 § 3 quasi sub testibus consignatam abs te accepturus est veritatem. So sub exemplo: 'supported by no evidence.' A sober Phaeacian might well have rejected the unsupported assertions of Ulixes, but my story, though strange, may be proved true; for it relates what was done lately, at a specified time and place, and by a whole people.

ITHACUS XIV 287 n.

CANEBAIT II 64. VII 153 n. x 178. 210. xi 180. Quintil. xi 1 § 56 in quibus non solum cantare, quod vitium pervasit, aut lascivire, sed ne argumentari quidem . . . decet. 3 §§ 57—60.

27 CONSULE IUNCO (A.D. 127 cf. XIII 17 n.) the reading of P and of a very ancient fragment of a cod. Bobb. (Manuscript. vet. III pp. XVIII—XX). A s.c. Iuncianum (dig. XL 5 52 § 4) bears date (ib. 28 § 4) Aemilio Iunco et Iulio Severo cos., is later than the s.c. Articuleianum of A.D. 101 (ib. 52 § 7), and was interpreted by Antoninus Pius (ib. § 9). Fabretti inser. dom. p. 152 n. 215 Aemilius Iuncus and Varius Karas built a tomb on the via Labicana for their freedmen and freedwomen. Another Aemilius Iuncus (so Borghesi reads, not Iunctus) consul in the time of Commodus (Lamprid. Comm. 4). Cardinali in 1835 (accad. rom. di archeol. VI 231, afterwards in his diplom. n. 15) published a military diploma from Sardinia bearing date Hadrian's 11th year of trib. pot. i.e. A.D. 127. It was reprinted in 1836 by Baille mem. dell' accad. di Torino XXXIX. Borghesi (œuvres v 63—71) for VLIO IVNCO reads L. Aemilio Iunco whom with Sex. Iulius Severus he makes cos. on 3 Oct. 127. He cites another Aemilius Iuncus CIG 1346. But ib. 509 n. 3 Renier, who had a squeeze of the diploma, asserts that the first letter of the *nomen* remaining is V not I; herein Waddington agrees with him, but makes the second letter D, understanding the proconsul of Cyprus named in an inscription of the 2nd cent. A.D. at Larnaca Te. Κνωδῖος Τονγκος ἀνθύπατος λέγει κ.τ.λ. Thus a Iuncus and a Severus will be colleagues in three different years.

28 SUPER to the south of, up the country. Coptos lay on a canal about a mile from the right bank of the Nile, far to the north of Ombi and 12 miles south of Tentyra 35. Plin. v § 69 Coptos Indicarum Arabicarumque mercium Nilei proximam emporium, the capital of the nomos Coptites in Upper Thebais. Ships discharged their Indian and Arabian cargoes at the harbours Berenike and Myoshormos in the Arabian gulf, from which caravans conveyed them to Coptos Strabo 781—2. 815. Plin. vi §§ 102—3. Stat. Th. I 265—6 of Isis melius votis Marcotica fumat | Coptos. Xen. Ephes. IV 1 a band of 500 robbers settle there because of the traffic with Aethiopia and India. cf. Ael. n. a. x 23. Hence the *Coptic* language. Ruins of the city at Keft. Pape-Benseker Ekenmannen. De-Vit onomasticon.

29 VULGI SCELUS Quintil. cited 20 n. COITHURNUS the thick-soled tragic buskin VI 506. 634—8 speaking of mothers poisoning their children fingimus haec altum satura sumente cothurnum | scilicet et finem egressi legemque priorum | grande Sophocleo carmen borchamur hiatu, | montibus ignotum Rutulis cyclopo Latino? | nos utinam cani! 643—6 credamus tragicis quidquid de Colchide torca | dicitur et Progne. nil contra conor. et illae | grandia monstra suis audebant temporibus, sed | non propter nummos. cf. 655—661

Belides, Eriphylae, Clytemnestram, Atrides. vii 72 n. add to lexx. Sen. cited on vii 186. Stat. s. v 3 96 97 *qui furias regumque dolos aversaque caelo | sidera terrifico super intonuere cothurno.* Symm. ep. i 89. x 21. fr. p. 22 4 *ne in poeticos flatus rerum ingentium cothurnus erumpat.* vita Ildefonsi in Baron. 667 4 *eloquentiae.* Migne cvi 41° *Gallicanus.* add to exx. of *cothurnatus* Sen. ep. 76 § 31. Fortunat. vit. Hilar. i 14. Baron. 672 2. The poets tell of the crimes of individuals, Thyestes or Oedipus.

30 *scelus* lust. xi 3 § 11 *adiciunt scelerum priorum fabulas, quibus omnes scenas repleverint.* DS. i 84 § 1 ἀπίστων δὲ φαινομένων πολλοῖς τῶν εἰρημένων καὶ μύθοις παραπλήσια, πολλῶν παλαιῶν ἱστοριῶν κατατάσσεται τὰ κατὰ ταῦτα γεγονότα (the rest cited 11—13 n.). Eus. h.e. i 8 § 4 of Herod ὡς μὲν οὖν τὰς κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτῶν νομιζόμενας εἰρηφίας τὰς κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐπαλλήλους ἡμαρτήσας συμφορὰς, γυναικὸς καὶ τέκνων καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν τῶν μάλιστα πρὸς γένους ἀναγκασιότατων τε καὶ φιλιότατων μαιφονίαις, οὐδὲ οἷον τε καταλέγειν, τραγικὴν ἅπασαν δραματούργειαν ἐπισκιαζούσης τῆς περὶ τούτων ὑποθέσεως. On the repetition of *scelus* cf. xiv 48 n.

ex quo Deucalion cet. Stat. Th. xi 469 *quam bene post Pyrram tellus pontusque vacabant.* Mart. x 6 1 *Pyrrae jilia*, of an old old crone. 'When Adam delved and Eve span.'

QUAMQUAM OMNIA SYRMATA VOLVAS viii 272 n. Ov. Pont. iv 5 27 *tempus ad hoc nobis, repetas licet omnia, nullum.*

SYRMATA viii 228—9 *Thyestae | syrma*, from *σῶμα*, the long trailing robe worn by actors, to give height to the figure. Holyday 'search from Pyrra all your tragic trains.' Sen. Oed. 423=429 *et sinus laxi fluidumque syrma.* Mart. iv 49 8 *Musa nec insano symmate nostra tunet.* xii 94 3 4 *transulit ad tragicos se nostra Thalia cothurnos: | aptasti longum tu quoque syrma tibi.* Apul. mag. 13 *tragoedi symmate.* Vopisc. Carin. 19 § 4 *si ariae pallio aurato atque purpureo pro symmate tragoedus uteretur.* Prud. psychom. 362 *ut tener incessus vestigia symmate verrat.* Marquardt v (2) 184.

31 ACCIPE xiii 120 n.

Lucil. Lucr. Verg. cet.

33—92 During a festival at Ombi the men of Tentyra, who had a religious feud with that town, disturbed the proceedings. In a fierce conflict which ensued, one of the Tentyrites was killed, torn to pieces and consumed by the victors. Compare the annual festival fought at Heliopolis Hdt. ii 63. 64 § 1.

33 *VETUS ATQUE ANTIQUA* vi 21. Fronto de diff. voc. p. 274 Nieb. *antiquum est quod excois patrum memoriam: vetus annorum multorum sentit utilitatem. antiquus* is what was long ago; hence *antiqui mores*, the good old times, *antiqui amici* those who were friends in days of yore, as Theseus and Pirithous: *vetus* (i 132 n.) what has long been, hence inveterate, experienced, *vetus militiae* cet.: *novus* what is seen for the first time, strange) (*antiquus; recens* fresh, which has lasted but for a short time,) (to *vetus*: [Quintil.] decl. 314 p. 623 Burm. *vetus illa et antiqua aetas.* Tac. d. 15 pr. 16 fin. 17 fin. Plaut. mil. 751 *orationem veterem atque antiquam.* Pers. 53. trin. 381. most. 461 Lorenz. Plin. ep. iii 6 § 3 (cited on i 76). paneg. 11 § 4. Ruhnken on Vell. i 16 § 3 *priscus et vetus.* Freund s. v. *antiquus*: οὐ παλαιὸς καὶ ἀπὸ γυναικῶν Plut. consul. Apoll. 115. HSt. ed. Didot s. v. *παλαιός* p. 65° (ed. Valpy p. 2285^d). Lobeck paralip. 60. Trench N. T. synonyms n. 67.

35 *OMBOS* now *Kum Ombu*, the capital of the nome or (praefectura) *Ombites* (Plin. v § 19, 30 m. p. north of Syene, on the right bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt or Thebais. There are still ruins of two great temples at *Kum Ombu* and Ro-

man coins bearing a crocodile (reff. to travellers in Pauly Real-Encycl. cf. Pape-Benseler). Mitford ms. cites Richardson's travels (1822) i 519.

TENTYRA 2 n. 76. now *Denderah* (where are considerable ruins of the old city), the capital of the *nomos Tentyrites* (Din. x § 49) in Upper Egypt on the left bank of the Nile. As Ombi and Tentyra were more than 100 miles distant, separated by five nomes and several important cities, they were not *huitani* or *vicini* (36). Hence Pauw rech. sur les Egypt. ii 160 and others (e.g. Parthey on Plut. Is. et Os. 270) read here *Coptos* (an unknown pl.) for *Ombos*. Iuv. is guilty of a gross error in geography, but has otherwise assigned the battle to the most likely combatants. Ael. n. a. x 21 some Egyptians, as the Ombites, reverence crocodiles; regarding them with the same admiration as we do the gods of Olympus. If their children are carried off by them, they often rejoice above measure, and go in solemn procession, *οἱ δὲ ποταμοῦ τεκοῦσαι θεῶ ὁρᾶν καὶ δεῖπνον*. But the Apollonopolites, a branch of the Tentyrites, take the crocodiles in nets, hang them from trees and flay them, then cut them up and eat them. With the Ombites they are even familiar, and such as are fed in the ponds which they have made, come at call. They throw to them the heads of the creatures sacrificed (for this part they will not eat themselves), and the crocodiles leap about them. The Apollonopolites however hate the crocodile. ib. 24 (after describing the method of killing the crocodile in Tentyra): these people are so active in hunting them, *ὡς τὸν ἐκείνῃ ποταμὸν εἰρηρῇ ἄγειν αὐτῶν βαθεύτατον*. Here then they swim without fear and disport themselves in swimming; but amongst the Ombites or Coptites or Arsenoites it is not easy even to bathe the feet, nor to draw water: nay you may not even freely and without precaution walk along the river's banks. The Tentyrites reverence hawks; the inhabitants of Coptos then, intending to vex them as enemies of crocodiles, often crucify hawks. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. i § 83 the Tentyrites are not hurt *πρὸς ἅνω κίτῳ* (sic) *τῶν κροκοδείλων*. J. Duemichen Bauurkunde der Tempelanlagen von Dendera Leipz. 1865. 4to.

36 37 cf. xiv 100 n. some attributed the diversity of the objects of local worship to the policy of one of the Egyptian kings, who thus broke up that unity among the people, which might have been dangerous to the monarchy DS. i 89 §§ 5 6. Plut. Is. et Os. 72 p. 380^a. In Plutarch's time when the Oxyrrhynchitae and Kynopolitae had defied one another by killing and eating, each the object of the other's worship, a dangerous war ensued ib. 380^b. DCass. xlii 34 § 2 *ὁρμησκέναι τε γὰρ πολλὰ [ἰσὰ οἱ Αἰγυπτίῳ]...καὶ πολέμους ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἅτε μὴ καθ' ἐν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντιωτάτου καὶ αὐτοῖς τιμῶντές τινα, ἀναιροῦνται*. The Ombitae worshiped crocodiles, the Tentyritae were famous for their skill in taking them, hence the quarrel (Ael. n. a. x 21. 24, who contrasts the two). Plin. viii §§ 92 93 describes the mode of capture employed by the Tentyritae, adding that they exerted a peculiar fascinating power upon the crocodile cf. xxviii § 31. DS. i 35 § 6. Strabo 814—5 at Tentyra the crocodile is regarded as the most hateful of beasts; for while the other Egyptians, though aware of the creature's vice and how destructive it is to mankind, still worship and spare it, these track them out in every way and extirpate them. They seem to have an antipathy to the crocodiles, so as to suffer no harm from them, so as to dive under them and cross them, which no others dare do. When crocodiles were brought to Rome for exhibition, Tentyrites accompanied them. A reservoir was made with a stage at one side, on

which the creatures might bask, and it was the Tentyrites who drew them out in a net, going into the water to them, and returning them into it. Sen. n. q. iv 2 §§ 12—14 account of the crocodile. § 15 *fugax animal audaci, audacissimum timido. nec illos Tentyritae generis aut sanguinis proprietate superant, sed contemptu et temeritate. ultro enim insciantur fugientesque iniecto trahunt laqueo: plurimi quidem pereunt, quibus nimis praesens animus ad persequendum fuit.* Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. 183. Tac. h. i 11 calls Egypt *provinciam . . . superstitione ac lascivia discordem et mobilem, insciam legum, ignavam magistratum.* Athan. c. gentes 23 ὅλως ἐκάστη πόλις καὶ κώμη, τοὺς ἐκ γειτόνων οὐκ εἰδὶα θεούς, τοῖς αὐτῆς προκρίνει καὶ μόνους εἶναι τοίτους νομίζει θεοῖς. περὶ γὰρ τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ μυσσάρων οὐδὲ λέγειν ἔστι πᾶσιν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἔστων, ὅτι ἐναντίας καὶ μαχομένας ἀλλήλαις ἔχουσι τὰς θρησκείας. ὁ γοῦν παρ' ἐτέροις προσκυνοῦμενος ὡς θεὸς κροκόδειλος, οὗτος παρὰ τοῖς πλησίον βδέλυγμα νομίζεται· καὶ ὁ παρ' ἐτέροις λέων ὡς θεὸς θρησκεγόμενος, τοῦτον οἱ ἀστυγέιτονες οὐ μόνον οὐ θρησκεύουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ εὐρόντες ἀποκτείνουσιν ὡς θηρίον· καὶ ὁ παρ' ἄλλοις ἀνατεθεὶς ἰχθύς, οὗτος ἐν ἄλλῳ ἀλίσκεται τροφῇ. cf. 24. Friedländer 1480.

37 38 SOLOS CREDAT HABENDOS ESSE DEOS QUOS IPSE COLIT Att. Epikt. i 11 § 13 speaking of diet πᾶσα ἀνάγκη, εἰ ὁρθά ἐστι τὰ Αἰγυπτίων, μὴ ὁρθά εἶναι τὰ τῶν ἄλλων· εἰ καλῶς ἔχει τὰ Ἰουδαίων, μὴ καλῶς ἔχειν τὰ τῶν ἄλλων. The exclusiveness of their worship, as of the Druidical (Luc. i 452 seq.) and Jewish (Iuv. xiv 100 n.), was opposed to the Roman principle: Arn. iii 38 *solere Romanos religiones urbium superatarum . . . consecrare.* id. vi 7 fin. *civitas maxima et numinum eunctorum cultrix.* Minne. Fcl. 6 *undique deos hospites quacrun et suos faciunt ect.* Neander's church history introd. from Plut., Prudent. c. Symm. ii 488—532. DH. ii 19.

POPULI Ombitarum 73.

Tentyritarum.

42 POSITIS AD COMPITA MENSIS Hdt. ii 35 § 4 ἰσθίουσι δὲ ἔξω ἐν τῇσι οδοῖσι. Mela i § 57 *cibos palam et extra tecta sua capiunt.*

POSITIS MENSIS Prop. iv=iii 25 1 *risus erant positis inter convivia mensis.* Ov. her. 15 111.

43 PERVIGILI TORO III 275 n.

TORO on which they reclined when feasting.

44 SEPTIMUS schol.

'festivitas sacrorum per septem dies solet celebrari.' On the number seven see Krieger (v. Hammer-Purgstall?) in Wiener Jahrb. 1848 cxxiii 1 54, cxxiv 1 105. Selden de iure nat. et gent. iii 17. Holyday 'Leo

Afer also (in his description of Africa, lib. 8) says that even in his time (who lived but in the time of Leo X, who gave him his own name in baptism, upon his conversion from Mahometanism) the custome of feasting seven days and so many nights was still used for the happy overflowing of Nilus'. Amm. xvii 15 § 17 of crocodiles! *sacientes semper eadem ferre quasi pacto fodere quodam castrensi per septem caerimoniosos dies natescunt ab omni sacritia desciscentes, quibus sacerdotes Memphi natales celebrant Nili.* Solin. 32 § 21.

SANE x 183 'it is true.'

45 IPSE hence it appears that he had visited Egypt. The voyage was recommended to consumptive patients, or to such as spit blood, or were reduced by a long illness

Plin. xxiv § 28. xxxi §§ 62 63. Cels. iii 22. Plin. ep. v 19 § 6. Most lives of Iuv., following Pseudo-Sueton., relate that the poet 'per honorem militiae, quamquam octogenarius, urbe summotus missusque ad prae-

fecturam cohortis in extrema parte tendentis Aegypti. id supplicii poena placuit, ut levi et ignobili delicto per esset.' Borghesi *opusc.* v. 512. 'per me certo non saprò mai persuadermi, che Adriano lo facesse prefetto o tribuno di una coorte quando era già ottuagenario, premieramente perchè ciò è affatto incredibile in un principe che fu severissimo redattore della disciplina militare, il quale viene particolarmente lodato (D. art. Hadr. 10) per non aver permesso che alcuno *aut minor quam virtus perceret aut maior quam pateretur humanitas, in castis contra veterem veterem versaretur*, e perchè *tribunatus nisi plecti barba non fecit, aut eius actatis, quae prudentia et animi tribunicij robore implevit*, onde sarebbe stato un esempio tutto opposto ai suoi principi! quello di una coorte comandata da un vecchio rimbambito. Vedo bene, che così mi discosto dall' opinione dello scoliaste, il quale però confessa di avere scritto tre secoli almeno dopo il poeta, e ch' era così poco informato della ragione dei tempi da contraddirsi più volte, contendendo ad ogni passo Nerone con Domiziano. Nè di maggior autorità è per me la di lui Vita, nautica, o interpolata che sia, la quale porta falsamente il nome di Suetonio. Oggi in cui si è imparato che Giovenale scriveva ancora nel 880 [= A.D. 127], può dubitarsi con molta ragione se Suetonio gli abbia sopravvissuto, ma anche senza di questo basta comparare quella Vita con quelle di Terenzio, di Oratio e di Persio, per vedere l' infinita differenza che passa della esattezza di quella, la quale qui dovrebbe esser maggiore trattandosi di un suo contemporaneo.' 46 FAMOSO

Capitolin. Ver. 8 § 8 *ut illam praeterea contraxit in via Claudia famosissimam, in qua perambulans dies et ipse ipsam luxuria delectatus est cum libertis suis et amicis paribus, quorum in praesentia nulla inerat reverentia.*

FAMOSO CANOPO I 26 n. Prop. IV=III 11 39 *incesti meretrix regina Canopi.* Ov. tr. i 2 79 80 non, ut Alexandri claram delatus in urbem | delicias videam, Nile iocose, tuas. Luc. cited on i 89. id. x 63 *et Romana petit imbelli signa Canopo.* Strabo (cf. p. 799 of the revelry at Taposiris and ib. fin. of the feasts in the beanfields: also Hdt. II 60 800 Elpasis is a settlement near Alexandria and Nikopolis, upon the bank of the Canopic canal, θαλαττα ἔχουσα καὶ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ τοῖς καυροῖσιν θαλαμῶνας καὶ ἀνὰ ἡμέρας γυναικῶν, ἀρχὴ τις Κανωπίου καὶ τῆς ἐκεῖ λαγυρίας, 801 visitors to the temple of Sarapis: ἀπὸ πάντων δ' ἐστὶν ὁ τῶν πανηγυριστῶν ὄχλος τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας κατιόντων τῇ διώρῃ· πάντα γὰρ ἡμέρα καὶ πάντα νύξ πληθεῖα τῶν μὲν ἐν τοῖς πλοκαῖς καταλουμένων καὶ κατορχουμένων ἀνέδην μετὰ τῆς ἐσχάτης ἀκολασίας, καὶ ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν, τῶν δ' ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ Κανώβῳ καταγωγὰς ἔχόντων εὐφρεῖς πρὸς τὴν τοιαύτην ἀνσιν καὶ εὐχαίαν. Sen. ep. 51 § 3 the sage de nocturno equitans namquam Canopum eligit, quoniam neminem Canopus esse frugi valet, ne Bala quidem: diversorium vitiorum esse cooperant. illic sibi plurimum luxuria permittit, illic tamquam aliqua licentia delectatur loco, magis solvitur. § 4 non tantum corpori, sed etiam moribus salubrem locum eligere debemus. quoniam idemque inter tortores habitare nolim, sic ne inter popinas quidem. videre ebrios per litora errantes et comessationes navigantium et symphoniarum cantibus strepentes lacus et alia, quae velut soluta legibus luxuria non tantum peccat, sed publicat, quid necesse est? D. l'ins. or. 32 ad Alexandrinos, where he begs them to be in earnest for a few minutes: 'for you are always playing and not attending.' Quintil. I 2 § 7 *verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis visu et osculo accipimus.* cf. Petron. 31 n. Ath. 420^a entertainers now, especially those

from the fair Alexandria βαῶσι κεκράγασι βλασφημοῦσι τὸν οἰνοχόον τὸν δαίμονα τὸν μάγειρον, κλάουσι δ' οἱ παῖδες τυπτόμενοι κορυδαῖς ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν. not only are the guests annoyed, but if there is a sacrifice, the god will veil his face and desert the town. Mart. iv 42 34 Niliaeis *primum puer hic nascatur in oris*; | *nequitias tellus scit dare nulla magis*. Stat. s. iii 2 111 *corre Therapnaci lasciviat ora Canopi*. Sil. xi 431. anth. lat. 462 3 R. Sid. e. v 458. Ammian. xxii 15 § 14 (of Canopus) *amoenus impendio locus et diversoriis lactis exstructus, auris et salubri temperamento perflabilis*. The Grecian Canopus is opposed to the native Egyptians. Canopus is mase. an exception to the general rule Madvig § 39 c. Ruddiman i 8.

47 ADDE QUOD XIV 114 n. one motive of the attack was the wish to spoil the sport of the revellers 40—6; a second was the hope that they, in their drunken helplessness, might fall an easy prey.

MADIDIS VI 297 *madium Tarentum*. βεβρεγμένοι. Such was the character of the Egyptians. Ath. 31^h Δῶν δ' ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας φιλοκίονος φησὶ καὶ φιλοπότας τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους γενέσθαι.

48 BLAESIS Prop. III=II 33 22 *errabant multo quod tua verba mero*. Sen. ep. 83 § 21 *dubia et parum explanata verba, incertos oculos, gradum errantem*. § 27 *temptantur pedes, lingua non constat*.

MERO Luc. x 160. Marcotic wine and wine from the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile (Plin. xiv § 74) are mentioned Marquardt v (2) 67. Hdt. ii 77 § 4 (Bähr) says the Egyptians drank barley-wine [cf. Strabo 799. Ath. 31^h] not having vines; but ib. 37 § 5 he speaks of the priest's rations of wine (αἶνος ἀμπέλους cf. 60 § 3). See Wilkinson manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians ii² 142—165 who gives cuts of vineyards, wine-presses, etc. Ath. 34^{a-c}. 124^b. Plin. xvii § 185. Strabo 813 oasis of Abydos εἰσίνους.

INDE among the Ombites.

49 TIBICINE Prop. v=iv 8 39 *Nilotes tibicen erat*. cf. iv=III 10 23—4. Tac. xiv 60 *Eucaerus, natione Alexandrinus, canere tibiis doctus*, whence we learn that flute-players from Egypt were in request at Rome. Verg. cop. 7 *cyathi rosa tibia chordae*. Petron. fr. 19 Bûcher *Memphitides puellae | sacris deum paratae | ... tinctus colore noctis | manu puer loquaci | ... Aegyptias choreas*. Hdt. ii 48 § 3. Strabo 814 no αὐλητῆς in the temple of Osiris, as in those of other gods.

NIGRO TIBICINE abl. abs. "with a black to play the flute:" the black was a Moor; the Ombites could not afford to employ a skilful Alexandrian, they must be content with an inferior substitute: so for the costly perfumes of lower Egypt they use QUALIUMCUMQUE such as they had. Galen vi 21 K Αἰγυπτίων μελανότης.

50 UNGUENTA FLORES v 36. xi 122 n. Luc. x 163—7. Movers Phönizier iii 104. Ath. 66^d. 124^b. 553^{do}. 688^f. 689^{ef}. Plin. xxiii § 98 the palm that bears *myrobatanum* best in Egypt. xii § 56 the Ptolemies planted *taxis arbores*. xiii § 5 the most fashionable ointment *cyprinum in Cypro, deinde in Aegypto, ubi Mendesium et metopium subito gratius factum est*. § 6 *mox haec abstulit Phoenice et cyprini laudem Aegypto reliquit*. Generally § 26 *terrarum omnium Aegyptius accommodatissima unguentis*. Ointment-bottles of alabaster, onyx, glass, ivory, bone, shells, have been discovered: in hot climates the use of ointment is general to soften and cool the skin. Wilkinson ii 214. 355 seq. iii 378—380. Sen. contr. 14 § 2 *omnia a te vitia: quod unguento coma mollet, tuum est*. § 4 *senex amans, senex ebrius, circumdatus sertis et delibutus unguentis*. § 8 *unguento canos madentes*. DChrys. or. 32 (to the Alexandrians) joins στεφάνους, ἐταῖρας and

μόρον (I 403 18 Dind.).

FLORES CORONAE Vult. Avid.

Cass. 5 § 11 *ille sane omnes exultationes, omnes flores de capite educte sicut militi exultat.* Plin. xxi § 184 *resolutam Aegyptus in hortis sordet coronarum gratia.* § 47 *amaranto... Alexandrino palma, qui descriptas adseruatur miscet, postquam defecere eumti flores, mad factas apertaverit et hibernas coronas facit.* § 5 *sic coronas e floribus receptis paulo mox subiere quae vocantur Aegyptiae.* § 168. § 174 *acinum et coronarum causa et ciborum Aegyptii serunt, eademque erat quae acinum, nisi hirsutior ramis ac foliis esset et admodum odorata.* § 177 *trichnum... utinam ne coronarii in Aegypto uterentur, quos incitat habere plurimum similitudo.* Mart. vi 80.

51 HINC among the Tentyrites

was hungry hate.

51 52 IURGIA PRIMA . . . HAEC TUBA RIXAE

III 288 n. Tac. ann. II 10 *pauca tum inde ad iurgia prolapsi, qui minus pugnam conserebant, ne flumine quidem interiecto cohibebantur.* II 164 *iurgia primum, mox rixa.* So in Jewish riots taunts led to throwing stones and bloodshed Jos. xx 8 § 7 Jews at Caesarea jeer at the Syrians ἐβλασφήμουν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν προσηγορίαις... the Syrians in turn μέγα μὲν τιμὸς καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις λόγῳ ὑβρίζον, εἰτα λίθοις ἀλλήλους ἐβαλλον, ὅς πολλαὶ παρ' αὐπορέων τρωτῆραι τε καὶ πύσαι συνέβη. § 8 in a riot between the factions of the high-priests and the priests συγκρούσαντες ἐκακολόγουν τε ἀλλήλους καὶ λίθοις ἐβαλλον. 9 § 4 riots between the factions of the ex-high-priest Jesus son of Damnaeus and of his successor Jesus son of Gamaliel πολλάκις ἀέχρ' λίθων βολῆς ἀπο τῶν βλασφημιῶν ἐκέρποντο. Gram. 'hinc illud triviale a verbis ad verba.'

52 Markland punctuates incipiunt; animis ardentibus

haec tuba rixae.

TUBA I 169.

53 CONCUR-

RITUR Hor. s. I 17. Sall. Liv.

53 54 VICE TELI SAEVIT

Ov. m. XII 381—2 saevique vicem praestantia teli | cornua.

54 NUDA MANUS Prop. v=iv I 27 28 *nec rudis infestis miles radiat in armis: miscabant asta proelia nuda sude.* Sil. xvi 47 *nudus telis.* Stat. Th. I 413 *nudam pugnam.*

55—65 Aen. VII 505—527.

VIX CUIQUAM AUT NULLI Pers. I 3 *vel duo vel nemo.* Plat. apol. 17b ἢ τι ἢ οὐδέν. DCass. LVII 7 § 2. Ael. n. a. v 50.

AUT=or rather Hand Tursell. I 539.

56 ASPICERES 24 sing. of conj. to denote an indefinite subject, 'one might see.' Madvig § 370. *De trope* p. 73 seq. Roby 1544. 1546. Munro Lucr. ind. 'potential.'

57 DIMIDIOS VIII 4.

ALIAS so disfigured as not to be known for the same.

59 TAMEN bloody as the fray is, still.

60 CALCENT Madvig § 357.

61 SANE 44 'in

truth.' MILIA acc. VIII 9 n. 'and indeed where is the use of so great a riot, if no life is to be taken?' So (εργός) they fall to work more fiercely than before.

63 SAXA

Aen. I 159 *itaque iacens et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat.* VII 507—8 *quod cuique reportum | rimanti telum ira facit.* Strabo 819 fin. Petronius assailed by many thousand Alexandrians μετὰ λίθων βολῆς. Philo leg. ad Gai. 19 in the massacre of Jews by the Alexandrian mob many were stoned. A favorite weapon of the Jews Jos. bell. II 17 § 9. 18 § 7. ant. xx 8 § 7 8 where in both cases words lead to blows. See Cruden 'stone', 'stoned', 'stones.' Tac. XIII 48 *eaque seditio ad saxa et minas progressa ne eadem et arma proligeret, C. Cassius adhibendo remedia deteruit.* Trebell. xxx tyr. 22 § 1 *est hoc familiare populi Aegyptiorum, ut furiosi ac dementes vel de levissimis quibusque*

usque ad summa rei publicae pericula perducantur. § 3 one day a slave of the governor being beaten for saying that his shoes were better than a soldier's, a crowd collected at the house of the governor, *atque cum omni seditionum instrumento et furore persecuta est: ictus est lapidibus, petitus est ferro, nec defuit ullum seditionis telum.* Tert. apol. 37 *quotiens etiam praeteritis vobis suo iure nos inimicum vulgus invadit lapidibus et incendiis?* ib. 48.

64 DOMESTICA 'familiar, natural, handy.' 65 TURNUS I 162. Aen. xii 896—901 *saxum circumspicit ingens . . . | vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent, | qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus; | ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem.*

ALIAS XIV 213. Hom. Il. vii 268—9 *Αἴας πολὺ μείζονα λαῶν ἀείρας | ἢ κ' ἐπιδιδόσας, ἐπέμεισε δὲ ἴν' ἀπ' Ἀχιλλέων.* ib. xii 380—3 *Aias slew Epikles μακρὴν ὀκνέοντι βαλὼν, ὃ ῥα τεύχεος ἐντὸς | κείτο μέγας παρ' ἑπαλξιν ὑπέρτατος· οὐδὲ κέ μιν ῥέα | χεῖρεσσ' ἀμφοτέρησ' ἔχοι ἀνὴρ, οὐδὲ μάλ' ἥβων, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὑψόθεν ἔμβαλ' ἀέρας.*

66 TYDIDES II. v 302—5 *ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ | Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον, δ' οὐ δύο γ' ἀνδρὲ φέροιεν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'· ὁ δὲ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος. | τῷ βάλεν Αἰνείας κατ' ἱσχίον.*

66 67 QUO (with which) PERCUSSIT QUEM (such as) VALEANT cf. 169—171 *quorum non sufficit . . . sed crediderint.*

68 ILLIS i.e. illorum dextris in 74 n. Schäfer on schol. Ap. Rh. ii 477 and on Plin. ep. i 16 § 3. Heinichen n. cr. on Eus. h. e. vi 3 § 13.

69 GENUS HOC VIVO IAM DECRESCEBAT HOMERO II. i 271—2 *κείνοισι δ' ἂν οὔτις | τῶν, αἳ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσὶν ἐπιχθόνιοι, μαχέοιτο,* says Nestor of his former associates. ib. xii 447—9 *τὸν δ' οὐ κε δὴ ἀνέρε δῆμιον ἀρίστω | ῥηϊδίως ἐπ' ἄμαζαν ἀπ' οὐδ' οὐδ' ὀχλίσσασσαν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'· ὁ δὲ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος.* cf. xx 285—7. Quintil. viii 4 § 24 *quin ex instrumento quoque heroum illorum magnitudo aestimanda nobis datur: huc pertinet clipeus Aiakis et pelias Achillis, qua virtute egregie est usus in Cyclope Vergilius. nam quod illud corpus mente concipiam, cuius* (Aen. iii 659) *'trunca manum pinus regit?'* Philostr. Ap. ii 21 § 3 Porus is said to have been the goodliest of all the Indians and in stature, *ὅσον οὐπω τίνα ἀνθρώπων τῶν μετὰ τοὺς Τρωικοὺς ἀνδρας.* cf. on Porus about 5 or more than 4 cubits in height Arr. anab. v 19 § 1. DS. xvii 88. Plut. Alex. 60. Vell. i 5 § 3 Homer flourished about 950 years ago, was born within 1000; therefore we need not wonder that he so often employs that phrase *οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσιν.* *hoc enim ut hominum, ita saeculorum notatur differentia.* Ael. v. h. viii 18 the Lokrians shewed a vast stone, which the boxer Euthymus was reported to have carried. A cromlech, near Iligwy in Anglesey, called Arthur's quoit (Warton-Hazlitt hist. Engl. poetry i 19). Sen. ep. 90 § 41 *non tamen negaverim fuisse alti spiritus circos et, ut ita dicam, a dis recentes, neque enim dubium est, quin meliora mundus nondum effectus ediderit. omnibus indoles fortior fuit et ad labores paratior.*

70 TERRA MALOS HOMINES NUNC EDUCAT VI 1 seq. XIII 23—37 esp. 26 n. on the supposed degeneracy of moderns in respect of morals cf. Hes. op. 90 seq. Hor. c. iii 6 45—8. Muret. v. l. iv 15. in respect of stature Empedokles in Plut. plac. phil. v 27 men of the present time, compared to the first men, *πρεφὴν ἐπ' ἔχειν τάχα.* 4 Esdr. 5 50 seq. Luer. ii 1148—74 earth's decay, so v 799 800. 827 Munro. 913—5. 925—930. Colum. ii 1 §§ 12 earth effete. Plin. vii § 73 *Dalech. cuncto mortalium generi minorem indies fieri [mensuram] propemodum observatur. rariorque patribus proceriores consumente uber-*

tatem seminum exustione in cuius vices nunc vergat aerum. In Creta terrae motu rupto monte inventum est corpus stans aliv cubitorum, quod alii Orionis alii Oti esse arbitrabantur. § 74 Orestis corpus oraculi iussu refossum septem cubitorum fuisse monumentis creditur. iam vero ante annos prope mille vates ille Homerus non cessavit minora corpora mortalium quam prisca conqueri. Strabo 829 rebukes the *παραλογισία* of Gabinus. Sertorius found the tomb of Antaeus with his skeleton of 60 cubits Plut. Sert. 9 § 5. other exx. in Phlegon mir. 12. 14 19. Sabin. 1 §§ 87—92. Acl. v. h. iii 18 from Theopompus, whom he denounces as a romancer: Silenus told Midas that beside Europe, Asia, Africa, there was another world, with men of twice our size. Plut. Thes. 36 § 4 the coffin of Theseus *θήκη μεγάλου σώματος* discovered by an eagle to Kimon. Arnob. ii 75 *nonne litteras auditis commemorantes vestras fuisse homines olim semideos, heroes, cum immanibus corporibus atque vastis, . . . quorum ossa variis in regionibus eruta vix repertoribus fecerunt fidem humanorum reliquias esse membrorum? potest ergo fieri, ut tum demum emiseric Christum deus omnipotens, deus solus, postquam gens hominum fractior et infirmior coepit nostra esse natura?* The world's decay is the burden of Cypr. ad Demetr. 3—5. 7 8. Aug. civ. Dei xv 9 with Vives 'infidelium quipiam' may question the longevity of the patriarchs: *ita quippe non credunt etiam magnitudines corporum longe ampliores tunc fuisse quam nunc sunt.* (then Verg. is cited, see on 65, *significans maiora tunc corpora producere solere tellurem.*) *quanto magis igitur temporibus recentioribus* ['newer,' i.e. earlier] *mundi ante illud nobile diffinitumque diluvium! sed de corporum magnitudine plerumque incredulos nudata per vetustatem sive per vim fluminum variosque casus sepulera convinceant, ubi apparuerunt vel unde ceciderunt incredibilis magnitudinis ossa mortuorum. vidi ipse non solus, sed aliquot mecum in Uticensi litore molarem hominis dentem tam ingentem, ut, si in nostrorum dentium modulos minutatim concideretur, centum nobis videretur facere potuisse. sed illum gigantis alicuius fuisse crediderim. nam praeter quod erant omnium multo quam nostra maiora tunc corpora, gigantes longe ceteris anteibant.* (then Pliny is cited, *non haec velut poetica figmenta deridens, sed in historicam fidem tamquam miraculorum naturalium scriptor adsumens.*) *verum, ut dici, antiquorum magnitudines corporum inventa plerumque ossa, quoniam diuturna sunt, etiam multo posterioribus saeculis produnt.* ib. 23 a giantess exhibited in Rome; stories of giants in the book of Enoch fabulous. cf. id. qu. in gen. 3. Philo de opif. mundi 49 i 33 34 *μ ἔοικεν ὁ μὲν πρῶτος διαπλοσθεὶς ἄνθρωπος ἀκμή τοῦ ἡμετέρου παντός ὑπάρξει γένους, οἱ δ' ἔπειτα μηκέτ' ὁμοίως ἐπακμάσαι, τῶν κατὰ γενεὰν ἀμυροτέρας αἰετὰς τε μορφὰς καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις λαμβανόντων. . . . ὅμοιον δὴ τι πεπονθῆναι καὶ τὸ γένος τῶν ἀνθρώπων φαίνεται, καθ' ἑκάστην γενεὰν ἀμυροτέρας λαμβανόντων τὰς τε τοῦ σώματος καὶ τὰς τῆς ψυχῆς δυνάμεις καὶ ποιότητας.* Ios. ant. v 2 § 3 *ὑπελείπειτο δὲ τὸ τῶν γιγάντων ἐπὶ γένος, οἱ δὲ σώματων μεγέθη καὶ μορφὰς οἰδὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις παραπλησίας παράδοξον ἦσαν θεᾶμα καὶ δεινὸν ἄκουσμα. δέκνυνται καὶ νῦν ἐτι τοῦτων ὅσα μὴδὲν τοῖς ὑπὸ κρίσιν ἐρχομένοις εἰκότα.* Philostr. her. 2 § 1 Phoenix says the stories of the size of the heroes, *ὡς δεκαπῆχες ἦσαν, χαμεντα μὲν κατὰ μυθολογίαν ἡγοῦμαι, ψευδῇ δὲ καὶ ἀπίθανῃ τῷ γε θεωροῦντι αὐτὰ πρὸς τὴν φύσιν, ἥς μέτρα οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι.* Vindresser: 'When did you begin to doubt these stories?' § 2 Phoenix. 'Long

since, while yet a youth. When a child I still believed them and my nurse fed me with legends *χαλκίνας αὐτὰ ἐπαύονσα καὶ τι καὶ κλαίονσα ἐπ' ἐνός αἵαντος*. The vinedresser then converts him by citing numerous examples of gigantic bodies, e.g. § 3 that of Aias of 11 cubits, for which Hadrian built a tomb; § 4 fabled corpses, of Orestes (7 cubits), one *μεγέων ἢ ἀνθρώπων δοξαί* found in Lydia in the brazen horse; Argades of 30 cubits found in a land slip near the Orontes; a giant found not 50 years ago near Sigeum, slain by Apollo (as the god himself declared) before Troy; many Ionians and Aeolians and all the islanders sailed to the Hellespont to see him; § 5 he was of 22 cubits; another, a giant found in Cos of 12 cubits; § 6 one at Lemnos whose skull held more than 2 amphorae; one at Naupactus, which we may go at once to see. § 7 bones of the earthborn at Cos; of Hyllus son of Herakles in Phrygia, of the Alceidae in Thessaly; § 8 of many giants at Pallene, the Phlegra of the poets. Philostr. Ap. iv 16 § 2 Achilles of 12 cubits. Paus. i 35 § 6 = 5 the corpse of Asterius, grandson of Earth, 10 cubits long. § 7 = 6 when a hillside fell in a storm, *ὅστᾳ ἐφάνη τὸ σχῆμα παρέχοντα ἐς πίστιν ὡς ἔστιν ἀνθρώπων, ἐπεὶ διὰ μέγεθος οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως ἂν ἔδοξεν*. they were shewn as bones of Geryones. DCass. LXVI 22 § 2 A.D. 79 men exceeding the natural proportions of man, *οἳ οἱ γίγαντες γράφονται*, were seen by day and night. Lasaulx Studien 5-9 (in 'die Geologie der Griechen u. Römer' from Abbrudi, d. münch. Akad. VI 517 seq.) has collected many examples of skeletons of gigantic size, found in antiquity, and supposed to be the remains of heroes; where found in coffins, they must in prehistoric times have been discovered and buried with honour. Hakewill apologie . . . consisting in an examination and censure of the common error touching nature's perpetuall and universall decay² Oxf. 1630 esp. bk. i c. 2 s. 5. c. 3 ss. 4 5. c. 5 s. 3. bk. III *passim* esp. c. 3 s. 2 seq. c. 5 s. 1 seq. Grot. de veritate rel. chr. i 16. De Quincey autobiogr. sketches 1853 84-5. Winer Real-Wörterb. 'Riesen.' Knobel on deut. 3 11 gigantic iron bed of Og. Robinson Palestine III 385 sepulchre of Hiram a sarcophagus 12 ft. x 6 x 6; he cites for like exx. Fellows' journal in Asia Minor (1839) 48, 219, 248. Hier. Magii misc. i 4 (Gruter thes. II 1266-75). A valuable 'oratio de gigantibus' delivered at Leyden by Theod. Ryck 22 Sept. 1681 shews how the belief arose and cites exx. of giants (Steph. Byz. ed. L.B. 1688 II 469-484). Gish. Voet disp. theol. i 739 (Utr. 1648). Gasp. Schott physica curiosa III 8. Ath. Kircher mund. subterr. VII 4 (II 56-65). diet. bible 'giants'. Ambr. ep. 22 § 2 invention of the corpses of Gervasius and Protasius *invenimus mirae magnitudinis viros duos, ut prisca aetas ferebat*. Warton-Hazlitt hist. Engl. poetry i 21. Gell. III 10 *Herodotus* [i 68] . . . *inventum esse sub terra scripsit Orestis corpus cubita longitudinis habens septem: . . . nisi si, ut Homerus opinatus est, vastiora prolixioraque fuerint corpora hominum antiquorum: et nunc quasi iam mundo senescente rerum atque hominum decrementa sunt*. Curt. II 3 = 13 § 19 and others (in Mützell) relate that Alexander left behind him in India a camp with beds and other furniture on a gigantic scale, in order to impress on posterity a belief in the physical superiority of his army. G. C. Lewis on politics II 446-7. Clem. recogn. i 29. 71 RIDET AS *pusillos; odit as malos*. Aesch. ch. 560 *γελᾷ δὲ δαίμων ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θερμῷ*. RIDET ET 74 n.

72 A DEVERTICULO REPETATUR FABULA Namatian, II 61 62 *sed deverticulo fuimus fortasse loquaces: | carmine propositum iam repetamus iter*. to return from the digression (65-71).

73 'after they (i.e. the *pars altera*, the Ombitac) were reinforced, the one side drew the sword, and let fly with arrows against the enemy; on this the Tentyritae fled.'

ET x 122 n.

74 AUDET

75 TERGA FUGA PRAESTANT Tac. Agr. 37 *armatorum paucioribus terga praestare*.

OMBIS Salm. exercit. Plin. i 313^b compares Bactri, Tentyri, Ἀλδαστροί and (doubtfully) Memphi.

76 PALMAE of the Thebais Plin. XIII §§ 47 48. Galen de alim. fac. II 26 (VI 607 K) Egyptian dates dry and astringent, yet the Theban have some share γλυκύητος ἀμνδρᾶς. C. VALES.

77 HINC 'hereupon,' owing to the hasty flight. [better *hic* 'upon this,' "at this point;" see III 12 n.] H. A. J. M.]

78 AST ILLUM III 264. Hand Tursell, I 420—1.

78 79 IN PLURIMA SECTUM FRUSTA ET PARTICULAS Philo leg. ad Gal. 19 fin. the Alexandrian mob dragged many Jews still living through the market-place, tearing on them and not even sparing the dead bodies.

διαρταμῶντες γὰρ αὐτὰ κατὰ μέλη καὶ μέρη καὶ πατεῖντες οἱ καὶ τῶν ἀποθνήσκον ὑπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καὶ ἀγνώστου. πᾶσαν ἰδέαν ἐξανάσκειν ὡς μὴδὲ νεφάρων γούν, ὃ δυνήσεται ταφῆς ἐπιλαχέειν. ἰπολιπέσθαι. DCass. LXVIII 32 § 1 A.D. 116 the Jews in Kyrene cut to pieces Greeks and Romans καὶ τὰς τε σάρκας αὐτῶν ἐσίουόντο καὶ τὰ ἔντεα ἀνέδιδόντο τῷ τε αἵματι ἠλείφοντο καὶ τὰ ἀπολέμματα ἐνέδιδόντο, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ μέτους ἀπὸ κορυφῆς ἀέπριον. LXXI 4 § 1 A.D. 172 the robbers called Βουκόλοι instigated a riot, in which, disguised as women, they cut up (κατέκοψαν) a Roman centurion, καὶ τὸν συνόντα αὐτῷ καταθύσαντες ἐπὶ τε τῶν σπλάγχχνων αὐτοῦ συνώμοσαν καὶ ἐκείνα κατέφαγον.

82 from *decoxit*, 'boiled,' we must supply 'roasted' with *verubus* a like *zeugma* in VFl. viii 254 *pars verubus, pars audanti despumet ueno*. cf. Claud. Eur. II 448—9 *quas figat verubus partes, quae frusta calenti mandet aquae*.

LONGUM Holyday 'twas dull, they saw, | to wait the dressing: it pleased well though raw.'

84 here we may rejoice, that fire, παντέχρον πρῶτος σέβας, the gift of Prometheus, which was brought from heaven and is the symbol of civilisation, was not profaned by these savages.

NON VIOLAVERIT IGNEM Cic. Rosc. Am. § 71 of the punishment of parricides *voluerunt feris corpus obicere, ne bestiis quoque, quae tantum scelus attigissent, immanioribus uterentur; non sic nudos in flumen deicere, ne, cum delati essent in mare, ipsum polluerent, quod cetera, quae violata sunt, expiari putantur*.

85 Hes. op. 50—52 κρύψε δὲ πῦρ. τὸ μὲν αἴτις ἐὼς παῖς Ἰαπετιοῖο | ἔκλεψ' ἀνθρώποισι Διὸς πάρα μητιέντος | ἐν κοίλῃ κάρθηκε. Theophr. in schol. Ap. Rh. II 1248 interprets the legend rationalistically; Prometheus was a sage and first communicated philosophy to mankind.

86 ELEMENTO GRATULOR Ov. m. x 305—7 *gentibus Ismariis et nostro gratulor orbi, | gratulor huic terrae quod abest regionibus illis, | quae tantum genuere nefas*.

TE probably not Volusius (1), but (with Kiaer and Weidner) 'thee, O fire'; yet the transition is harsh.

88 SUSTINUIT ἔρλη VI 104—5 *ludia dici | sustinuit*. xiv 127. Cellar. on Curt. iv 4 § 14. 'We rejoice that the fire escaped so great profanation: but he who did not shrink from tasting the corpse, never ate any food with keener relish: for [when the crime was so great, lest you should have doubts whether the first, even the very first, had any

pleasure; I answer nay even the last of all had it:’ H. A. J. M.]

90 GULA XIV 10 n.

91 STETIT stood waiting for his turn.

92 DE III 259.

93—131 The Vascones too once fed on human flesh, but *they* could plead necessity: nothing short of such pitiable (97) extremity can palliate such guilt: again, the Vascones were an untaught tribe; Egypt in common with the rest of the world (110) has now some culture, and yet is more cruel than Diana Paureia, for her human victims are not eaten after death. These Egyptians were in no extremity, and yet (122) their crime was as heinous, as could be occasioned even by the famine which would ensue if the Nile should withhold its waters; in them, though an effeminate race (126), the impulses of passion are no less desperate, than those of famine in others.

VASCONES (cf. 124 *Britones*, Schneider Formenlehre I (2) 307. *Οὐάσκωνες* Strabo; *Οὐάσκωνες* Ptol. now the Basque nation) between the Ebro and Pyrenees in the modern Navarra and Guipuzcoa. cf. Prudent. perist. I 94 iamne credis, bruta quondam Vasconum gentilitas? One of the chief towns among the Vascones was *Calagurris* (Calahorra) a municipium on the Ebro, the birth-place of Quintilian Aus. prof. I 7 *adserat usque licet Fabium Calagurris alumnus*. Hence Sertorius B.C. 75 repelled Metellus (109) and Pompeius Liv. perioch. 93; it was the last town that submitted after the death of Sertorius B.C. 72 Oros. v 23 *Calagurrim Afranius ingi obsidione confectam atque ad infames escas miseranda inopia coactam ultima caede inextinguibile delevit*. Sall. h. III 6 D *parte consumpta reliqua cadaverum ad diuturnitatis usum salient*. VM. (after repeating § 2 a similar crime of the Numantines) VII 6 E § 3 *horum trucem pertinaciam . . . Calagurritanorum execrabilis impietas supergressa est. qui quo perseverantius interempti Sertorii cineribus, obsidionem Cn. Pompei frustrantes, fidem praestarent, quia nullum iam aliud in urbe eorum supererat animal* [99]. *uxores suas natosque ad usum nefariae dapis verterunt: quoque diutius armata iuventus viscera sua visceribus suis aleret, infelices cadaverum reliquias sallire non dubitavit. en, quam aliquis in acie hortaretur, ut pro salute coniugum et liberorum fortiter dimicaret! ex hoc nimirum hoste tanto duci pona magis quam victoria petenda fuit . . . cum omne serpentium ac ferarum genus comparatione sui titulo feritatis superaret* [159 seq.]. *nam quae illis dulcia vitae pignora proprio spiritu cariora sunt, ea Calagurritanis prandia atque cenae* [170 171] *existerunt*. Flor. II 10—III 22 § 9 in fame nihil non experta Calagurris. Strabo 201 does not vouch for the cannibalism and incest imputed to the Irish *καίτοι τό γε τῆς ἀνθρωποφαγίας καὶ Σκευθικῶν εἶναι λέγεται καὶ ἐν ἀνάγκαις πολιορκητικαῖς καὶ Κέλται καὶ Ἰβηρες καὶ ἄλλοι πλείους ποιῆσαι τοῦτο λέγονται*. Procop. Goth. II 20 cannibalism of two women in a famine. on cannibalism before Orpheus see Lobeck Aglaoph. 246—7. Hier. ep. 127 12 (at Rome).

94 PRODUXERE ANIMAS II 156. VI 501. IX 123.

prolonged their lives.
spite.

95 INVIDIA

BELLORUM ULTIMA XII 55.

Luc. x 466 *ultima rerum*. Fabri on Liv. XXI 44 § 4. *τὰ ἔσχατα*. Holyday ‘the worst of war.’

96 LONGAE OBSIDIONIS EGESTAS DS. XXXIV 2 § 20 slaves at Tauro-menium in the servile war. a mother eating her suckling in Ios. bell. VI 3 § 4. cf. § 3 where he calls it a portent unheard of among Greeks and barbarians, and describes the extremity of the famine.

97 'for this example, of which we now speak, of such food deserves our pity.'

98 DICTA MIII 152. VI 559 *formidatus Othoni*. XII 44. *mihī as tibi* III 199. V 128. IX 93. *sibi* X 201.

GENS Calagurritani.

99 QUIDQUID XIII 83 n. Sil. II 461. 474.

100 101 HOSTIBUS IPSIS PALLOREM AC MACIEM MISERANTIBUS Appian speaking of the Numantines VI (Hisp.) 97 οἷς τὰ μὲν σώματα ἡν ἀκάθαρτα καὶ τριχῶν καὶ δνύχων καὶ ῥύπου μεστά . . . ἐφαίνοντο δὲ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐκείνοι. Soph. Ai. 921 εὖ καὶ παρ' ἐχθροῖς ἀγῖος θνήσκων τυχεῖν. Aen. II 6-8. XI 259. Ov. m. VI 276 *nunc miserranda vel hosti*. IX 178. XIV 474 *Graccia tum potuit Priamo quoque flenda rideri*. VM. cited above p. 154. Sen. Ag. 519 529 (=542-3) *Peipery cladibus nostris daret | vel Troia lacrimas*. Curt. IV 4 § 17. Stat. s. V 3 70 71 *externis etiam miserabile visu | funus*. Sil. II 650-3.

102 103 ESSE PARATI ET SUA Ov. m. VIII 868-9 *ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu | corpit, et infelix minuendo corpus abiecit*. [Quintil.] decl. XII § 8 *non habitant una pudor et fames...memetipsum, si nihil fuisset aliud, comedissem*.

104 VENTRIBUS H. Valesius: viribus Pw, urbibus ε. A. Palmer in *Journal of philol.* VII 1876 95-6 conl. Virbius, supposing that Hippolytus, living an Orphic life (Eur. Hippol. 952) abstained from animal food; but would the first readers have divined the allusion?

105 106 QUIBUS ILLORUM POTERANT IGNOSCERE MANES QUORUM CORPUS VESCEBANTUR Soph. OC. 998-9 οἷς ἐγὼ οὐδὲ τὴν πατρὸς | ψυχὴν ἂν οἶμαι ζῶσαν ἀντειπεῖν ἐμολ.

106 107 MELIUS NOS ZENONIS PRÆCEPTA MONENT VIII 83 84. XIII 19 n. 121 n. 184 n.

ZENONIS of Citium in Cyprus, the founder of the Stoic school: he lived in the latter half of the 4th and earlier part of the 3rd centuries B.C. His fundamental maxim was *schol.* 'quod honestum esset, id summum et solum bonum esse.' Not only did he hold that a man should die rather than do wrong, but even recommended suicide under certain circumstances DL. VII § 130 εὐθὺς τὲ φασὶ ἐξάγειν ἑαυτὸν τοῦ βίου τὸν σοφόν, καὶ ὑπὲρ πατρίδος καὶ ὑπὲρ φίλων, κἂν ἐν σκληροτέρᾳ γένηται ἀληθείᾳ ἢ πηρώσεσιν ἢ νοσοῖς ἀνιάτοις. Many eminent men, acting upon this rule, died a voluntary death. X 356 n. e.g. Cleanthes DL. VII § 176. Atticus Nep. XXV 21 22. Silius Italicus Plin. ep. III 7 (Lipsii manu. III 22). cf. Sen. ep. 70 § 4 *non enim vivere bonum est, sed bene vivere. itaque sapiens vivit quantum debet, non quantum potest. § 5 videbit ubi victurus sit, cum quibus, quomodo, quid acturus. cogitat semper qualis vita, non quanta sit. simul atque occurrunt molesta et tranquillitatem turbantia, emittit se. nec hoc tantum in necessitate ultima facit, sed cum primum illi coeperit suspecta esse fortuna, diligenter circumspicit, numquid illo die desinendum sit.* *ib.* § 7 *non omni pretio vita emenda est.* Haase ind. 'vita.' Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 207 says that Stoics allowed cannibalism καὶ τὸ ἀνθρωπείων γενέσθαι σαρκῶν παρ' ἡμῶν μὲν ἀθέσμον, παρ' ὅλοις δὲ βαρβάραις ἔθνεσιν ἀδιαφορὴν ἔστιν' καὶ τί οὐ τοῖς βαρβάρους λέγειν, ὅπου καὶ ὁ Τυδεὺς τὸν ἐγκέφαλον τοῦ πολεμίου λέγεται φαγεῖν καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς οὐκ ἀποποιεῖν εἶναι φασὶ τὸ σάρκας τινα ἐσθιειν ἄλλων τε ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἑαυτοῦ; *ib.* §§ 247-8 the words of Chrysippus are cited. Theoph. ad Autol. III 5 ἐπειδὴ οὖν πολλὰ ἀνέγνως, τί σοι ἔδοξε τὰ Ζήνωνος ἢ τὰ Διογένης καὶ Κλεάνθους, ὅπως περιέχουσιν αἱ βιβλὶοι αὐτῶν, διδάσκουσιν ἀνθρωποβορίας, πατέρας

μὲν ὑπὸ ἰδίων τέκνων ἐφίσθαι καὶ βιβρώσκεισθαι, καὶ εἴ τις οὐ βούλοιτο ἢ μέλος τι τῆς μυσερᾶς τροφῆς ἀπορρίψειν, αὐτὸν κατεσθίεσθαι τὸν μὴ φαγόντα; πρὸς τοῦτοις ἀθεωτέρα τις φωνὴ εὐρίσκεται, ἢ τοῦ Διογένης, διδάσκοντος τὰ τέλη τοῖς αὐτῶν γονεῖς εἰς θυσίαν ἄγειν καὶ τοῦτους κατεσθίειν. follow ref. to Hdt. i 119 son of Harpagus. 216 § 2 Massagetæ. iii 99 Patulæ. DL. vii 121 Zeus and others. 188 Chryssippus. vi 73 Diogenes. cf. Plat. de esu carn. ii 3 § 2—4 p. 997—8, who contrasts the teaching of these later sages with that of Pythagoras and Empedokles.

108 CANTABER in Biscaya, Santander and the east of Asturias. The Calagurritani did not belong to the Cantabri; but these are named here, as being their neighbours, and proverbial for their wildness. Hertzberg cites for the laxer use of the term to denote the inhabitants of n. Spain Caes. b. G. iii 26 fin. cl. 23. b. c. i 38. Liv. perioch. 48. Between B.C. 20—19 they gave much trouble to the Romans Hor. c. ii 6 2 Cantabrum indoctum iuga ferre nostra. 11 l. iii 8 22. iv 14 4. ep. i 12 26. 18 55. But a change had come over the scene Plin. ep. ii 13 § 4 of hither Spain *scis quod iudicium provincie illius, quanta gravitas*. In the Augustan age among Latin poets Sextilius Eua was of Corduba (Sen. suas. 6 § 27 *municipem nostrum*. cf. Cic. p. Arch. § 26); among Latin prose writers Hyginus was a Spaniard (or Alexandrian Suet. gr. 20), as were Porcius Latro, the elder Seneca (father of the philosopher and grandfather of Lucan), Arellius Fuscus of Asia, L. Cestius Pius of Smyrna. Under later emperors Spain boasted Seneca, the Lucans, Columella, Mela, Quintilian, Martial, Herennius Senecio, perhaps Valerius Flaccus (Antonio biblioth. Hisp. Teuffel cites Kortum geschichtl. Forschungen Leipz. 1863 209—252. J. J. Rölly Uebersicht der vorzüglichsten Studien und Studienörter in Occident während der röm. Kaiserzeit Luzern 1869 4to). Cf. Schiller Nero 464—5. Plin. ep. ii 3 § 8 a parallel to the queen of Sheba *nunquamne legisti Gaditanum quendam Titi Livi nomine gloriaque commotum ad visendum eum ab ultimo terrarum orbe venisse, statimque, ut viderat, abisse?* Sertorius founded Greek and Latin schools at Osea (*Husen* Plat. 14 § 2. Strabo 151 of the Turdetani esp. in Baetica *τελεως εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων μεταβέβηκται τῶπον, οἷδὲ τῆς διαλέκτου τῆς σφατέρας εἶναι μεμνημένοι*). Pacat. paneg. xii 4 of Spain *haec facundissimos oratores, haec clarissimos vates parit, haec iudicium mater, haec principum est. haec Traianum illum, haec deinceps Hadrianum misit imperio*. CIL ii (inscriptions in Spain) 1758 rector Graecus. 2236 *magister grammaticus Graecus*. 2892 *magister grammaticus Latinus*. 4967 31 *arma virumque cano*.

109 PRÆSERTIM we are better taught, but how should a rude Spaniard, and that too in the days of Metellus, be a Stoic?

ARTATE METELLI Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, colleague of Sulla as consul B.C. 80, conducted the war against Sertorius B.C. 79—72, and triumphed over Spain B.C. 71.

110 NUNC TOTUS NOSTRAS GRALASQUE HABET ORBES ATHENAS iii 61 n. vi 185—199. vii 148 n. 149 n. 227 n. Marquardt iii (1) 307. Schiller Nero 461—478. Inscriptions in gr. and lat. in Egypt and Asia; gr. inser. in Rome. Stat. s. v 3 146—194 names numerous Greek poets read in his father's school at Naples. Latin language and literature in Pamonia Vell. ii 110 § 5. Aus. prof. Bardiz. 2 7—10 to Alcimus Aethius *palmae forensis et Camenarum decus, exemplar unum in litteris, quas aut Athenis docta coluit Graecia aut Roma per Latium colit*. Suet. gr. 3 fin. *iam in provincias quoque grammatica penetraverat, ac nonnulli de*

notissimis doctoribus peregre docuerunt, maxime in Gallia togata. Fronto fr. 6 Naber in Consentius p. 2031 16 P *illae vestrae Athenae* Dora Corthoro (i.e. Durocororum = civitas Remorum, Reims). Many Romans (e.g. L. Cincius Alimentus Sulla Lucullus Cicero) wrote histories in Greek (see on the use of Greek in Rome during the republic Fr. Winkelmann in Jahn's Jahrbh. 1833 suppl. ii 555-89). Most of the emperors spoke and wrote Greek e.g. Suet. Tib. 70 71 (cf. DCass. LVII 15 § 2. 17 §§ 1 2). Nep. pr. § 2 some will despise Epaminondas for his skill in dancing and playing on the flute: *sed hi erant fere, qui expertes litterarum Graecarum nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsorum acribus conveniat, putabant*. Sall. Iug. 85 § 32 Certe (Marius says) *neque Graecae litterae didici*. id. Cat. 25 § 2 Corte (of Sempromia) *litteris Graecis et Latinis docta*. Cic. off. i § 1 to his son, *ut ipse ad meam utilitatem semper cum Graecis Latina coniunxi, neque id in philosophia solum, sed etiam in dicendi exercitatione feci, idem tibi censeo faciendum, ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate*. Hor. c. iii 8 5 Bentley *docte sermones utriusque linguae*. Quintil. pr. § 1 *clarissimi auctores utriusque linguae*. Plin. ep. iii 1 § 7 of Spurinna *scribit enim, et quidem utraque lingua, lyrica doctissime*. Cic. p. Arch. § 23 *si quis minorum gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur*. Latin was the official language in which decrees were issued; subject nations were obliged to employ interpreters VM. ii 2 § 2 *quo scilicet Latinae vocis honos per omnes gentes venerabilior diffunderetur*. Suet. Tib. 71. DCass. LVII 17 § 3. dig. XLII 1 § 48. Gai. iii 93. Plin. h. n. iii § 39 of Italy *terra omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens, numine deum electa quae... sparsa congregaret imperia ritusque molliret et toto populorum discordes ferasque linguas sermonis commercio contraheret ad colloquia et humanitatem homini daret breviterque una cunctarum gentium in toto orbe patria fieret*. Augustus Suet. 98 in a holiday at Capreae gave presents on all hands, *lege proposita ut Romani Graeco, Graeci Romano habitu et sermone uterentur*. Cl. 16 *sphædidum circum graecaeque provinciae principum, verum Latini sermonis ignarum, non modo albo indicium crasis, sed in peregrinitatem rediit*. DCass. LX 17 § 4 where the same offence is visited with the same punishment in the case of a Lycaon. Plut. Platon. quaest. 3 § 5 almost all the world *ὅπου τι πᾶντες ἀνθρώπων* now employ the Latin language. Quintil. x 1 § 46 n. education in Roman schools began with Homer. Prizes for Greek under Caligula (Suet. 20 cited i 44 n.), Nero (Suet. 12. id. rhet. 1 his Greek speeches. cf. id. Nero 7. Plut. Flamin. 12 § 8. Tac. xiv 20 21), Domitian (Suet. 4 *certabant enim et prosi oratione Graece Latineque*). Vespasian (Tac. h. ii 80 *satis decorus etiam Graeca facundia*) endowed chairs of Greek and Latin rhetoric Suet. 18. Titus (Suet. 3) *Latine Graecaeque vel in orando vel in fingendis poematibus promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque*. Pliny the younger (ep. vii 1 § 2) at the age of 14 wrote a Greek tragedy; Greeks learnt Latin to sing his hendecasyllables (ib. § 9; he writes to his friend Antoninus (iv 3 § 3) *cum Graeca epigrammata tua, cum iambos proxime legerem... § 4 Callimachum me vel Herodum vel si puid his melius tenere credebam... § 5 hominemne Romanum tam Graece loqui? non mediis, sed ipsas Athenas tam atticas dixerim, quid multa? invidio Graecis, quod illorum lingua scribere malaisti*. Hadrian (Spartian. 1 § 5) in early boyhood *inbutus...*

impensius Graecis studiis, ingenio eius sic ad ea declinante ut a nonnullis Graeculus diceretur. The correspondence of Antoninus with Fronto is partly in Greek, the language of his meditations. Cornutus of Leptis, the teacher of Persius, wrote both in Greek and Latin. Tac. d. 8 l dare affirm that Marcellus Epirus and Crispus Vibius are not less known in *extremis partibus terrarum*, than at Capua or Vercellae, where they are said to have been born. Most of the Greek sophists, whose lives are in Philostr. lectured at Rome. Aelian and Favonius wrote entirely, Apuleius and Tertullian occasionally, in Greek. M. Valerius Probus of Berytus commented at Rome on the Latin poets and the early Latin, which he had learnt at Berytus (Suet. gr. 24). Augustine (conf. iv § 21) dedicated a book to Hierius an orator of Rome, whose praises men sang, *stupentes quod ex homine Syro, docto prius graecae facundiae, postea in latina etiam dictor mirabilis extitisset.* On Athens as the seat of letters see De-Vit onomasticon n. 14—17. VM. ii 1 § 10 *quas Athenas, quam scholam, quae alienigena studia huic domesticae disciplinae praeulerim?* Poets looked for an audience throughout the Roman world Hor. e. ii 20 14—20. esp. 19 20 *me peritus | discet Hiber Rhodanique potor.* ep. i 20 13 to his book; for a while you will be the fashion at Rome; when well thumb'd, you will either feed moths, *aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.* cf. a. p. 345. Ov. tr. iv 9 19—24. 10 121—8. Prop. ii 7 17—18 to the Borysthenes. Mart. i 1 2 *toto notus in orbe Martialis.* 2. iii 95 7 8. v 13 34. 16. (cf. vi 60 2. 61. 64. vii 21.) vii 88 1—4 *fortur habere meos, si vera est fama, libellos | inter delicias pulchra Vienna suas. | me legit omnis ibi senior iuvenisque puerque | et coram tetrico casta puella viro.* viii 3. 61 3—5. ix 84. 97. 99. x 9. 104. xi 3. 24. xii 2 1. 3 1—6. Plin. ep. iv 7 § 2 Regulus sent 1000 copies of a life of his son through Italy and the provinces; *scripsit publice ut a decurionibus eligeretur vocalissimus aliquis ex ipsis, qui legeret cum populo: factum est.* Tac. xvi 22 *diurna populi Romani per provincias, per exercitus curatus leguntur, ut no-catur, quid Thrasea non fecerit.* A bookseller at Reims Sid. ep. ix 7. Schmidt Denk. u. Glaubensfreiheit 116—127. Friedländer i³ 18 19 resort of students to Rome. ii³ 72 to Athens. Rome and Athens had endowed chairs and something like modern universities; see on the university of Athens Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenlands unter den Römern iii 81—118. Philostr. soph. gives a lively picture of the strolling professors. J. J. G. Lagus *studia Latina provincialium.* Helsingf. 1849. These universal languages and the universal empire prepared the way for the universal religion, as was observed by Orig. Cels. ii 30. Ign. martyr. 3 (Dressel patr. apost. 371) *καὶ ἡ πρότερον ἀμείβη τῶν ἑθνῶν καὶ τὸ πρὸς ἀλλήλους μῖσος ἀελόθη ἐκ τῆς τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν ἐπιδημίας.* Prud. perist. ii 413—444. c. Symm. ii 583—610, a fine passage. Aug. civ. D. xix 7 *at enim opera data est, ut imperiosa civitas non solum iugum, verum etiam linguam suam domitis gentibus per pacem societatis imponeret.* Schuchart Vulgärlat. i 83—4 has collected evidence of the reaction of the provincial languages on Latin. Bernhardt² 350—6. Marquardt Staatsverw. i¹ 422—5.

ATHENAS DS. xiii 27 § 1 of the Athenians 'they throw open their country as a common school to all mankind.'

111 GALIA chosen as a country in which human sacrifices had prevailed Sopater Γαλιάραι in Ath. 160^a *παρ' οἷς ἔθος ἔστιν, ἥρ' ἐκ' αὖν προτέρημά τι | ἐν τοῖς πόλεμοις λάβωσι, θέων τοῖς θεοῖς | τοῖς αἰχμαλώτοις.* Caes. b. G. vi 15 Voss. Cic. cited 116 n. id. p. Font. § 31 = 21 who speaks with detestation of the practice still existing in his day.

Strabo 198. Suet. Claud. 25 *Dryidarum religionem apud Gall. dicitur humanitatis et tantum civibus sub Augusto interdictum peritus abesse*. Mom. iii § 18. How completely Gaul was romanised is seen in the amphitheatres and roads and other remains, in inscriptions where Gauls occur as priests of Augustus and of Rome Schiller Nero 461—3. The earliest Gallic writer P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a writer of saturnae and of epic, didactic and elegiac poems (often named by Ovid), also by Hor. Prop. Sen. Quintil. Stat. Teuffel³ § 212). A *ludus litterarius* in Gaul Suet. Cal. 45. Claud. iv cons. Hon. 582—3 *Gallia doctis civilibus*. In v. 14 n. vii 148 n. Among the seats of learning in Gaul were Marseille (Cic. p. P. 1000 § 63. Caes. b. c. ii 12 fin. *ut ab hominibus doctis*. Strabo 181 πάντες γὰρ οἱ χαρίεντες πρὸς τὸ λέγειν τρέπονται καὶ φιλοσοφεῖν, ὥσθ' ἡ βόλις μικρῶ μὲν προτιθεῖται τοῖς βαρβάροις ἀνέιτο παιδευτήριον καὶ φιλόλογος κατέσκευασε τοὺς Γαλάτας, ὥστε καὶ τὰ συμβόλαια Ἑλληνιστὶ γράφειν. ἐν δὲ τῷ παρόντι καὶ τοὺς γνωριμωτάτους Ῥωμαίων πέπεικεν ἀντὶ τῆς εἰς Ἀθήνας ἀποδημίας ἐκείσε φοιτᾶν, φιλομαθεῖς ὄντας ὁρῶντες δὲ τοσούτους οἱ Γαλάται καὶ ἅμα εἰρήνην ἄγοντες, τὴν σχολὴν ἔσονται πρὸς τοῖς τειοτάτοις διατίθενται βίους. οἱ κατ' ἀνδρά μύρον, ἀλλὰ καὶ δημοσὶ σοφιστὰς γὰρ ἐπιδέχονται τοῖς μὲν ἰδίοις, τοῖς δὲ αἱ πολλοὶ κοινῇ μεταβύβαιναι. The rhetorician Moschus, after he had been found guilty of poisoning Sen. contr. 13 § 13 *Masiliæ docuit*. Osius and Pacatus met there one morning ib. x pr. § 10. Ausonius Massiliensis a greek saying of his ib. 14 § 12. The scholia to Homer cite a δῆρ' ὅπως Μασσαλιωτικῇ Gräcilian Gesch. d. Philol. i 276. iv 35. There Ausonius was educated Tac. Agr. 4. ann. iv 44. Sil. xv 168—172. Varro in Isid. xv 1 calls the inhabitants *trilingues* as speaking Greek, Latin and Gallic, Aunodundum (*Auton Tac. ann. iii 43 Lips. and Orelli*. Eumen. paneg. iv 5. 6. 14). Lugdunum (i 44 n. Plin. ep. ix 11 § 2 *biibliopolas esse Lugdunū non putabam, ac tanto libentius ex litteris tuis cognoscere venditari libellos meos, quibus peregre nemere gratiam, quam in arce colligerint, delector. Incipio enim satis absolutum existimare de quo tanta diversitate regionum discreta hominum iudicia consentiunt*. Boissier inser. de Lyon p. 499 ΜΕΜΟΡΙΔΕ | Α • ΒΙΡΕΛΛΗ • ΒΑΛΕΡΙΗ | ΗΙΟ • ΑΥΝΟΡΙΩΝ • Χ | ΙΝ • ΣΤΥΔΙΩ • ΡΟΜΑΕ • ΕΠΙΦΥΝΕΤΩ]. Burdigala (*Bordeaux*, Aus. prof. Burdigalenses i 7—12; ib. 11 8 Athenaei... loci. Ausonius himself was a professor of rhetoric at this, his native town. i 11. ib. 24 6 Ti. Victor Minervius taught first at Constantinople, then at Rome, then at B. his birthplace Teuffel³ § 417 2), Tolosa (*Toulouse* Aus. ib. 16 on his uncle Aemilius Magnus Arboarius Teuffel³ § 417 5. Aus. ib. 17. 19. Mart. ix 99 3). Narbo (*Narbonne*, Aus. ib. 17 8. 18), Treviri (*Trèves*, id. epist. 18. The Caesars Valens and Gratian. A.D. 376, decreed that in each *metropolis* in Gaul there should be professors of rhetoric and grammar, paid from the fiscus. A larger sum was granted to the professors of Trèves than to those of other towns cod. Th. xiii 3 11). Arles (*Arles Philostr. soph. i 8 Favorinus cf. Kayser pp. 181—3. Gall. ind. J. L. Marres de Favorini vita studiis scriptis Utr. 1853*). Aquitaine (Sulp. Sev. dial. i 27 § 2 *dum cogito ne hominem Gallum inter Aquitanos verba facturum, vercor ne offendant vestras nimium urbanas aures sermo rusticior*), Milan (Plin. ep. iv 13 § 3. Aus. clar. urb. 4. Aug. conf. v § 23. Saxii de studiis lit. Mediolanensium 1729). Symm. ep. vi 34 *Gallum rhetoricem... postulens. viii 69=68 rusticari te assensum. Ann hoc litterae tuae supiant, nisi forte Gallia tua deduxit ab Helicone*. Amongst individual rhetoricians, beside those commemorated by Ausonius (e. g. Latinus Aleimus Alethius Julian's tutor Teuffel³ 417 3.

Attius Paternus the father, Attius Tiro Delphidius the son Teuffel³ 401 8) were M. Antonius Gnipho (the teacher of Cicero and Caesar Suet. gr. 7 *nee minus græce quam latine doctus*), Votienus Montanus of Narbonne (Teuffel³ § 276 1. Mart. viii 72. Sen. contr. ix pr. §§ 1—5. 28 § 15), Julius Florus (Quintil. x 3 13 in eloquentia Galliarum, *quoniam ibi domum exercebat eam, princeps, alloqui inter paucos disertus*), Domitius Afer of Nismes (Teuffel³ § 276 5. Tac. an. iv 52. 66. xiv 19. Quintil. x 1 § 118 n.), (probably) Julius Africanus (Teuffel³ § 297 4), P. Clodius Quirinalis of Arles (ib. 10), L. Statius Ursulus of Tolosa (ib. 12), Sex. Julius Gabinianus (ib. § 315 2. Tac. d. 26 fin.), M. Aper (Teuffel ib. 3. Tac. d. 2. 7. 10. 11), Eumenius of Autun, author of four orations among the panegyrici, one (n. 1) *oratio pro instaurandis scholis*, and amongst the other panegyrici Nazarius, Mamertinus and Drepanius; L. Plotius Gallus (Suet. rh. 2. Teuffel⁴ § 159 2), Aprunculus Gallus (Amm. xxii 1 § 2), and others in Casaub. on Suet. rh. fin. Hier. ep. 125 = 4 ad Rusticium § 6 I hear that your mother taught you in your infancy *ac post studia Galliarum, quæ vel florentissima sunt, misit Romam, non parcens sumptibus et absentiam filii spe sustinens futurorum, ut ubertatem Galliceniforemque sermonis gravitas Romana condiret.* id. in ep. Gal. ii pr. *cum et Hilarius Latinæ eloquentiæ Rhodanus, Gallus ipse et Pietavis genitus, in hymnorum carmine Gallos indociles vocet. et quod nunc oratorum fertiles sunt, non tam ad regionis diligentiam, quam ad rhetoricorum clamorem pertinet.* Sid. ep. iii 3 Sav. Cassiod. var. viii 12 to Arator Romanum denique eloquium non suis regionibus invenisti et ibi te Tulliana lectio disertum reddidit, ubiquondam Gallica lingua resonavit. ubi sunt, qui litteras Latinas Romæ, non etiam alibi asserunt esse discedas?... *soluta est quippe vis illa sententiæ: mittit et Liguria Tullios suos.* Sidon. ep. v 10 to Sapaudus *tua vero tam clara, tam spectabilis dictio est, ut illi... abundantia Delphidii, Agroecii disciplina, fortitudo Aleimi, Adolphii tenacitas, rigor Magni, dulcedo Victorii, non modo non superiora, sed rix æquiparabilia scribantur.* id. c. 301—314 a like catalogue. Car. Momard de Gallorum oratorio ingenio, rhetoricis et rhetoricæ, Romanorum tempore, scholis Bonn 1818. G. Kauffmann Rhetorschulen u. Klosterschulen oder heidnische u. christl. Cultur in Gallien während d. 5. u. 6. Jahrh. s. a. J. J. de Smet acad. Brux. 1850. Eug. Jung de scholis Romanis in Gallia comata. Par. 1855. esp. the great hist. litt. de la France. Teuffel³ § 466. Ampère hist. litt. de la France avant le xii^e siècle² Par. 1870 2 vols. Christian writers resident in Gaul e. g. Irenæus, Sulpicius Severus, Vigilantius of Calagurris, Rufinus of Aquileia, Salvianus, Claudianus Mamertus, Sidonius Apollinaris, Prosper, Vincentius Lirinensis. Grang. cites the Querolus p. 17 22 *P'oper LAR. vade ad Ligernem civito. QUER. quid tam? LAR. illic iare gentium vivunt homines, ibi nullum est præstigium, ibi sententia captabilis de rebore preferuntur et scribantur in ossibus; illic etiam rustici perorant et privati indicant.*

BRITANNOS Tac. Agr. 21 *iam vero principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire et ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum anteferre, ut qui modo linguam Romanam abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent.* Plut. def. grec. 2 pr. Demetrius the grammarian returning home to Taras from Britain. Britain (Verg. ecl. 1 67 *toto divisa orbe Britannus*) was a name of terror a.d. 43 so that the troops of Aulus Plautius DCas. ix 13 § 2 *ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκουμένης στρατεύσαντες ἤγαγον.* cf. the words of Boudicca (Boadicea) LXX 4 § 2 'having

another world, so separated by ocean from the rest of mankind that men believe that we have a different heaven and earth.' (cf. *CH*, vii on exceptions in Britain). *Mart.* xi 3 5 *dicatur et nostros cantare Britannia versus*.

Strabo and *cod. Th.* cited on 111.

the teacher of oratory *pr. orator* i 44. vii 150—214. 197. 217. x 132.

Thyle Verg. g. i 30 *ultima Thyle. Sen. Med.* 380. The locality of the island was much disputed, and Pythons circulated fabulous reports of its natural history Strabo 104. 201. 'When Agricola's fleet circumnavigated Britain and conquered the Orkneys, *Tag. Agr.* 10 *disputa est et Thyle*. Modern geographers seek Th. in Iceland, or Jutland, or one of the Shetland islands. The ancients, esp. poets, used the name to denote generally the extreme North. *Namur.* i 439 500 *conscius decimas virtutum, conscia Thyle, per quaecumque fereat*. *Britannus arat.* A work of Antonius Diogenes 72 *in* *Or. Agr.* *arata* cited in *Porph. vita Pyth.* 10. *Phot. cod.* 166.

113 QUEM DIXIMUS 93—109.

113 114

PAR VIRTUTE ATQUE FIDE SED MAIOR CLADE ZAGYNTHOS from *Sen. contr.* 27 § 5 (cf. *exe. contr.* ix 4 p. 454 2 K. *necessitas magnum humanæ infelicitatis patrociniū est: hæc excusat Saguntinos, quamvis non ceciderint patres sed occiderint; hæc excusat Romanos, quos ad servilem dilutione Cannensis ruina compulsi; quæ quæ quid exigit defendit*). *Petr.* 141 (where all legatus are required to eat a portion of the testator's body: *Petelines and Numantines and natives who eat their deceased relatives, alio quidem, ut obtinguntur a pei frequenter, quod carnem suam faciant peiorem*) *Saguntini oppressi ab Hannibale*, humanas edere carnes. *Augustin. civ. Dei* iii 20 speaks doubtfully a *canonilla perhibetur*; *Silius* ii 521—5, speaks of it as a thing proposed but not executed. *Saguntum* now *Murvielto*, a little north of Valencia, suffered thus greatly from famine when besieged by Hannibal B.C. 219. *Polyb.* iii 17 § 10 merely says that Hannibal took the city after an 8 months' siege with many prisoners and much booty. *Liv.* xxi 7 § 2 who says nothing of cannibalism: *civitas et longe opulentissima ultra Iberum fuit, sita passus mille ferme a mari. oriundi a Zacyntho insula dicuntur, mixtique etiam ab Ardea Rutulorum quidam generis*. § 3 *ceterum in tantas brevi creverant opes seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus seu multitudinis incremento seu disciplinae sanctitate, qua fidem socialem usque ad perniciem suam coluerunt*. *Luc.* iii 349 350 *nec pavet hic populus pro libertate subire, | obsessum Poeno gessit quæ Marte Saguntum*. *Quintil.* iii 8 § 23 *quodsi hanc vocant necessitatem, in quam homines gravissimi metu compunt, utilitatis erit questio, ut si obsessi et inopes et aqua ciboque defecti de facienda ad hostem deditione deliberent et dicatur 'necesse est': nempe sequitur ut hoc subiciatur, 'alioqui pereundum est': ita propter id ipsum non est necesse, quia perire potius licet. denique non fecerant Saguntini*. On the faithfulness of the Saguntines to their Roman allies cf. *Sil. h.* ii 21 D *Saguntini. fide atque aerumnis in luti prælia et illos*. *Liv.* xxviii 29 §§ 1. 17. *VM.* vi 6 E § 1 after narrating how the Saguntines collected into the forum all their valuables, set fire to them and, *in a societate nostra deservere, publicis et communi rebus sanctis ipsi superaverunt, et didicim tunc ipsam fidem humanæ negotii speculamentum necesse in gressu cultum, persecrantissimum sui cultum inopate fortunæ iudicio tam acerbo exitu domitum cernentem*. *Plin.* iii § 20 interrupting a bare list of towns *Saguntum ceterum Romanorum oppida a fide nobile*. *Sil.* i 330

—3. II 480—520, 512, 654 *urbs habitata diu Fidei*. Stat. s. iv 6 83 *immeritaque domos ac templa Sagunti*. Flor. i 22=II 6 § 3.

FIDE on the Roman veneration of good faith see Lasaulx Studien 230—1. Aug. civ. Dei xxii 6 § 2 *merito quaeritur, utrum recte fecerint Saguntini, quod universam suam civitatem interire maluerant, quam fidem pro se, qui cum ipsa Romanis re publica tenebantur*; it appears therefore to have been a hackneyed theme.

MAIOR CLADE ZAGYNTHOS Liv. xxi 15. Aus. idyll. 15 30 *sed prohibet servare fidem deleta Saguntos*. id. epist. 22 42 *Saguntina fame*. In good prose *Saguntum* is the only form in use; poets and writers like M. and Flor. use *Saguntos*. Polyb. App. call it *Zakynthos*, Strabo Ζαγυνθος (Malvige Benckungen 210. Only before z have Inv. Manil. Colum. Sen. Nemes. neglected the law of position. Zacynthos ends the verse also in Verg. Ov. Sil. L. Müller de re metr. 319, 393.

115 TALE QUID EXCUSAT Amm. xxx 1 § 23 *excusabatur recens inusitatum facinus et pudendum necis exemplo Sertorianae*.

MAEOTIDE on the form cf. 26 n.

SAEVIOR ARA IV 42. Luc. I 446 *et Taranis Scythicae non mitior ara Dianae*. schol. 'iuxta Maeotim paludem [the sea of Azov] Taurici sunt, quorum rex Thoas advenas immolare consueverat usque in adventum Orestis et Pythidis: quibus agnitis Iphigenia, quae erat templi sacerdos, ablato inde Dianae signo aufugit.' Eurip. IT. 28 seq. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 208 *τό τε ἀνθρωπεύει μαινεῖν αἵματι βωμῶν θεοῦ παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν τοῖς πολλοῖς ἄθεσμον, Λάκωνες δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς Ὀρθωσίας Ἀρτέμιδος παύσις ἔσται πικρὸς ἵπὲρ τοῦ πολλοῦ αἵματος ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς θεοῦ γενέσθαι ῥύσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ Κρόνῳ θύουσιν ἀνθρώπων τινες, καθάπερ καὶ Σκύθαι τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι τοὺς ξένους ἡμεῖς δὲ χραίνεσθαι τὰ ἱερὰ δοκοῦμεν ἀνθρώπων φόνῳ*. Prud. c. Symm. i 395.

116 AEGYPTOS Luc. x 358 *Aegypton habet*. Egypt is more cruel than the altar of Diana Taurica; for she requires the death only of her victims, and does not require their bodies to be eaten.

TAURICA Cic. de re p. III § 15 *quam multi, ut Tauri in Axino, ut rex Aegypti Busiris, ut Galli, ut Poeni, homines immolare et plum et ut immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt*? Serv. Aen. II 116. Ov. tr. iv 461—82. Pont. III 2 45—98. Hygin. f. 120. Cassiod. var. v 42. Dracont. v 139—143 *Taurica crudelis mitis tamen ara Dianae*. ib. 140—151 *Busiris, Carthage*. Lasaulx die Sühnopfer der Griechen und Römer (Studien 252 n.; ib. 251 human victims in Egypt). Plut. qu. Rom. 83 p. 283^f the Romans, *ὑπομνήσας* that the Egyptians had offered a human sacrifice, sent for the magistrates to punish them, but contented themselves with a reprobation of such sacrifices for the future, when they found that the offering was in accordance with a law. How then could the same Romans sacrifice a few years before two men and two women, Gauls and Greeks? Liv. xxii 57 § 6 B.C. 216 to expiate the incontinence of a Vestal *Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca in foro bovario vivi demissi sunt in locum saxo consaeptum, iam ante hostiis humanis, minime Romano sacro, imbutum*. So B.C. 226 Oros. iv 13. Plut. Marcell. 3 § 4 speaks of the sacrifice as still kept up in his time in November. Zonar. viii 19 fin. Other evidence on the prevalence of human sacrifices at Carthage etc. [Plato] Minos 315^{bc}. Ennius ann. 278 *Poeni suos soliti dis sacrificare puellios*. DS. xiii 86 § 3. xx 14 §§ 4—7. 65. Justin. xviii 6 §§ 11 12. xix 1 § 10. Plut. superst. 13. Sil. iv 765—822. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 208 (cited on 115). 221. Porph. abst. II 8. 56 to Iuppiter Latiaris. Liveli u. Gradyer ser. I xxi 100 (the Roman Carthage). ser. 3 xxiv 420

(human victims offered to Astarte in Syria under Justinian). Of Christian writers see Tert. apol. 9. scorp. 7. Min. Fel. 13. 30 § 4. Arn. ii 68. Orig. Cels. v 27. Theophil. iii 8. Tatian 46 p. 165. Justin. apol. ii 12 Otto. Clem. Al. protr. § 42. Eus. p.e. iv 15—21. Iud. Const. 13 §§ 6—8 Heinichen. 16 § 10. Athan. adv. gent. 25. Cyr. adv. Iul. i 4. Prud. c. Symm. 1379. 336. ii 296. Among Saxons etc. Sid. ep. viii 6. Ennod. vit. Anton. ms. cited by Savaro on Sid. p. 597. Mosheim inst. mai. sacr. i p. 44. Le Nourry diss. de Minucio ix 3. Gieseler ch. hist. introd. § 9 n. 3. Lord Stanhope's miscell. with the characteristic letters of Pocl and Macaulay. Until Hadrian human sacrifices are said to have been offered at the Eleusinia Porph. abst. ii 56. Lamprid. Comm. 9. Plin. xxx § 12 DCLVII *denum ante urbis (= B.C. 97) . . senatusconsultum factum est ne homo immolaretur palamque in tempus illud sacra prodigiosa celebrata*. Laet. i 21 § 1 *apud Cyprios humanam hostiam Iovi Teuerus immolavit idque sacrificium posteris tradidit: quod est nuper Hadrianum impetrante* [Porph. ii 54 55 says that the sacrifice offered first to Aegreus, then to Diomedes, was abolished by king Diphilos] *sublatum*.

117 INVENTRIX foundress Cic. in Vatín.

§ 23 *inventis auspiciis*.

UT IAM [‘see Madvig Cic. finn. iv § 66 p. 580.’ H.A.J.M.] Madvig says ‘iam particula in concedendo sic additur, ut significemus nos, omissis iis, quae aliter dici statuere possint, longius procedere.’

QUAE CARMINA TRADUNT 13—26. xiv 240 n. Tert. apol. 9 remitto fabulas Tauricas theatris suis; but Holt. iv 103 speaks of the sacrifice as actually offered.

118 ULTERIUS i 147 n.

119 *modo* Hand Tursell. iii 624 ‘nihil impedit, quominus certe intelligatur, nam opponi potest quamvis.’ Quintil. xii 9 § 10 *hoc quidem quis hominum liberi modo sanguinis sustineat?* The force of the particle will be plain, if we change the form of the sentence: ‘his si quo modo essent casu impulsus, ignoscendum erat.’ “What calamity, if nothing more, drove these to the act?” [‘May not modo be colloquial? I should just like to know.’ J.B.M.] Weidner cites Cic. Tusc. v § 66 *quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis habeat aliquod commercium?*

120 FAMES Simeon Seth p. 119 18 L some who δι’ ἀνάγκην λοιμοῦ (? λιμοῦ) tasted human flesh, said that it resembled swine’s flesh.

121 MONSTRUM xiii 60—70 n. Obseq. 40 records among prodigies in laetoniis homo ab homine adesus. ex Sibyllinis in insula Cimolia sacrificatum per triginta ingenuos patrimos et matrimos totidemque virgines.

122 ANNE not used by Iuv. in the 2nd clause of a di-junctive interrogation; as here vii 199; without preceding interrogation iv 78. vii 179. x 207.

122 123 ANNE ALIAM TERRA MEMPHITIDE SICCA INVIDIAM FACERENT NOLENTI SURGERE NILO? nonne ea est huius facinoris invidia, qua graviter nullam, ne terra quidem M. s. N. f. n. s.? Would they, by any deed to which the last extremity of drought might drive them, bring any other (any greater) infamy on the Nile, as the cause of their desperation, and so mediocrity of their crime? The words *nil, surg.* further define the *invidia*, they would complain of the Nile’s unwillingness to rise cf. VM. v 7 § 2 *invidiam ei tamquam regnum affectanti fecerat*. *Invidiam facere* generally is to bring suspicion, odium, reproach on any one. Ov. m. iv 546—7 *utque parum iustae nimiumque in paelice saevae* | *invidiam fecere deae*. Sen. contr. 30 § 1 a son says to the supposed murderer of his father *et ad tua genua, dices, venissem* [to ask aid in my search for the culprit], *nisi timerem, ne invidiam tibi fieri*

diceres; to which his enemy replies § 11 'when I demanded to be accused, you hung back, saying, *I will accuse when I shall be able* : which shews that you wish '*invidiam mihi facere.*' 33 § 15 *faciant invidiam alicui oculos desse, alicui manus.* Luc. II 35 36 *Burm. Oud. and esp. Corte nullis defuit aris | invidiam factura parens.* Petron. 107 *Burm. invidiam facis nobis ingenuos honestosque clamando.* Suet. Cal. 9 fin. 56. [Quintil.] de cl. 12 § 28 (speaking of a case of *ἀρετῶν ὁπαγῶν* as *caelestes auras contaminato spiritu polluimus et sideribus ac diei graves invidiam saeculo facimus.* ib. 8 § 14 *de fortuna queratur, dis faciat invidiam.* ib. 10 § 9 *sola mater filiam perdidit nec potest invidiam facere morti.* ib. 279 p. 543 *non vociferatione saltem invidiam facere apud populum conatus est.* Serv. Aen. II 365 (cf. Cuper obs. II 4) *videtur enim et dis invidiam facere qui templa sua violari cadaveribus passi sunt.* anth. lat. 83 40 41 R *quisquis mea vulnere deflet, | invidiam fecisse neget.* Rules were given by rhetoricians for the proper management of *invidia*; Quintil. XI 3 § 63 (vox) *paulum in invidia facienda lentior, quia non fere ad hanc nisi inferiores confugiunt.* ib. IX 2 § 85. IV 2 § 69. VI 1 § 14. Zeno Veron. serm. de lob *scidit vestimenta sua, non ut Deo invidiam faceret, sed ut expeditus cum hoste pugnaret.* Mart. Cap. § 509 *cum Cicero volens crudelitatis invidiam facere ait 'gurgulionibus assctis reliquerunt.'* [*Elphinstone hist. of India I 364 speaks of the custom by which Bramins seat themselves with a dagger or with poison at a man's door, and threaten to make away with themselves if he eats before he has complied with their demands.' J. C.] A rejected lover hanging himself before the door of his mistress *invidiam facit* Ov. m. XIV 696—761, with which legend Rhode der griech. Roman und seine Vorläufer (Leipzig. 1876 80 81) compares Theokr. id. 23. Canon 24. On the word *invidia* cf. Stat. s. III 5 42. v 5 78. Mart. I 12 10 n. MEMPHITIDE

123 NOLENTI SURGERE NILO lo. Bapt. Seortia S. J. de natura et incremento Nili Lugd. 1617. Tert. apol. 40 s i *Nilus non ascendit in arva, . . . statim 'Christianos ad leonem' adclanatur.* Rufin. h. e. XI 30 the rise of the Nile used to be registered in the temple of Serapis: when the idol was burnt, folk said that the god would no longer send abundance of waters. When an unusually high flood disappointed the prediction, the *pilna* or gauge was taken to 'the Lord of waters' in the church. cf. Liban. II 181 R. Hdt. II 19—25. DS. I 38—41. Sen. n. q. IV 1 2. VI 8 §§ 3—5 and Plin. v §§ 55—8 all collect opinions on the cause of the Nile's overflow. Plin. § 58 of the dependence of Egypt on the river's rise in XII *cupitis famem sentit, in XIII etiam num esurit, XIII cubita hilaritatem adferunt, XV securitatem, XVI delicias. maximum incrementum ad hoc aevi fuit cubitorum XVIII Claudio principe, minimum & Flavianus bello, veluti necem Magni prodigio quodam flumine aversante.*

124 CIMBRI VIII 249—253 n. BRITONES Hor. c. III 4 33 *Britannos hospitibus feros.* Ov. am. II 16 39 40 joins Britons with Scythians and Cilician pirates and the rocks red with Prometheus' blood. Claud. Get. 560 *dira Britannia.* Mart. XI 21 9 *Britones.* It has been disputed (Orelli inser. 804 n. Freund lex. s. v.) whether Britones = Britanni; but see Aus. epigr. 109—114, esp. III *Syrias iste bonus fertur ferturque Britannus, aut Brito hic non est Sylvius, aut malus est.* Markl. conl. Teutones.

125 SAUROMATAE (II 1) or Sarmatae inhabited the east of Prussia and Poland, Russia and Crenasia. Hdt. IV 117. Ov. tr. III 10 5 *Sauromatae cingunt fera gens.* Flor. II 29 = IV 12 § 20 *tanta bar-*

baria est, ut nec pacem intellegant.

QUE XIII 44 n.

here we have *nec—nec—que—aut*, where *nec* would have been more regular throughout cf. Tibull. iv 1 138—146 *nec—nec—que*. Hor. c. iii 1 41—4 *nec—nec—nec—que*. Aen. iv 337—9 *neque—nec—aut*. Hand Tursell. i 543 seq. iv 140. Obbar in Philol. vi 152.

AGATHYRSI Hdt. iv 100 places them on the banks of the Maris (Marasch) i.e. in Transylvania: ib. 104 ἀγῆστατοι ἄνθρωποι εἰσι καὶ χροιοφύροι τὰ μέγιστα. Aen. iv 146 *picti*. Amm. xxi 2 § 14 *Agathyrsei* collimitant. Avien. descr. orb. 455 *proceros*. cf. 447. De-Vit onomasticon. Pape-Benseler Eigennamen.

126 ΣΑΥΙΤΙ ΒΑΒΙΗ herdsman *babitti* in the neighbourhood of Damietta Eratosth. in Strabo 802. Ach. Tat. i 11—18. Xen. Eph. iii 12. iv 1. Heliod. i 5—7. 28 29. ii 17. 20. 22. vi 13. DCass. lxxi 4 § 1 A.D. 172 these *βαβίαι* cut to pieces a Roman centurion and his companion, ἐπὶ τε τῶν σπλάγχχνων αὐτοῦ συνάμωσαν καὶ ἐκεῖνα κατέφαγον. § 2 Avidius Cassius did not venture διὰ τὴν ἀπόνοιαν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν to attack them until he had sown discord among them. Amm. xvii 16 § 23 the Egyptians *ad singulos motus excandescentes, controversi et repositos accerrimi*. *erubescit apud eos siqui non infitendo tributa plurimas in corpore vilibus ostendat, et nulla tormentorum vis inveniri adhuc potuit, quae obdurato illius tractus latroni invito elicere potuit, ut nomen proprium dicat*. Hier. vit. Hil. 43.

INBELLE Strabo 819 οὐ γὰρ εἰσιν οὐτ' αὐτοὶ Αἰγύπτιοι πολεμισταί, καὶ περ ὄντες παμπληθεῖς, οὔτε τὰ πέριξ ἔθνη. Ach. Tat. i 14 fin. ἀνὴρ γὰρ Αἰγύπτιος καὶ τὸ δειλόν, ὅπου φοβεῖται, δεδούλωται, καὶ τὸ μάχιμον, ἐν οἷς θαρρεῖ, παρώξυνται· ἀμφοτέρω δ' οὐ κατὰ μέτρον, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν ἀσθενέστερον δυστυχεῖ, τὸ δὲ προτετέστερον κρατεῖ.

VULGUS described, not

here named x 171 n. v 153.

127 FICTILIBUS

SOLITUM DARE VELA PHASELIS from Verg. g. iv 287—9 *Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi* | . . . *circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis*. Luc. iv 136 *conseritur bibula Memphis cymba papyro*. on the paper boats see Wilkinson iii 184—9. The whole Delta was intersected by canals Strabo 788 αἱ κατὰ ῥαστώνην πλέονται τοσαύτην, ὥστε καὶ ὅστ' ῥάκινα ἐνίοις πορθμεῖα.

DARE VELA PHASELIS Mühlmann s.v. do col. 489 490. Ov. m. iii 639 *pictae dare vela carinae*. ostentare *lae vela* abs. or with *ventis*.

PHASELIS Ov. Pont. i 10 39. Sen. Herc. Oct. 695—699. a light long skiff, shaped like a French beam. The want of wood in Egypt led to the use of such makeshifts Schenkel Bibel-Lexikon v 219. 'These despicable weaklings who go paddling about in their earthen canoes, are yet possessed by a fury fiercer than that of the rudest savages.' Luc. cited on i 89.

128 REMIS INCUMBERE Verg. Ov. Curt. in Mühlmann col. 611 fin.

131 SIMILES IRA ATQUE FAMES 120. from mere passion the Egyptians commit crimes great as any to which starvation could compel them.

131—174 sympathy between man and man is natural; this should distinguish man from brute beast; yet we see the most savage beasts less fierce against their kind, than man against man.

132 PATETUR x 172.

132 133 NATURA

LACRIMAS DEDIT Aesop in Themist. 359^s Prometheus mixt the clay, of which he moulded man, not with water, but with tears. Plin. vii § 2 of nature *hominem tantum nudum et in nuda humo naturali die abiit ad vagitus statim et ploratum nullumque tot animalium aliud ad lacrimas et has protinus vitae principio . . . § 3 flens animal ceteris*

imperaturum . . . § 4 *hominem nihil scire nisi doctrina, non fari, non ingredi, non resci, breviterque non aliud naturae sponte, quam flere.* cf. Sen. cons. Polyb. 4=23 § 3. cons. Marc. 11 § 4 *fletu vitam auspicatum.* anth. Pal. x 84. "Nature gave men tears and speech to distinguish them from beasts" Theophr. (? motto to the patriot Arndt's *Geist der Zeit* 1806).

133 *ITALIA NOSTRI PARS OPTIMA SENSUS PROVERB* in Zenob. i 14 ἀγαθοὶ δ' ἀριδάρκεις ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῶν σφόδρα πρὸς ἔλεον ῥεπαρταί. Leutsch cites Eur. Hel. 950. Ino fr. 16. Quintil. de cl. 9 § 13 of nature *præter cetera animalia induit nostris pectoribus quandam societatem, quæ mutuo gaudere congressu, contrahere populos, condere urbes edocuit, et cum mentibus nostris varios imposuerit motus, nullum profecto meliorem benevolentia tribuit adfectum.*

134 *IUBET NATURA* cf. 138.

134 135 *CAUSAM DICENTIS AMICI SQUALOREMQUE REI* i.e. sq. am. ca. dicentis rei. Hor. c. ii 19 28 *pacis eras mediusque belli.* iii 1 12 *moribus hic meliorque fama.* It is better however, with Friedländer, to accept Kiaer's conl. *squalorem atque rei.*

CAUSAM DICENTIS REIQUE Cic. re p. v 1 (in Aug. c. D. ii 21 § 3) *cuius tanti mali non modo reddenda ratio nobis, sed etiam tamquam reis capitis quodam modo dicenda causa est.*

135 *SQUALOREM REI* vii 146 n. Cic. Brut. § 90. orat. § 131. p. Flacco § 106. p. Mil. § 92 cl. Plut. Cic. 35. Porcius Latro in Sen. contr. 30 § 7 *per has lacrimas, per hunc squalorem, per hæc necessaria omnibus periclitantibus instrumenta.* It was said of Scipio Africanus Minor (Gell. iii 4 § 1) that he *eam esset reus, neque barbam desisse radi neque non candida veste uti neque fuisse cultu solito reorum.* Quintil. iv 1 § 28 difference between preface and epilogue *quod in ingressu parcius et modestius prætemptanda sit iudicis misericordia, in epologo vero liceat totos effundere adfectus et potam orationum inducere personis et defunctos excitare et pignora reorum producere.* vi 1 § 33 *at sordes et squalorem et propinquorum quoque similem habitum scio profuisse et magnam ad salutem momentum preces adtulisse. quare et obsecratio illa iudicium per carissima pignora, utique si et reo sint liberi coniux parentes, utilis erit, . . .*

§ 34 *stratum denique iacere et genua complecti.* xi 3 § 174 it belongs to the peroration reos excitare, pueros attollere, propinquos producere, vestes laniare. Ios. ant. xiv 9 § 4 p. 541 49 Dind. πᾶς ὅστις δῆπὸρ' οὖν ἀφίκται εἰς τοῦτο τὸ συνέδριον κριθησόμενος, ταπεινὸς παρίσταται καὶ σχήματι δεδοικότες καὶ ἔλεον θηρωμένου παρ' ἡμῖν, κόμην τε ἐπιθρέψας καὶ ἐσθῆτα μέλαιναν ἐνδεδυμένος. but Herod, though accused of murder, came in purple, with his hair trimmed, at the head of troops. Mart. x 36 3 barba reorum. Max. Tyr. or. 11 § 7 of a divine judge ἐκταστὴς καὶ λογιστὴς ἐφύσθη ταῖς ἐκείνων εἰχαῖς πικρὸς, εὐθύμων τῷ τῷ σιωπῇ, ὄντας μὲν τὰ σα' οἷα αὐτὸν μεταχειρῆται ἀναβιβασάμενος ὥσπερ εἰς δικαστήριον τὰς ὀρέξεις τὰς σὰς ἐλκεῖνὰ φθεγγόμενας, οἰκτεῖρον βοῶσας, πολλὴν τὴν κόνην καταχομένας τῆς κεφαλῆς. Salvia. ep. 4 § 15 after the words cited vii 146 n. *scilicet ut qui superiora causas veritas iam exacerant, posteriora rebus ipsis perorarent.* dig. XLVII 10 39 *vestem sordidam rei nomine in publico habere capillumve summittere nulli licet, nisi ita coniunctus est adiuncti, ut veritas in reum testimonium docere cogi non possit.* cf. ib. 15 § 27. Marquardt v (2) 201. Savaro on Sidon. ep. i 7 p. 53.

PUPILLUM Quintil. vi 2 § 14 amongst *coniunctæ maxime personæ*, between father and son on the one side, husband and wife on the other, *tutoris adversus pupillum . . . moderatio*, xi 1 § 59 *nec causanti pupillo sic*

tutor irascatur unquam, ut non remaneant amoris vestigia et carna quaedam patris eius memoria. [Quintil.] decl. 346. Suet. Galba 9 a tutor poisoned his *pupillus*, to obtain the inheritance; Galba ordered him to be crucified; when he appealed to the laws and declared himself a Roman citizen, Galba, to save his dignity, ordered a cross to be brought painted white and much higher than the rest.

135 136 PUPILLUM AD IURA VOCANTEM CIRCUMSCRIPTOREM I 46 n. vi 629. x 222—3 n. Cato in Gell. v 13 § 4 *maiores sanctius habuere defendi pupillos, quam clientem non fallere.* Pers. ii 12 13. Sen. ep. 97 § 11 *laetatur ille circumscriptioe furtoque nec ante illi culpa quam culpa fortuna displicuit.* [Quintil.] decl. 330 p. 672 B *circumscribuntur et servorum artibus patres et mendacii filiorum.* Tert. apol. 22 med. *deos istos captis et circumscriptis hominum mentibus commendat.* id. adv. Marc. i 27 pr. ii 7 *circumscriptorem colubrum.* The fraudulent guardian might be deposed from his office by an *accusatio suspecti tutoris* which was as old as the XII Tables, and might be brought before the praetor (dig. xvi 10 1), but not by the *pupillus* himself *ibid.* 7. In the text therefore the ward himself does not bring the action, he is not in his own *tutela*, for he has not assumed the *toga virilis*, as his girlish locks prove. Rein Private. 529 530. After the ward arrived at the age of puberty, the guardian was compelled to give him an account of the way in which he had fulfilled his office, and to make good any losses which the property had sustained Gaius i § 191. cod. v 51 2. On the *actio rationibus distrahendis* i. e. demand for a settlement of accounts between guardian and ward see Rein 530—1.

AD IURA VOCANTEM XIII 107 ad *delubra* vocantem.

137 ORA PUPILLARIS TACUNT INCERTA CAPILLI Holyday 'when the hair locks with tress so flow, that by the face the sex we cannot know.' Lucr. iv 1053 *puer membris muliebribus.* Hor. c. ii 5 21—24. Ov. m. viii 322—3. ix 712—3. Mart. ix 36 11 *at tibi si dederit vultus comatonsa viriles.* Stat. s. ii 6 38—40 *non tibi femineum vultu decus, ora quae supra | mollis honos, quales dubiae post crimina formae | de sexu transire iubent.* Stat. Ach. i 336—7. Aus. epigr. 107 *dum dubitat Natura mater faceretne puellam, | factus es o pulcher paene puella puer.* epitaph. 33 3. Lucian d. d. 23 1 *θηλεις και ημιάνδρος και ἀμφίβολος την ὄψιν. οὐκ ἂν διακραινὲς εἴτ' ἐφηρός ἔσταιν εἴτε και παρθένος.* anth. lat. 1569 Meyer (not in R) *seu puerum vidi formosum sive puellam | formosam, sit uter sexus enim dubito. | inter utrumque decus formae dubitare coactus | contra grammaticos ne faciam, vercor. | seu pulcher seu pulchra mihi dicatur et erra.* Musa solocicisui nostra futura red est. Similar passages on the difficulty of distinguishing brothers etc. in Wagner (or Forbiger) and Hofman Peerlkamp (p. 260) on Aen. x 291—2. Markland on Stat. s. ii 6 39.

138 FUNUS ADULTAE cf. Soph. Ant. 813—6. 867. 876. 917—920 *ἄλεκτρον, ἀνιμέναον, οὗτος τῶν γάμων | μέρος λαχοῦσαν οὗτε παιδείου τροφῆς, | ἄλλ' ὡδ' ἔρμηος πρὸς φίλων ἡ δύσμορος | ζῶσ' ἐς θανάτων ἔρχομαι κατασκαφάς.*

139 INFANS on the superstitious feeling with which the Romans regarded the death of children before their parents cf. x 241 n. Aen. vi 426—9.

140 MINOR too young for iii 203 n.

IGNE ROGI Luc. vii 799 *invidet igne rogi miseris.* Plin. vii § 72 *hominem prius quam genito dente cremari mos gentium non est.* cf. § 68 *editis primores septimo mense gigni dentes . . . laud dubium est.* Plut. cons. ad ux. 11 p. 612^a *τοῖς γὰρ αὐτῶν νηπίοις ἀποθανόντων οὐτε χροῖς ἐπιφέρουσιν οὐτ' ἄλλα ὁρῶσι περὶ αὐτά, οἷα εἰκὸς ὑπὲρ θανόντων ποιεῖν*

τοὺς ἄλλους. Fulgent. exp. serm. ant. 7 pp. xviii xix 37 *Lehrs suggrundaria antiqui dicebant sepulchra infantum, qui necdum et dies implessent, quia nec busta poterant dici; eo quod ossa quae comburerentur non erant nec tanta immunitas eademeris qua locus tumesceret. unde et Rutilius Geminus in Astyanactis tragoedia ait: melius suggrundarium miser quiesceris quam sepulchrum.* Marquardt v (1) 376.

FACE DEUS worthy to act as ἀγῶνιστος in the Eleusinian mysteries. vi 50 paucae adeo Cereris vittas contingere dignae. xiv 219 n. Tibull. iii 5 7 8. Ov. f. iv 494 *hinc Cereris sacris nunc quoque taeda datur.* The 6th day of the greater Eleusinia (20 Boëdromion) was called Ἰακχος, on which priests, magistrates and the mystae marched from Athens to Eleusis, bearing corn, agricultural implements and torches, and there kept up a παννυχῆς (Preller in Pauly Eleusinia 97—100. Soph. OC. 1049—52. Eur. Ion 1075—86. Aristoph. ranæ 340—352. 370—97. Laet. i 21 § 24. Fulg. myth. i 10 of Proserpine *hanc etiam mater cum lampadibus captam quærere dicitur, unde et lampadum dies Cereri dedicatus est.* Stat. s. iv 8 50 51 *Actaea Ceres, cursu cui semper anhelō | votivam taciti quassamus lampada mystae.* Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 18 § 2 *in Eleusinis sacris dicitur, ut nemo ingrediatur nisi qui se innocentem novit.* Greater strictness of life was expected from the initiated DS. v 48 of the Samothrakian mysteries γίνεσθαι φασὶ καὶ εὐσεβεστέρους καὶ δικαιοτέρους καὶ κατὰ πᾶν βελτίονας ἑαυτῶν τοὺς τῶν μυστηρίων κοινωνήσαντας. Sen. Hf. 301. Hippol. 106 seq. schol. Aphthon. 13 Walz rhett. ii 62 20 νόμος τὸν μέλλοντα ἀγῶνιστὴν δοκιμάζειν. Cic. legg. ii § 36 of all the noble and divine services of Athens to mankind, *nil melius illis mysteriis, quibus ex agresti inmanique vita exculsi ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus.* Suet. Nero 31 Eleusinis sacris, quorum initiatione impii et scelerati voce praeconis summoventur, interesse non ausus est. Capitolin. M. Ant. phil. 27 § 1 *Athenis fuit et initialia Cereris audit, ut se innocentem probaret.* Orig. Cels. iii 59 Celsus contrasts the Christian invitation of sinners, thieves, poisoners, housebreakers etc. to the kingdom of heaven with the proclamation in the mysteries: οἱ μὲν γὰρ εἰς τὰς ἄλλας τελετὰς καλοῦντες προκηρύττουσι τὰδε· ὅστις χεῖρας καθαρὸς καὶ φωνὴν συνετός· καὶ αἰθεὶς ἕτεροι· ὅστις ἀγνὸς ἀπὸ παντὸς μύσου καὶ ὅτω ἡ ψυχὴ οὐδὲν σύννοιδε κακὸν καὶ ὅτω εὐ καὶ δικαίως βεβίωται. καὶ τὰυτὰ προκηρύττουσιν οἱ καθάρσια ἀμαρτημάτων ὑπισχνούμενοι. Liban. iv 356 R. The inscription (Porph. abst. ii 19) over the temple of Epidaureus ἀγὼν χρηρὰ τοῦ θεῶδεος ἐντὸς ἱόντα | ἑμμεναι· ἀγνῶν δ' ὅστις φρονεῖν βούλει, stands, as Döllinger says, too much alone, and is attested too late, to weigh very heavily in favour of the moral influence of the mysteries. Lebeck Aglaophamus bk. i esp. pp. 15—17. 73—6. Claudius endeavoured (Suet. 25) to remove the Eleusinian mysteries to Rome: Hadrian (Spartian. 13 § 1) *Eleusinia sacra ex campo Herculis Philippique suscepit.* AV. Cas. 14 § 4. CIG 431. HSt. ἀγῶνιστω. ἀγῶνιστία. ἀγῶνιστος. Hermann gottesd. Alterth.² § 55 13 and 22.

141 ARCAENA schol. 'arcana dict mystica, cum in templo Cereris sibi invicem faciem cunctores tradunt.' Preller understand here and in Stat. l. c. a λαμπροδόξωσα, cf. Sen. Hipp. (or Phaedra) 110—2 Peiper. Hf. 304—6 Peiper *tibi frugum potens | secreta reddam sacra. tibi muta fide | longas Eleusin tacita iactabit faces.*

142 ULLA ALIENA SIBI CREDIT MALA from Ter. haud. 77 *homo sum: humani nil a me alienum puto.* The verse deservedly became proverbial Cic. legg. i § 53. off. i § 30. Sen. ep. 88 § 30 (of humanity) nullum alienum malum

putat. 95 § 51 *quæ damus præcepta? ut pareatur sanguini humano? quantum est ei non nocere, cui debeat prodesse! magna scilicet laus est, si homo mansuctus homini est. præcipimus ut nativæ manu porrigit, erranti viam monstret, cum esuriente panem suum dividat!...* § 52 *membra sumus corporis magni. natura nos cognatos edidit, cum ex isdem et in eadem gigneret. hæc nobis amorem indidit mutuum et sociabiles fecit...* § 53 *ille versus et in pectore et in ore sit: homo...puto. habeamus in commune, quod nati sumus. societas nostra lapidum fornicationi similissima est, quæ casura, nisi invicem obstaret, hoc ipso sustineretur.* id. de ira ii 31 § 6 *illud ante omnia cogita, foedam esse et execrabilem vim nocendi et alienissimam homini, cuius beneficio etiam sæva mansuescunt...* § 7 *nefas est nocere patriæ: ergo civi quoque, nam hic pars patriæ est. sanctæ partes sunt, si universum venerabile est. ergo et homini, nam hic in maiore tibi urbe civis est. quid si nocere velint manus pedibus? manibus oculi? ut omnia inter se membra consentiunt, quia singula servari totius interest, ita homines singulis parcent, quia ad coetum geniti sunt. salva autem esse societas nisi custodia et amore partium non potest.* Wetstein on 1 Cor. 12 26. Gataker on Anton. vii 13. Aug. ep. 155—52 § 14 *speaking of loving one's neighbour proximum sane hoc loco non sanguinis propinquitate, sed rationis societate pensandum est, in qua socii sunt omnes homines. nam si pecuniæ ratio socius facit, quanto magis ratio naturæ, non negotiandi, sed nascendi lege communis! hinc et ille comicus (sicut luculentis ingeniis non desit resplendentia veritatis), cum ab uno sene alteri seni dictum componeret, 'tantumne ab re tua est tibi, aliena ut cures ea, quæ nil ad te attinent?' responsum ab altero reddidit: 'homo...puto.' cui sententiæ fuerunt etiam theatra tota plena stitit indoctisque applausisse. Ita quippe omnium affectum naturaliter attingit societas humanorum animorum, ut nullus ibi hominum nisi cuiuslibet hominis proximum se esse sentiret.* Ambr. off. iii § 45 fin. *homo impugnat, qui nihil a se alienum debet credere quidquid humani est.*

143 MUTORUM vii 56. Sen. de ira

ii 8 § 3 *hæc autem ut ab animalibus mutis differunt, quod illa mansuescunt diuicibus, horum rabies ipsos a quibus est nutrita, depascitur.* id. ad Marc. 12 § 2 *ex visu tactuque et blanda adulatore mutorum.* id. ep. 124 § 16 *ad muta non pertinet.* Haase ind. Sen. Quintil. i 2 § 20. Chalcid. comm. Tim. 220 p. m. *habent quippe etiam muta vim animi principalem.* Hottinger-Oehsner *eloquæ Cic. (1828)* p. 177 has many exx. from Sen.

144 seq. Cic. legg. i § 26 *nam cum ceteras animantes [natura] abiecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit ad caelique quasi cognationis domiciliique pristini conspectum excitavit.* cf. id. n. d. ii § 140 Davies. Clem. Al. paed. iii 7 § 37.

146 Cic. legg. i § 22 seq. CAELESTI Cic. ibid. § 24. Tusc. i § 65 seq. Aen. vi 730—1 *igneus es ollis vigor et caelestis origo seminibus.* DEMISSUM Stat. Th. xi 274 *caelo demissa lues.*

147 PRONA ET TERRAM SPECTANTIA from Ov. m. i 84—6 *pronaque cum spectent animalia caetera terram, os homini sublime dedit caelumque videre | iussit et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.* Xen. mem. i 4 § 11 *think you not that the gods care for men?* οἱ πρῶτον μὲν μόνον τῶν ζῴων ἀνθρώπων ἐρῶν ἀνίστησαν ἢ δὲ ὀρθότης καὶ προορὰν πλείον παῖδι δύνασθαι καὶ ταῖς ἐπερθεὺς μᾶλλον θεᾶσθαι. Aristot. part. an. iv 10 § 8 p. 686 a 27 *ὀρθὸν μὲν γὰρ ἐστὶ μόνον τῶν ζῴων διὰ τὸ τὴν φέσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν οὐσίαν εἶναι θείαν.* ἔργον δὲ τοῦ θειοτάτου τὸ νοεῖν καὶ φρονεῖν τοῖτο

δ' οὐ μόνον πολλὰ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπικειμένον σώματος· τὸ γὰρ βῆρος δυσκίνητον ποιεῖ τὴν διάνοιαν καὶ τὴν κοινὴν αἴσθησιν. διὸ πλείονος γινόμενου τοῦ βάρους καὶ τοῦ σωματώδους ἀνάγκη ῥέπειν τὰ σώματα πρὸς τὴν γῆν κ.τ.λ. Cic. ll. cc. Sall. Cat. 1 § 1. Sen. ot. sap. 32 § 3. ep. 92 § 30 (cf. § 7). Aetna 223—7. Pers. ii 61 *o curvae in terras animae et caelestium inanes!* Sil. xv 84—7. Mamertin. paneg. xi 23. Minuc. Oct. 17 § 3 with comm. Galen de usu part. iii 2 § (iii 179. 182 K, cf. Sir T. Browne vulgar errors iv 1) notes that the spine of birds, as of quadrupeds, is at right angles with the legs, but in man alone ἐπὶ μιᾷς εὐθείας ἐκτέταται. Yet he rejects the commonplace (p. 182) τὸ δ' οἰσθαι διὰ τοῦτο ὀρθῶς ἐστάναι τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἔν' εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐτοίμως ἀναβλέπη καὶ λέγειν ἔχει 'ἀνταγέω πρὸς "Ὀλυμπον ἀταρβήτοις προσώποις,' ἀνθρώπων μὲν ἔστιν οἱ χεῖρας ὀρθῶς οὐδὲ πωπότε τὸν καλοκρίνον οἱ ἀνθρώποι ἐχέειν· ὡς οὗτος γε, κἂν εἰ μὴ βούλοιο, πρὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν αἰεὶ βλέπει, ἄνθρωπος δὲ εἰ μὴ τὸν τράχηλον ἀνακλάσειε εἰς τοῦπίσω, τὸν οὐρανὸν οὐκ ἂν ποτε θεάσαιτο. Asses, he adds, and birds can also throw back their necks and look up to heaven. Euryphamus in Stob. fl. cii 27 (iv 10 19 M) τὸ ὀρθῶς ἀπὸ γὰς ἀνακεκλίσθαι καὶ ἐς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀποβλέπεν καὶ θεῶν τῶν ἀνωτάτων νοητικὸς ἦμεν, ταῦτα δὲ καὶ τὰς ἐκ τῶν θεῶν ἐπικουρήσιος τέτευχε. Cypr. ad Demetr. 16. Lact. ii 1 §§ 13—19, where Bünem. cites many other passages from Lact. id. de ira Dei 20 § 10 *cumque illos Deus artifex ore sublimi statu recto figuratos ad contemplationem caeli et notitiam Dei excitaverit, curvare se ad terram maluerunt et pectus more humi repere.* § 11 *humilis enim et curvus et pronus est, qui ab adspectu caeli Deique patris aversus terram, quam calcare debuerat, id est de terra ficta et formata veneratur.* Prud. apoth. 202—3 Weitz. c. Symm. ii 260—4. Aug. de gen. c. Man. i § 28 fin. de gen. ad litt. vi § 22 fin. de gen. ad litt. imperf. § 60 *nisi forte quod ad intendendum caelum figura humani corporis erecta est, valet aliquid etiam ut corpus ipsam ad similitudinem Dei factum credatur; ut quemadmodum a Patre illa similitudo non avertitur, ita corpus humanum a caelo non sit aversum, sicut aliorum corpora animalium aversa sunt, quia prona in alvum prosternuntur.* Bernard in cantic. serm. 24 § 6. Sen. ep. 94 § 56. Alcim. Avit. i 69.

148 149 *INDULSIT COMMUNIS CONDITOR ILLIS TANTUM ANIMAS, NOBIS ANIMUM QUOQUE NON.* p. 426 *animus est quo sapimus, anima qua vivimus.* Attius Epigonis: *sapimus animo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis.* Varro Andabaſtis: *in reliquo corpore ab hoc fonte diffusa est anima: hinc animus ad intelligentiam tributus.*

150 151 for rhythm cf. xi 110 111. for the thought i 142 n. Luc. v 925—1457. Cic. p. Sest. § 91. de rep. i c. 25. Hor. a. p. 391—407. s. i 3 99—106. Aristot. eth. N. i 5=7 p. 1097 b 11 *φύσει πολιτικός ἄνθρωπος.* id. pol. i 2 p. 1253 a 7 *οὕτω δὲ πολιτικὸν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ζῶν πασης μελέτης καὶ παντὸς ἀγέλαου ζῶον μᾶλλον, ὄφλου.* οὕτω γὰρ, ὡς φαμεν, μάτην ἢ ζῴεις ποιεῖ, λόγον δὲ μόνον ἄνθρωπος ἔχει τὰν ζῶον (liv. 143 seq.). ib. l. 15 τοῖο γὰρ πρὸς τάλλα ζῶα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἴδιον, το μόνον ἀγαθὸν καὶ κακὸν καὶ δίκαιον καὶ ἀδίκον καὶ τῶν ἄλλων αἰσθῆσιν ἔχειν. G. C. Lewis observ. in politics ii 275—284.

ADFFECTUS Arist. ib. iii 9 p. 1280 οἱ βίαι of social intercourse τὸ δὲ τοιοῦτον φιλίας ἔργον. Sen. de ira i 5 § 2 *homo in adiutorium mutuum generatus est.* Gataker on Anton. ii § 1. G. C. Lewis ib. i 15—17.

151 *DISPERSOS TRAHERE IN POPULUM* Cic. de inv. i § 2 *dispersos homines in agris et in tectis silvestribus abditos ratione quendam compulsi unum in locum et congregavit,* cet. cf. Tusc. v § 5.

152 vi 2 seq.

Lucret. v 955—7.

153 Lucr. ib. 1108—9.

154 TUTOS SOMNOS Lucr. ib. 982—7.

157 DEFENDIER I 169 n. *duelli*. x 138 n. *induperator*. Pers. i 28 *diei r.* iii 50 *fallier*. Sulpic. 51 *defendier*. 64 *dignarier*.

159 IAM SERPENTUM MAIOR CONCORDIA Quintil. cited 20 n. c. t. Aesch. suppl. 226 *ὄρνιθος ὄρνις οὐκ ἂν ἀγνεύει φαγών*. prov. in Varr. l. l. vii § 31 *canis caninam non est*. Hor. epod. 7 11 12 *neque hic lupis nec nec fuit leonibus | numquam nisi in dispar feris*. Sen. ep. 95 § 31 *non pudet homines, mitissimum genus, gaudere sanguine alterno et belli procece grandaeque liberis tradere, cum inter se etiam mutis ac feris pax sit*. id. clem. i 26 § 3 *quae alia vita esset, si leones ursique regnarent? si serpentibus in nos ac noxiosissimo cuique animali daretur potestas? § 4 illa rationis expertia et a nobis inmanitatis crimine damnata abstinent suis et tuta est etiam inter feras similitudo*. id. de ira ii 8 § 3. Plin. vii § 5 *cetera animantia in suo genere probe degunt. congregari videmus et stare contra dissimilia. leonum feritas inter se non dimicat. serpentium morsus non petit serpentes. ne maris quidem beluae ac pisces nisi in diversa genera saeviunt*. at. Hereule, homini plurima ex homine sunt mala. paroem. i 428 Leutsch *κύων κυνὸς οὐχ ἄπτεται*. Plut. qu. Rom. 93 *πέτεινοῦ γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἐώρακε γῦπα γενόμενον, ὡς ἀετοὶ καὶ ἱέρακες μάλιστα τὰ συγγενῇ διώκουσι καὶ κόπτουσι*. Ambr. off. iii § 45. Truer descriptions of 'Nature, red in tooth and claw' in Erasm. adag. 'pisces magni parvulos comedunt.' 'piscium vita.' Hes. ep. 276—280 the son of Kronos appointed this law for man *ἐχθροὶ μὲν καὶ θηροὶ καὶ οἰωνοὶς πετεηνοῖς | ἐσθθῆιν ἀλλήλους, ἐπεὶ οὐ δίκη ἐστὶν ἐν αὐτοῖς, | ἀνθρώποισι δ' ἔδωκε δίκην, ἣ πολλὸν ἀρίστη | γίγνεται*. Varro Marcepol. fr. 289 Bücheler *qui pote plus urget, piscis ut saepe minutos | magnu' comest, ut aves enicat accipiter*. Ael. n. a. iv 44 Egyptians tame cats, crocodiles, hawks, and they remain loyal, but man, a creature endowed with reason and prudence and reverence and entrusted with a blush (*ἐρεθνα πιστευέν*), becomes his friend's enemy, and on the slightest trivial occasion spits out (*ἐξέπτυσσε*) secrets committed to him. G. C. Lewis observ. and reasoning in politics i 27 who cites ib. 25 erroneous assertions of the instinctive abhorrence of incest in lower animals.

163 TIGRIDE XII 28 n. *Iside*.

Serv. Aen. x 166 condemns this imparisyllabic form, though he cites Luc. v 405 for it.

165—171 man's rage can no longer be appeased with the sword, though the first smiths knew nothing even of that; now we see people who are not content with the death of their enemy, but must feast upon his body.

FERRUM LETALE INCUDE

NEFANDA Verg. g. ii 539 540 under Saturn *neecum etiam audierunt infari classica, neecum 'impositas duris crepitare incudibus enses*. Sen. ben. vii 10 § 2. Plin. xxxiv § 138.

166 PRODEXISSE Cypr. ep. 69 § 8 *turibula quoque ipsa . . . conjuncta atque igne purgata in laminas ductiles producuntur*.

PARUM EST [Quintil.]

decl. 9 § 12 *parum est quod* (ter). Gron. on Plin. xxi c. 13 § 78. exx. from Liv. in Heerwagen xxi 41 § 7. Burn. on Ov. her. 3 25. Tert. idol. 7. Plin. xxxiii § 4.

166 167 SARCULA MARRIS III 311. The *sarculum* was a hoe, used for drawing the earth over the seed sown (Colum. ii 11 § 10 *iaciunt semina et sarculis adobruunt*), for stirring the ground about the roots of

the crops (Plin. xviii §§ 184—6) and as a substitute, in shallow soils, for the plough (ib. § 178 *montanae gentes sarculis arant*): some were two-pronged (Pallad. i 43 § 3 *sarculos vel simplices vel bicornes*). It appears to have been lighter than the *marra* Plin. xviii § 146 *protinus altitudine unciali herbis omnibus liberanda est, manu potius quam sarculo* . . . § 147 *ad trimatum [debet] marris ad solum radi*. cf. xix § 109 *sarculo leviter convelluntur radices*. xviii § 241 *levi sarculo purgare verius quam fodere*. The *marra* was a pick-axe, an indented hoe with a broad head Colum. x 72 *penitus latius eradere viscera marris*: the ground was first broken by it, before the *sarculum* was used ib. 88 seq. *mox bene cum glaebris vivacem caespitis herbam | contundat marris vel fracti dente ligonis*, | . . . *tunc quoque trita solo splendentia sarcula sumat | angustosque foros adverso limite ducens | rursus in obliquam distinguat tramite parvo*. Rich (companion) has cuts of what he supposes to be *marris* and *sarcula*.

167 *COQUERE* Aen. vii 636 Forbiger recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses. Bentley on Hor. c. i 35 39. Drakenb. on Sil. iv 12.

168 *PRIMI FABRI* the brazen race Anat. phoen. 131 οἱ πρῶτοι κακόνεργον ἐχαλκεύσαντο μάχαιραν. Tibull. i 3 47 48.

of paper extenditur malleo.

EXTENDERE Plin. xiii § 82

169—171 *QUORUM NON SUFFICIT . . . SED CREDIDERINT* Prop. ii = iii 16 29 30 *adspice quid . . . invenit . . . | arserit et quantis*.

172 *QUO NON FUGERET* ii l. 153 seq.

173 *CUNCTIS ANIMALIBUS ABSTINUIT* QUI TAMQAM HOMINE XIV 98 n. DS. LX 58 § 5 certain African barbarians worship apes τοῖς δ' ἀποκτεῖναισι τοῦτο τὸ ζῷον ὡς ἡσέβηκόσι τὰ μέγιστα θάνατος ὤριστο πρόστιμον' it became a proverb ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνατὶ κτεινομένων ὅτι πιθήκου αἷμα ἀποτίσειαν. Zeller i⁴ 292—4 on the age of these prohibitions. Ov. iii. xv 72—82. According to Aristoxenus (DL. viii § 20 = fragm. 7 Müller. cf. Gell. iv 11 § 6 *porculis quoque minusculis et haedis tenerioribus victitasse idem Aristoxenus refert*. Ath. 418c) Pythagoras enjoined abstinence only from the wether and the ox used in ploughing: according to Aristotle (Gell. l. c. § 12. DL. viii § 19. cf. ib. 33. Porph. vit. Pyth. 34. abst. i 19—24. 26 27. Iambl. vit. Pyth. §§ 85. 98. 106—9), only from certain parts of animals and some kinds of fish: according to others, from every kind of flesh DL. viii §§ 8. 13. 20. 22. Iambl. vit. Pyth. §§ 54. 68. 85. 107—8 (where he speaks of it as an *esoteric* doctrine). Luc. Endox. in Porphyr. vit. Pyth. 7. Onesikritus about 320 B. C. in Strabo 716. Mnesimachus in DL. viii § 37 ὡς πυθαγορίστῃ θόβουμεν τῷ Λοξίῳ, | ἔμψυχον οὐδὲν ἐσθίουτες παντελῶς. Aristophon ib. § 38 ἐσθίουσι δὲ | λάχανά τε καὶ πίνουσιν ἐπὶ τοῖσι ὕδωρ. Antiphanes Korykos in Ath. 161^a πρῶτον μὲν ὥσπερ πυθαγορίζων ἐσθίουσι | ἔμψυχον οὐδὲν, τοῖς δὲ πλεονέκτησι τοῖς πολλοῖς | μαζῆς μεταγχερῇ μερίδα λαμβάνων. Alexis Tarentini Ib. αἱ πυθαγορίζοντες γάρ, ὡς ἀκούομεν, | οὐτ' ὄψον ἐσθίουσιν οὐτ' ἄλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν | ἔμψυχον, οἶνον τ' οὐχὶ πίνουσιν μέλαι. | B. Ἐπιχαρίδης μέντοι κρέας κατεσθίουσι. | τῶν πυθαγορείων εἰς. A. ἀπωλείας μὲν οὐκ | οὐκ ἐν γὰρ οὐτ' ἔμψυχον. further jests on their diet (fish, cheese, olives, leek, onions, capers) ib. 161^c—162^v. Aristophon Pythagorista ib. 161^f sets down their abstinence to poverty—the grapes are sour—ἐπεὶ πάραυτος αἰτοῖσιν ἔχθρῃς ἢ κρέας, | κὰν μὴ κατεσθίωσι καὶ τοὺς θακτέλους, | ἐθέλω κρέεσθαι δεκάκας. Serv. Aen. x 564. Orig. Cels. v 49. Iamblichus myst. vi l 2. Porphyr. abst. Clem. Al. strom. vii 32. Xenokrates in a special treatise on animal food and Polemo in his treatise on

the natural life taught (Clem. Al. str. vii § 32 fin. ὡς ἀποφύγειν ἐστὶν ἡ τῶν σαρκῶν τροφή ἐργασμένη ἰδὴ καὶ ἐξουσιάζουσα ταῖς τὰν ἀλογῶν τροφαῖς. Cic. n. d. iii § 88 Pythagoras would not stain altars with blood. cf. Mart. iii 6 § 2. DL. viii §§ 20. 22. Plut. de esu carn. i § 1 p. 993^a. Strabo 298. Sext. Emp. ix 127. Iambl. myst. 5 § 1 priests. adhort. ad philos. 21 symb. 39 pp. 317. 379 K. v. Pyth. § 187. Porph. abst. i 15. 23. vit. Pyth. in Phot. p. 438^b. Philostr. Ap. i 1 § 1. Lobeck Aglaoph. 190—2. Tert. apol. 48 pr. *apud iam si quis philosophas agnoscit, ut ait Labeo, de sententia Pythagorae, hominem fieri ex malo. . . . nuncio contra istam necesse est et fidem infiget etiam ab animalibus abstinendi? proptereaue persuasum quis habeat, ne forte bubulam de aliquo proavo suo obsonet?* Minuc. Fel. 34. Seneca (cited xiv 98 n. p. 306) ep. 108 § 17 *non praebet fateri, quem tibi amorem Pythagorae iniecerit Sotion. dicebat, quare ille animalibus abstinuisset, quare postea Sextius. . . . § 18 hic homini satis alimentorum citra sanguinem esse credebatur et credulitatis consuetudinem fieri, ubi in voluptatem esset adducta laceratio. adiecit contrahendam materiam esse luxuriae. colligebat bonae valetudini contraria esse alimenta varia et nostris aliena corporibus. § 19 at Pythagoras omnium inter omnia cognationem esse dicebat et animorum commixtionem in alias atque alias formas transeuntium. . . . interim sceleris hominibus ac parricidii metum fecit, cum possint in parentis animam inscii incurrere et ferro morsuve violare, si in quo cognatus aliqui spiritus hospiter sit. § 20 Do you not believe in this transmigration? asked Sotion. § 21 Great men have believed it. si vera sunt ista, abstinnisse animalibus innocentia est. si falsa, frugalitas est. quod istic credulitatis tuae damnum est? alimenta tibi leonum et volturum eripio. § 22 his ego instinctus abstinere animalibus coepi et anno peracto non tantum facilis mihi consuetudo, sed dulcis. agitationem mihi animum esse credebam nec tibi hodie adfirmaverim, an fuerit. He was reported to have escaped poison intended for him by Nero Tac. xv 45 fin. dum persimpliciei victu et agrestibus pomis ac, si sitis admoneret, profluente aqua vitam tolerat. Gell. xvii 8 § 2 the philosopher Taurus often invited us to supper at Athens. frequens eius cenae fundus et firmamentum omne erat aula una lentis Egyptiac et convallatae mibi mentium cibus. An Egyptian vegetarian Heliod. ii 23. Use of leather forbidden Lobeck Aglaoph. 245. Proclus (Marinus vit. Procl. 12) abstained from flesh, but was urged by his master Plutarch son of Nestorius μηδὲ τούτων πάντη ἀπέχεσθαι, ὅπως ἂν καὶ τὸ σῶμα ὑψηροῦν ἔχοι ταῖς ψυχικαῖς ἐνεργείαις.*

174 VENTRI INDULSIT NON OMNE LEGUMEN
 iii 229. Hor. cited on 9. Daniel 1 8. 12. 16. 10 3. 2 Esdr. 9 24—26. Enoch 7 4 5 Dillmann. Hdt. ii 37. Sext. Emp. Pyth. iii § 224 *ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔβηττον ἂν τὰς κεφαλὰς φαγεῖν φασὶ τῶν πατέρων ἢ κύνων. Plut. symp. qu. viii 8 2 § 2. 3 § 15. Cuvys. hom. in Io. ii 2 p. 167. *ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν κνάων ἀπο χείρας ἔχειν. ἴδου τοὶ κνάους τε φαγεῖν κεφαλὰς τε τῶν πατέρων* (verses ascribed to Pythagoras or to Orpheus, who is quoted in this as in some other points agreed with the Pythagorean Pythagoras in Georg. ii 35 p. 183. Plat. legg. 782^d. Lobeck Aglaoph. 246—251). This prohibition is attested by Aristot. in DL. viii § 34 cf. 19. 33. Callim. in Gell. iv 11 § 2 καὶ κνάων ἀπο χείρας ἔχειν. ἀνὴρτος βεβήκως. κλέω. Περὶ γόρας ὡς ἐκέλευε. κλέω. Cic. divin. i § 62 *id est . . . Plut. sic ad somnum proficisci corporibus adfectis, ut nihil sit quod crederetur eas perturbatumque adferat. unde Pythagoricis interdictum putatur ne faba vescerentur. cf. ii § 119. Hor. s. ii 6 63 Pythagoras cogit**

nata faba. Plut. educ. 17 p. 12^o Wytt. Iambl. vit. Pyth. §§ 61. 259. Plut. qu. Rom. 95 διὰ τί περιόμσται τοῖς ἀγνίστοισι ὁσπρίων ἀπέχεσθαι; πότερον, ὡς οἱ Πυθαγόρικοι τοὺς μὲν κυάμους ἀφωσιοῦντο διὰ τὰς λεγομένας αἰτίας, τὸν δὲ λαβύρον καὶ τὸν ἐρέβινθον ὡς παρωνύμους τοῦ ἐρέβους καὶ τῆς λυγρῆς; id. qu. conv. ii 3 § 1 Plutarch had several times dreamt that he ought to abstain from eggs, and resolved to do so, in order to test, κατ' ὅπερ ἐν Κερῇ, the authority of dreams. § 2 at a dinner party some suspected that he had become a convert to Orphic and Pythagorean doctrines, and abominated eggs, as others heart and brain, as the principle of birth. § 3 Alexander the Epicurean in jest quoted the verse ἔστιν τοι κ.τ.λ. ὡς δὴ κυάμους τὰ ψὰ διὰ τὴν κύησιν αἰνιτρομένων τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἐκείνῳ δὲ μὴδὲν οἰόμενον τὸ εἶναι ψὰ τοῦ χρῆσθαι τοῖς τίκτοσι τὰ ψὰ ζῷους. § 4 not to argue with an Epicurean on dreams Plut. did not deny the charge, and the conversation passed to the question 'which is first, the hen or the egg.' id. de can. carnium (see both speeches, a vegetarian apology) ii 3 § 2 Pythagoras and Empedokles teach us to be just to other kinds of creatures also. § 3 you laugh at him who abstains from mutton. qu. conv. viii 7 § 2 at a Roman dinner Philinus abstained from meat, which brought on a Pythagorean discussion. ib. qu. 8 why the Pythagoreans abstain from fish. § 2 some Pythagoreans would occasionally eat meat, but not fish. Porph. abst. iv 16 charge at Eleusis to abstain from domestic birds and fish and beans. The priests of Zeus in Crete Eur. Cretes fr. 475 18 19 Nauck (in Porph. abst. iv 19) τὴν τ' ἐαζέχων | βρώσιν ἐδεστών πεφύλαγμαi. id. Hipp. 952—ὃ δὲ νῦν ἀχρεῖαι δὲ ἀζέχον βορᾶς | σίτοις καπηλευ', 'Ορφέα τ' ἀνακτ' ἔχων | βάκχευε, πολλῶν γραμμάτων τιμῶν κάπνους. Aristoph. ran. 1032. Plat. legg. 782. c. inhom. 795^b. Hor. a. p. 391—2 silvestris homines sacer interpresque deorum | caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus. Plut. vii sup. conv. 16 p. 159^b makes Solon say that it is an injustice to take life to support our own life: τὸ δὲ ἀπέχεσθαι σαρκῶν ἐδωδῆς, ὥσπερ 'Ορφέα τὸν παλαιὸν ἔστασι, σφατρία μάλλον ἢ φεγῆ τὸν περὶ τὴν τροφὴν ἀδικημάτων ἐστίν. Sext. Emp. math. ii 3132. Spartian. Did. Jul. 3 § 9 Iulianus was so brutal, that often nulla existente religione holereibus leguminibusque contentus sine carne cenaverit. Lucian dial. mort. 20 3 Pythagoras to Menippus: 'let me see what there is to eat in your scrip.' 'Beans, my good friend; so that this is not for you to eat.' 'Only give them to me: ἅλλα παρα τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐπαθὼν γὰρ ὡς εὐδὲν ἴσον κύαμοι καὶ κρεῖσσαι: τοσούτων ἐπείδω.' A vegetable diet commended by Philo in Eus. h. c. viii 14 p. 69 70. Josephus vita 2 spent three years, act. 15—18, with the vegetarian Banan. The Essenes vegetarians loc. bell. ii 8 § 5. cf. § 8. ant. xvi 1 § 5. Philo quod omn. prob. liber 12 (ii 457 M), the Therapeutae (Philo vit. contempl. §§ 5. 9), the Jewish sect of Nasaraeans (Epiphan. haer. xviii 1 p. 38^e). Philo animal. 62 (viii 130 Richter) the ancients seeing that virtues extended even to brute beasts, abstained from eating flesh: ἀποτρεχόμενοι δὲ τῷ φόνῳ, they took to a meat diet and disease ensued. Hence men of education, emulating the wisdom of Pythagoras, do not touch flesh, even in case of necessity, from religious scrupulosity and to avoid disease. The apostle Matthew (Chen. Al. paul. ii § 16) σπερμάτων καὶ ἀκροδρῶν καὶ λαχάνων ἀνευ κρεῶν μετελάμβανεν. cf. and also for James Epiphan. haer. xxx 23. James the just (Hegesippus in Eus. h. c. ii 23 § 5) was holy from his mother's womb, οἶνον καὶ σίκερα οὐκ ἔπιεν, οὐδὲ ἔμψυχον ἔφαγε. cf. Aug. c. Faust. xxii 3. Aug. civ. Dei i 20 rejects the interpretation which extends the prohibition non occidit to beasts and cattle, quia nulla nobiscum ratione sociantur.

St Peter is represented as condemning the use of meat (Clem. Rom. III 45. viii 15 the giants, ἐν διατροφήῃ ἐπὶ τῇ παρὰ φύσιν τῆς (ἐκείνῃ) διατροφῇ, the first to taste flesh. ib. 16. xii 6. xvi 7. can. apostol. 51 deposition of the clergy, excommunication of baity, who abstain from flesh not for discipline, but as abominable (as the Eustathians did) can. Gangr. c. 1 2. 21. Bingham xvi 5 19—20. Celsus on capital apostol. vi 12 cites many fathers who held that no flesh was eaten before the deluge. Tert. cult. fem. ii 9 *numquid non aliqui ipsam Dei creaturam sibi interdixant, abstinens rursus et animalibus essentibus, quos fractus nulli periculo aut sollicitudini adiacent, sed humilitatem animae suae in victus quoque castigatione Deo immolant?* Clem. Al. paed. ii 1 § 11. str. vii 6 § 32. Among the sects which abstained from flesh were Ebionites (Epiph. haer. xxx 15 p. 139. 18 p. 142. 19 p. 143. 22 p. 146), Encratites (Iren. i 28=30 § 2 in Eus. iv 22 § 2. Aug. haer. 27), Aerians (acc. to Philastr. 72. not acc. to Epiph. 75 § 3 fin. cf. Aug. haer. 53), Tatians (Philastr. 48. some make them the same as the Encratites), Priscillianists (Aug. 70), Patricians (Aug. 61). Clem. Al. str. vii § 23 approves abstinence as a discipline of the body: τὰς δὲ τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ ἀσκήσεως χάριν σαρκοφαγίας ἀπόσχοιτο καὶ τοῦ μὴ σφριγᾶν περὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια τὴν σάρκα. ib. iii § 85 he asserts the law of Christian freedom ἐπάναγκες μὲν οὖν οὐ κωλυτέον γαρμὲν οὐδὲ μὴν κρεοφαγεῖν ἢ ἀνίστασθαι. The Brahman (Strabo p. 712) abstains wholly from flesh and marriage for 57 years: after which he eats the flesh of such creatures as do not serve man, δομέων καὶ ἀγρυτῶν ἀπεχόμενον. ib. 713 the Garamians also live on leaves and wild fruits: an inferior order on rice and barley. cf. Clem. Al. str. iii § 60. Augustine, from his Manichean experience, is led to dilate on the point de mer. Man. § 20 one of the Manichean 'elect' ascends heaven if *fructus perierit vel exierit, labra una rrit*, but may fare otherwise sumptuously, *solatus estque tabernaculo placente canere in piper laser dānāto tūtre nativatem* without risk. ib. §§ 35—37. 51. 53—64 (e.g. § 54 *si arborem necare, ut vos dicitis, homicidium est, aut necare animalia*. cf. c. Faust. v 6. haer. 46 viii 51^a Gamael). The pupils (*audientes*) among them gathered fruit for the 'elect', and themselves ate meat, but might not kill (haer. 49): the 'elect' must abstain (ib. id. c. Faust. vi 1. 4—6. xvi 9. xxx 1. 5. c. Adim. 15 § 2 viii 230^a). Deans assigned for their abstinence c. Adim. 15 § 1. Why catholics abstained from Manich. § 31. c. Faust. xix 3. 5. ep. 55—119 § 36 those who regarded flesh as unclean contradict St Paul. c. Adim. 14 § 2. In the 'dietary reformer, Manchester, Heywood' a monthly serial, a translation of the notices of vegetarianism in ancient writers is now appearing. Aristoxenus, on the other hand, states the beans were the usual food of Pythagoras (Gell. iv 11). The same abstinence was found in Egypt, and in Rome it formed a part of the process of purification (Phil. quest. Rom. 95). Hypodorus (Phil. plin. i 2 p. 13 72—84 P.) says that Zoroaster taught this abstinence to Pythagoras; the grounds alleged are warlike, as all explanations have been. See Barb. n. l. Paris. viii 15 § 4 the mystery of brunter at Florence regarded the bean as *wholesome*. Isamb. v. l. § 101 Pythagoras chose rather to die than to march across a bean-field. § 103 when Hieronymus asked the reason, Myllius replied: 'They chose rather to die than trample on beans, I would rather trample on beans, than divulge their reason' ib. § 194 Memme on DL. viii § 50 cites a like story of Theano Timycha, wife of Myllius, bit off her tongue to show that no torture could extract the secret from her. In this they followed the example set by

Pythagoras DL. viii §§ 39 40. schol. Salernit. c. 19 4 manducare fabam caryon, *facit illa pythagoram*. Mercan in his comm. (Par. 1672 pp. 332—9) cites the opinions of the ancient physicians and speaks of Pythagoras. cf. Acl. v. h. iv 17 Periz. Lobbeck Agkroph. 251—5. Lucian gallus 4. 18. ver. hist. ii 28. vit. auct. 6. Paus. i 37 § 4. Iambl. adhort. ad phil. 21 symb. 37 pp. 317. 371 K. Beside beans mallows prohibited Iambl. adhort. ad phil. 21 symb. 38 pp. 316. 376 K. Artemid. i 65.

ADDENDA

2 CROCODILON ADORAT Mex. Tyr. viii 5 after blaming the Egyptian law: 'They honour an *ox* and *bird* and *goat* and the creatures of Nile. ὦν θνητὰ μὲν τὰ σώματα, δειλοὶ δὲ οἱ βίοι, ταπεινὴ δὲ ἡ ὕψις, ἀγεννὴς δὲ ἡ θεραπεία, αἰσχυρὰ δὲ ἡ τιμή. ἀποθνήσκει θεὸς Αἰγυπτίοις καὶ πενθεῖται θεὸς καὶ δέκνυται παρ' αὐτοῖς ἱερὸν θεοῦ καὶ τάφος θεοῦ . . . παρὰ δὲ Αἰγυπτίοις ἱστοίων ἔχει τὸ θεῖον τιμὴς καὶ δακρυῶν,' tells a story (Holyday) of an *Aegyptian* woman, which nourish'd a young crocodile: whereupon the rest of the *Aegyptians* thought her a most happy woman, and the nurse of their God, and not a few sought to please both Her and her Darling. He adds, that this woman had a young son about the age of her God, whose play-fellow he was; and that, while for tenderness of body the God-crocodile seem'd tame, all was well: but that when strength came to him, his nature came to him, and [though he had spoil'd his own sport] he eat up his play-fellow: that the mother notwithstanding, though indeed wretched, rejoiced at the death of her child, as most happy, being so honoured as to be made the sacrifice of her house-God.'

7 AELUROS Sibyll. iii 30 προσκυνέοντες ὄφεις καὶ αἰλούροισι θύοντες.

63 SAXA see the account of the Decian persecution in Alexandria Eus. h. e. vi 41 §§ 3 4.

64 65 DOMESTICA SEDITIONI TELA Ov. m. vi 685—6 *ira, | quae solita est illi nimiumque domestica vento.*

123 NOLENTI SURGERE NILO Lucr. vi 712—737. Anm. xxviii 5 § 14.

174 NON OMNE LEGUMEN Plin. xviii § 118 *præco ritu pulsa faba suae religionis dis in sacro est, prævalens præmentari cibo et hec stare sensus existimata, insonnia quoque facere, ob hæc Pythagoricæ sententiæ damnata, ut alii tradidere, quoniam mortuorum animæ viat in ea, qui de causa parentando utique ad-umitur.* § 119 *Carro et ob hæc flammam ea non vasci tradit et quoniam in flore eius litæres lugubres reperiantur.*

20 Fr. Wieseler comm. de Cyaneis sive Symplegadibus. Götting. 1879. 4to.

30 Lact. epit. 63 § 5 *tragoedia de incesto et parricidis fabulatur.*

XVI

SOLDIERS enjoy an almost entire exemption from punishment (1—34), are not harassed by protracted law-suits (35—50), and hold property in their own right, while their fathers yet live (51—60).

Schol. 'ista a plerisque exploditur, et dicitur non esse Iuvenalis.' On the other hand it is quoted as Juvenal's by Servius (Aen. i 16 ver. 6. ii 106 ver. 42) and Priscian (viii 31 and 82 ver. 2). The opinions of modern critics are collected by Ruperti and Heinrich; add, in favour of the genuineness of the satire, K. F. Hermann, Düntzer, W. E. Weber, O. Jahn. That the work is imperfect is evident: for we have no complete list of the *communia commoda*, which were but the beginning of the proposed theme (7): the instances of special good fortune, alluded to in verses 1—6, are not touched upon. The objections which have been taken to the language are frivolous in themselves, and easily outweighed by the excellence of 4 seq. 9 seq. 24—34 cct. F. Bücheler (Rhein. Mus. xxix 1874 636, cf. Ribbeck der echte . . . Juvenal 175 seq.) explains the abrupt termination of the fragment. 'nam in medio fere corpore saturarum codices Pithosanus et Sangallensis triginta versibus (vii 129—158) quae olim adscripta fuere scholia omittunt. casu aliquo Iahnus ea in communi archetypo intercepta existimavit, ego librorum naturae non video quid sit magis consentaneum quam totum interisse folium. tricennum igitur versuum foliis archetypum compositum puto. iam numerum inde a vii 159, ut qui primus fuerit in aliquo folio, versus saturarum reliquos, adice singulos praepositos saturis aliamque ab alia discernentes. praeterea duos quibus quarti libri et quinti exordia indicantur, neve unum illum neglexeris post ix 134 sublatum ab editoribus sed antiquitus traditum, et summam cognoscere fieri versuum 2040 folia implentium 68 sine ulla deductione aut accessione. itaque qui hodie saturis finem facit versus idem extremus fuit in archetypi folio, nec plures ad nos pervenerunt ideo quod sequentia codicis folia aut unum saltem perierant.'

1—6 Fortune (1 *felix*, 2 *prospera*, 3 *secundo*, 4 *benignus*) can shower countless prizes on the soldier; if she befriend him, he need not pray to Venus or Iuno to make interest with Mars on his behalf. The theme of the satire, as of xv, is proposed in a question.

FELICIS vii 190—202. ix 33. xii 62—66. epithet of Sulla and of certain legions.

PRAEMIA the pay (Tac. ann. i 17 two *denarii* a day for praetorian soldiers), bounties on special occasions, as on

an accession, a lump sum (5000 *d narii* for praetorians) on discharge Marquardt *röm. Staatsverw.* II¹ 94, 464, 524, 545. The competition for admission to the guards was great, and only the tallest candidates were accepted Posith. *Adr. sent.* 2 Hadrian asked a recruit 'πῶς ὀκνεῖς στρατεύεσθαι;' he replied 'εἰς τὸ πρῶτον'. 'How tall are you?' '5½ feet'. Hadrian replied 'ἐν τοσοῦτο εἰς τὴν πολυτάκην στρατεῖαν', i.e. the *cohortes urbanae* had a lower standard.

GALLI so P, not *Galle*: the name Gallius occurs in Cic.

2 NAM *felicis* I say, for I could be content myself, if sure of fortune's favour, to enter the camp.

3 4 ME PAVIDUM EXCIPIAT TIRONEM PORTA SECUNDO SIDERE VII 194-5 *distat enim, quae | sidera te excipiant.* Tac. h. III 24 *quae castra alia excipio?* Mühlmann 'excipio' col. 918.

PORTA dig. XLIX 16 12 § 2 *officium tribunorum est vel eorum, qui exercitui praesunt, claves portarum suscipere.* On the four gates of the camp, the side-gates *porta principalis dextra* and *p. p. sinistra*, one at each end of the *via principalis* or *cardo maximus*, and the gates at the ends of the *decumani maximus*, *porta praetoria* in front, *p. decumana* in the rear, see Marquardt *röm. Staatsverw.* II¹ 400-2.

4 SIDERE VI 569-581. x 314. XIV 248 n. Philo de provid. I 77-88.

HORA Pers. v 48 *nata fidelibus hora.*

5 VENERIS COMMENDET EPISTOLA MARTI II 30 31 *leges revocabat amaras | caribus atque ipsi Veneri Martique timendas.* x 313. On the Lucianic tone I 84 n. XII 38-52. Lucr. I 38-40 *hunc [Martem] tu, diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto | circumfusa super, suavis ex ore loquellas | funde petens placidam Romanis, incluta, pacem.* cf. ib. 31-37.

6 SAMIA GENETRIX QUAE DELECTATUR HARENA VII 32 n. x 171 n. Aen. I 15 16 *quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam | posthabita coluisse Samo.* The Heraion at Samos was Hdt. III 69 § 6 μέγιστος πάντων ἱερῶν τῶν ἡμεῖς ὀνομεῖται. See a Samian coin in Müller Denkm. Heft 1 n. 8. Priap. 75 2. Laet. I 17 § 8 *insulam Samum scribit Varro prius Partheniam nominatam, quod ibi Iuno adoleverit ibique etiam Iovi nupserit. Itaque nobilissimum et antiquissimum templum eius est Sami et simulacrum in habita nubentis figuratum et sacra eius anniversaria nuptiarum ritu celebrantur.* ib. 15 § 9: Spanh. on Callim. Dian. 228. Del. 48. Aug. civ. D. VI 7 *sacra sunt Iunonis et haec in eius dilecta insula Samo celebrabantur, ubi nuptum data est Iovi.* Ath. 655^{ab} and 672^{ab} quotes a monograph on the temple by Menodotus. The statue of the Samian Here, by Hysippus and Bupalus, removed to Constantinople Cedren. I 564 Bonn. Westermann in Pauly VI 735. Cic. Verr. I § 50. v § 184. Tac. ann. IV 14. The temple contained many pictures and statues and was plundered by Verres and by Antonius Strabo 637. Apul. m. VI 4. A Samian inscription in honour of Iulia priestess of Here Archegetes καὶ Θεᾶς Ἰουλίας Σεβαστῆς Rhein. Mus. 1867 314.

GENETRIX Here mother of Ares by Zeus II. v 896; or without a father Ov. f. v 233-260.

HARENA Tert. pall. I p. 921 *Nulla iam Delos, harenae Samos,* owing to the earthquake of A.D. 178. Sibyll. III 363 *ἔσται καὶ Σάμος ἄμμος.* IV 91. VIII 166.

7 34 The first privilege common to all ranks in the army alike: they hold so fast to one another, that no civilian dare accuse them or give evidence against them.

7 *commoda* Tac. ann. I 26 the mutinous soldiers A.D. 14 exclaim *nam id plane, quod imperator sole militi, commodum ad senatum reituit.* 27 *quo pergeret? ad imperatorem an ad patres? ut illic quoque*

commodis legionum adversaretur? DCass. IX 21 § 3 τοὺς τοὺς ἀ-
πειρομένους, ἐπειδὴ γυναικας οὐκ ἐδίδαντο ἐκ γὰρ τῶν πόλεων ἔχειν, τὰ τῶν γυναι-
κήτων δικαιώματα ἔδωκε. Oud. schol. on Cic. epp. pp. 84. 303-4.

COMMUNIA XIII 140 where, as here, it) (special luck.

8 NE used because Hand Tursell. IV 42 'subest notio
impediendi vel prohibendi.'

TOGATUS VIII 240 n. x 8 n.

9 it was not uncommon for a defendant to enlist
as a means of evading justice cod. XII 34 1 qui litis causa militiam ap-
petierunt. dig. XLIX 16 4 § 8 qui eo animo militiae se dedit, ut sub obten-
tuit militiae pretiosiores se adversario faceret. cf. ib. 16 16. Spartian.
Pescenn. Niger § 6 re vera in re militari veloxius fuit. nunquam sub
eo miles a provinciali lignum oleum operam extorsit.

ETSI PULSETUR, DISSIMULET dig. XLVII 10 11 § 1 iniuriarum actio . . .
dissimulatione aboletur.

DISSIMULET supply

ut from ne, as XIII 36. so quisque from nemo VI 17 18. Plaut. aul. 30
scit out of nescit. Enn. fr. frag. 277 V (in Cic. rep. I § 30) quod est
ante pedes nemo spectat, caeli scrutantur plagas. Cic. Brut. § 259 sciebat
understood from a following nesciebat (cf. Tac. XII 64). Cic. p. Cluent.
§ 6 scit out of nescit. fimm. II §§ 25 Madvig. 88. Nep. 5 1 § 4 Breni.
14 6 § 4 Heus. 18 6 § 3. 2 Heus. (ut from ne, as § 2. 1. 8 3 § 1. 23 12 § 2.
25 10 § 4). Ov. m. IV 470-1 quod velle t, erat, ne regia Cadmi | staret,
et in facinus traheret Athamanta sorores. Phaedr. IV 17-18 31 Burn.
Rutil. Lup. I § 13 Rahnen. Tac. h. I 84 ne centurio tribuno obsequi-
tur, [ut] hinc cognisi pedites equites, ne in exitium ruamus. Id. ann. XIII
14. Hand Turs. IV 56 and on Gron. diatr. in Stat. I 253. Benecke on
Iust. xxxi 1 § 8. Munro on Luer. II 1038. Obbar in Schneidewin Philol.
VI 151. Valien in Ztschr. f. d. österr. Gymn. XXII 25-27. Sen. ben.
IV 8 § 2 qui te negas deo debere, sed naturae. Ruddiman II 361.
Heindorf and Frizsche on Hor. s. I 1 3. Hdt. VII 104. Matthiä § 634 3.
Madvig lat. Gr. § 462 b and gr. Synt. § 213. Kühner gr. Gr. II² 1072.
Sir T. Browne vulgar errors I 10 fin. p. 32 ed. 1659 'some denying his
humanity, and [supply affirming] that he was one of the Angels, as
Ebion . . . Some denying his Divinity; [affirming] that he was begotten
of humane principles, and the seminall sonne of Joseph.'

9 10 AUDEAT AUDEAT X 359-361 n. XIV 48 n.

10 III 300 301. Lucil. IX 75 M dentesque advorsos discuto omnis.
Apul. m. IX 39-42 a Macedonian gardener is riding on his ass, when
quidam procerus et, ut indicabat habitus et habitudo, miles e legione factus
nobis (the ass is historian) obvisus superbo atque adroganti sermonem
percontatur quorsum vacuum duceret asinum. Not understanding Latin,
the gardener passes on. The soldier belabours him with his vitis and
pulls him off his ass, and takes possession of it. The gardener begs for
mercy, but seeing the soldier preparing inversa rite de vastiore modulo
cerebrum suum diffundere, trips him up, beats him with fists and elbows,
bites him, pounds his face, hands and sides with a stone. The soldier
threatens to make mincemeat of the gardener, who again cudgels him
till he feigns death, carries off his sword, and hides himself in a friend's
house. The soldiers charge the gardener with stealing a piece of the
governor's plate: he is sentenced to death. cf. c. 41 vindictae sedi-
lam darent operam. Epict. IV 1 § 79.

IMPERATORI URBANO III 213.

XIII 4 n. Gaius III 224.

11 OFFAM II 33. 'a

bruise'; 'one raw lump'. Plin. XV § 26 mucilus arefactus et in offam
centusis.

12 RELICTUM given over, abandoned.

13 14 BARDAICUS CALCEUS Bardiaci (Plut. Mar. 43 § 4 Bar-

βαλὰ ἐλ. Λοβ. Aglaoph. 1325) or Vardaei (Cic. fam. v 9 § 2. Liv. perioch. 46. Plin. iii § 143) a tribe inhabiting the Illyrian coast, opposite the island Pharos (Strabo 315 Ἀρδαίοι), gave name to a military shoe. Mart. iv 15 *lasi Vardaicus quod crocati [redout]*. Capitolin. Pertin. 8 § 3 *cauilli Bardaei*. Pape-Benseler Eigennamen Ἀρδα. Οὐραπδαίον. 'if the injured man of peace seek redress, a soldier's shoe and stout shanks sit in judgement on the bench.'

13 IUDEx VII 116—7 n. *babuleo iudice*. Tac. Agr. 9 *ex-dunt plerique militariibus ingentis subtilitatem decesse, quia castrensis iurisdictione secura et obtusior ac plura manu agens calliditatem fori non exerceat. Agricola naturam praeferat, quamvis inter legatos, facile iustique agebat.*

14 CALCEUS of the centurion 17. cf. ii 10 fossa. xiv 10 n. *gula*. Pers. iii 86 *torosa iuventus*. v 189. the gigantic occupant.

GRANDES SURAE III 247. XIV 194 n.

MAGNA to support

SUBSELLIA 44.

15 16 MORE CAMILLI SERVATO who introduced a standing army (Liv. v 2), before which time the soldiers might in winter at home prosecute their suits. Liv. v 19 § 9 in pushing on the siege of Veii a precautional law, *quae multae temere inter marum ac velum fiebant, edicto, ne quis iniussu pugnaret, ad opus milites traducti*. Soldiers were forbidden by a rescript of Hadrian to leave the camp in order to give evidence dit. xiii 5 3 § 6 *multo minus milites accedendi sunt a signis vel numeribus perhibendi testimonii causa*. On the other hand Honorius and Theodosius, A.D. 416, decreed cod. i 46 2 *ne quando curiales vel privatae conditionis homines ad militare exhibeantur iudicium vel contra se agentium actiones exhibeant vel litigare in eo cogantur*.

17—22 the centurions then, let us suppose, try the soldier's cause with perfect justice, still etc. iii 100 n. Munro on Lucr. iii 935. Teles in Stob. xviii 31 p. 215 27 M where παῖς μὲν ἔρ, ἐφηρξ δὲ γενέσθηνος, θῆται δὲ ἀνδρῶν, are followed by πρεσβύτης γέγονε, παλαι ἐπιθυμῶν τα ἐν νεότητι . . . οἰκέρης ἐστίν, ἐλεύθερος σπεύδει γενέσθαι κ.τ.λ.

17 CENTURIONUM proverbial for uncouth ignorance xiv 194 n. Lucil. in Cic. finn. i § 9. Cic. Tusc. iv § 55. Hor. s. i 6 73. Pers. v 189.

19 IUSTAE CAUSA QUERELLAE Luc. viii 511—2 iustior in Magna nobis. Pedestri, querellae causa data est. Petron. 15 *iudex querellam inspiceret*.

21 CURABILIS *de cunctis curabile* Cacl. Agr. tal. ii 137 *Erastriatus facile curabiles succulentos homines dixit atque fortes . . . difficile autem curari posse tenues ac debiles*. § 138 *difficile curabiles . . . difficile curabilem*. cf. §§ 139. 143. iv § 93. Ign. ep. Eph. 7. As *plorabilis=plorandus*, so here *curabilis curanda* 'requiring medical treatment.' Plant. aul. 625 *verberabilis sume*. id. trin. 44 *colam castrocurabilem*. Ov. Pont. iv 14 31 32 *casti periculum sui quam vitabilis Aera*. *casti est agricolae Musa docere senis*. Plin. ep. vi 21 § 3 *probitate morum, ingenii elegantia, operum varietate monstrabilis*.

22 VINDICTA GRAVIOR QUAM INIURIA iii 297—301. 'that your revenge (as ultio 19) may cost you more pain than the original wrong.' cf. viii 91—97. Grang. edes. Ambr. [ep. 18 § 20] *quae actum a quibus, ut paucis sacerdotibus dolentes victum negatum, ipsi omnibus denegarent; cum inclementior esset vindicta quam culpa*.

23 MULINO corde vagari the mulish rhetorician Varcellius xiii 119 n. Plaut. Cist. iv 12 2 *mulo incitior*. Catull. 83 3 *mule, nihil sentis*.

24 CUM DUO CRURA HABEAS i 161 n. x 2 n. *pauci*. Caes. b. c. i 22 § 5 *paucorum*, 23 § 3 *pauci*. ii 41 § 3 *ne militibus quidem, ut defessis,*

neque equitibus, ut paucis et labore confectis, studium ad pugnam accitusque de-ret; sed hi erant numero ce [only 200?], reliqui ita timore substituerant. Kraner cites b. G. III 17 § 5 Sabinus idem omnibus rebus loci castris sese tentabat, cum Viridovix contra eum duum [only two?] milibus spatio consisteret. VII 81 § 1 uno die intermisso. 'H. vint but two legs to stunble against so many soldiers' boots and so many thousands of hob-nails.'

CALIGAE III 322. leathern boots (Sympos. acedim. 56) worn by the rank and file, whence *caligatus* = *gregarius*. [Quintil.] decl. III § 15 *hæc dicis, cui parere caligatum hoc iubet, qui non solum militibus sed centurionibus prepositus*, ib. § 19 *concedam tibi ordinem caligati militis*. Suet. Aug. 25. Vitell. 7. Cal. 9 *Caligulae capere non castris loco tractat, qui manipulario habitu inter milites versabatur*. Lips. on Tac. ann. I 41. DCass. LVII 5 § 6. Auson. mones. de Caes. 4 (cf. contrast. de Caes. 4) *Gaius, capere Caligae castra dederunt*. Sen. cited VIII 246 n. fin. Plin. VII § 135 many say that Ventilius *capere in caliga militari tolerasse*. Capitolin. Maximin. 28 § 9 the other Maximinus was 8½ ft. in height; his shoe preserved in a grove near Aquilona was a foot longer than the normal length; *unde etiam vulgo tractum est, cum de longis et ineptis hominibus tractaretur, caliga Maximini*. ed. Diocl. IX 6 *caligae militares sine elabo*. When Octavian b.c. 41 offered to make the senators and veterans unpires in his dispute with Fulvia, the veterans set up a court at Gadi, but Fulvia and L. Antonius did not appear DCass. XLVIII 12 § 3 *βουλὴ καλὴ γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ὑποδημάτων χρήσεως ἀποκαλοῦντες*. Tert. idol. 19 *militia . . . caligata*. Marquardt Staatsverw. II 525—6. Plut. II 813^f.

25 CLAVORUM III 248 *in digito clavus mihi militis hæret*. Augustin. in 1 ep. lch. tract. 10 § 8 *forte calidis clavatis contineat pedes tuos*. Plin. IX § 69 and XXII § 91 *clavi caligares*. XXIV § 143 *caligari*, from which passage it appears that they were of iron: the sole of the caliga was thickly studded with them Joseph. bell. VI I § 8 *τὰ γὰρ ὑποπόδια πεπασμένα πικρὰ ἐστὶ δένει* (cf. Plin. IX § 69 *arboris atque praecentis lignis* ἔχον, ὁποῦ τῶν δένδρων στρατιωτικὰ ἐκκεῖται). Sympos. acedim. 57. Greg. dial. I 4 (169) *vir Dei clavatis calceatus caligis, falcem fenariam in collo deferens*. Migne patrol. lat. xc 128^a.

25 26 Who would venture so far from the city to accuse a soldier? Besides what friend is so true a Pylades, as to devote his life for his friend?

26 PYLADES Ov. tr. I 5 21 (= IV 4 71) *exemplum veri Phœus amoris*, r. a. 589 *super habet Pyladen aliquem, qui curet Orestem*. Mart. VI 11 1 2 *quod non sit Pylades hoc tempore, non sit Orestes*, | *micris? Pylades, Marce, bibibat idem*. 9 *ut praestem Pyladen, aliquis mihi praestet Orestem*. Stat. s. II 6 51 55 *dignus et Haemonium Pyladen praecedere fama | Cecropiamque fidem*. v 2 155—6 *unanini comes indefessus amici; | quo Pylades ex more pius*. Pape-Benseler Eigennamen. Cic. fin. v § 63.

MOLEM AGGERIS [the agger of the praetorian camp; which makes the army stronger.] H. A. J. M.]

27 LACRIMAE SICCENTUR Grang. cites Ov. f. III 309. her. 18 25 26. Prop. I 19 23. Quintil. XI I § 6. Let us dry up our tears at once, and not importune our friends (who on one pretext or another will certainly put us off), to bear us company in our hazardous enterprise.

29 If when the judge calls on the accuser to produce his witnesses, the bystander, who chanced (*nescio quis*) to see the blow struck, dares to say 'I saw it,' he may be ranked with the noblest worthies of the good old times.

DA TESTEM III 137. *ex*, from Cic. and Quintil. in Mühlmann do^o ed. 506.

29 30 AUDEAT ILLE, PUGNOS QUI VIDIT, DICERE 'VIDI' VII 13
14 *hoc satius, quam si dicas sub iudice 'vidi' | quod non vidisti.* Cic.
Verr. iv § 55. v § 165. 31 ET I 155 n. VIII 171.

Hand Tursell. ii 485. Sen. ben. iv 18 § 3. ep. 4 § 8 *recognosce . . . et intelleges.* 13 § 16 *considera . . . et intelleges.* 16 § 7 *excute illam et invenies.* 26 § 8 *in aspectu me pusillum et de domo fiet numeratio.* Plin. ep. ix 11 § 1 *circumfer oculos et occurrent.* Pind. N. iv 37 Dissen. Plat. Theaet. 153^c. Matt. 7 7. James 4 7. Lucian d. d. 2 2 εὐρύθμα βαίνε καὶ ὄψεαι. Without et Sen. ep. 13 § 17. 36 § 11. ad Helv. 6 §§ 3 4. Kühner gr. Gr. ii² 201. Roby § 1557.

31 32 DIGNUM BARBA DIGNUMQUE CAPILLIS MAIORUM IV 103. DS. iv 5 § 2 'the more ancient Bacchus is bearded, because all the ancients wore the beard long.' Varro r. r. ii 11 § 10 'barbers are said first to have come into Italy from Sicily A.D.C. 454 (B.C. 300), as is attested by public documents at Ardea, and to have been brought over by T. Ticinius Mena. That formerly there were no barbers appears from the statues of the ancients, which for the most part have long hair and beard.' Plin. vii § 211 'Scipio Africanus the younger (*sequens*) first adopted the practice of daily shaving.' Shaving the beard continued in use till the time of Hadrian, as we see from the coins Pauly i² 2262—5. When the Gauls took Rome B.C. 390, M. Papirius (Liv. v 41 § 9) *dicatur Gallo barbam suam, ut tum omnibus promissa erat, permulcenti scipione eburneo in caput incusso iram morisse.* ib. xxviii 35 § 6 the *promissa caesaries* of the elder Scipio. Cic. p. Sest. § 19 Halm *unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columnen reipublicae diceres intueri.* cf. id. fr. or. ii p. Cornel. § 18 (in rhet. lat. 598 33 Halm) *hic mos iam apud illos antiquos et barbatos fuit.* p. Cael. § 33 *illa horrida [barba], quam in statuis antiquis atque imaginibus videmus.* fin. iv § 62. Aen. vi 808. Tibull. ii 1 34 Broukh. *intonsis . . . avis.* Hor. e. ii 15 11 *intonsi Catonis.* i 12 41. Ov. f. vi 264. Mart. i 24. ix 28. Lucian cynic. 14 *πώγωνα καὶ κόμην ἔχειν ἤρεσκεν αὐτῷ, καὶ οὐκ ἐκείνῳ μόνῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς παλαιοῖς κ.τ.λ.* Visconti iconogr. Rom. i pl. 1—3. Marquardt v (2) 199.

CAPILLIS v 30 capillato consule.

32 CITIUS XV 19 n. 33 PAGANUM opposed to *miles* (Plin. ep. x 86b = 18 § 2), to *armati* (ib. vii 25 § 6). cf. dig. xxix 1 3. Tac. h. i 53 fin. ii 14. 88. iii 24 (where Antonius Primus by way of taunt addresses his soldiers *ros, nisi vincitis, pagani*). 43. 77. iv 20. Suet. Aug. 27. Tert. pall. 4 p. m. *paganos in militaribus.* dig. XLVIII 19 14. Dirksen manuale.

34 PUDOREM HONOR VIII 83. Sall. Cat. 16 § 2 *ubi eorum famam atque pudorem adtriverat.* Caes. b. G. i 40 § 14. Liv. v 46 § 7. Plin. xxxvi § 108 *pudor Romani nominis proprius, qui saepe res perditas servavit in proeliis.* Plin. ep. ii 4 § 2 *famam defuncti pudoremque suscipere.* v 1 § 6 *qui defunctae pudorem tueretur.* dig. XLVII 10 1 § 5 *iniuria, quae fit liberis nostris, nostrum pudorem pertingit.* Dirksen manuale. Aurelian's charge to his vicarius (Vopisc. 7 §§ 5—8) on the theme *manus militum contine ends qui litem fecerit, vapulet.*

35—50 the second privilege of the soldiery: civilians wait long for the decisions of their suits: soldiers meet with a speedy settlement.

36 SACRAMENTORUM schol. 'militiae quia iurabant.' Tac. h. i 5 *miles urbanus longo Caesarum sacramento inbutus.*

38 SACRUM SAXUM Liv. xli 13 § 1 *sacrum lapidem.*

EFFODIT MEDIO DE LIMINE SACRI the land-mark or statue of the god Terminus. Hor. c. ii 18 23—26 *quid quod usque proximis | revel-
lis agri terminos et ultra | limites clientium | salis avarus?* Ov. f. ii 641—4 *Terminis, sive lapis sive es depositus in agro | stipis, ab arti-
quis tu quoque numen habes. | te dato diversa domini pro parte cecidit
binique sorta tibi binique libra ferunt.* cf. ib. 639—684. Terminus can-
not be 'evoked' nor his temple 'exaugurated' Liv. i 55 §§ 3—5. Cato in
Fest. 'nequitum' p. 162 M. (origg. i 24 p. 59 Peter) *fama is est eo cer-
pluria fuisse. et exauguravit praeterquam quod Terminus facere solent: et
nequitum exaugurari.* Lact. i 20 §§ 37—42. Aug. civ. D. iv 29. v 21.
Sen. Hipp. (Phaedra 536—7) *nullus in campo sacer | divisit agros
arbiter populi lapis.* He who 'removed his neighbour's land-mark'
was accused among the Romans (inser. on a terminus in Orelli 4332
quisquis hoc sustulerit aut laeserit, ultimus suorum moriatur. Paulus
Fest. 368 M. esp. grom. 350—1 L from Vegoia cum autem Iuppiter
terram Etruriae sibi vindicavit, constituit iussitque metiri campos sig-
narique agros. sciens hominum avaritiam vel terrenum cupidinem, ter-
minis omnia scita [fortasse saepta vel sancita L] esse voluit. quos
quandopae . . . ob avaritiam prope vicini octavi sui culi [Iuv. xiii 28 n.]
data sibi [fortasse lascivi L] homines nolo dolo violenter continguntque
atque morantur. sed qui contigerit moriturque, possessione a provocand-
suum, alterius minuendo, ob hoc scelus damnabitur a dis. si servi
faciant, dominio mutabuntur in deterius. sed si conscientia dominica
jiet, celerius domus extirpabitur gensque eius omnis interiet. motores
autem pessimus verbis et culturobus afflictorum membrisque suis debilita-
buntur. tum etiam terra a tempestatibus vel turbinibus plerumque labe
moratur. fractus saepe laeduntur dentunturque imbribus atque gran-
dine, caniculis interient, robigine occident. erunt multae dissensiones
in populo. fieri haec scitote, cum talia scelera committuntur. Rudorff
ib. ii 236—250. dig. xlvii 21 'de termino moto.' Preller röm. Myth.
227—231. E. C. Clark Roman law 52 53) as amongst the Israelites
(dent. 19 14 Grotius. 27 17. prov. 22 28. Job 24 2. Hos. 5 10. Sibyll.
iii 240) and Greeks (Plato legg. 843 K. F. Hermann de terminis corum-
que religione apud Graecos. Gött. 1847. 4to).

39 CUM PATULO PULS ANNUA LIBO originally it was forbidden
to offer bloody offerings to Terminus Plut. qu. Rom. 15. DH. ii 74 *πρό-
σφορὰς δὲ Διμήτριος καὶ ἄλλας τιμὰς καρπῶν ἀπαρχάς.* These were offered
on the Terminalia (ANNUA) Febr. 23 at the end of the ancient year.

PULS ANNUA XI 58. XIV 171 n. Varro
in Non. 'maetat' kalendis Iunius et publice et privatim faciatam pul-
tem diis maetat. Plin. xviii § 84 *et nolite sacra prisca atque natalitia
pulte fritilla conficiuntur.* Tert. spect. 12 fin. *idem de apparatibus inter-
pretabimur in ipsorum honorum suggestu deputandis, quod purpurae, quod
fascies, quod vittae, quod coronae, quod denique contiones et edicta et
pultes pridianae sine pompa diaboli, sine invitatione demonum non
sunt.* Arn. ii 21 *ipse autem qui infertur cibus sit unus atque idem
semper, nihil materia differens nec per varios redintegratus sapes, sed
aut fitilla de milio aut sit panis ex farre, aut, ut saecula imitemur antiqua,
ex cinere caldo glandes.* VII 24 *quid fitilla, quid framen, quid africis,
quid gratilla? . . . ex quibus duo, quae prima, sunt pultium nomina sed
genere et qualitate diversa, series vero quae sequitur liborum signifi-
cantias continet . . . non magmenta, non augmina, non mille species . . .
fitillarum, quibus nomina indidistis obscura vulgoque ut essent augma-
tiora fecistis.*

Verg. eel. 7 33 34 *hæc te liba, Priape, quotannis | expectare sat est.*

40 XIII esp. 135 seq.

PERGIT NON REDDERE Cic. in lxxx. Fabri on

Liv. xxi 22 § 9.

41 = XIII 137. cf.

xiv 315 316 n.

42 43 The civilian cannot, like the soldier (19), choose his own time, he must wait until, among the suits of the whole people, his turn comes. Actions between civilians (before the *centumviri*) were heard in the order in which application had been made to the praetor.

42 EXPECTANDUS ERIT ANNUS Cic. de prov. cons. § 17 *hoc tempore amisso annus est integer vobis expectandus.* The courts are so choked with business, that we must wait a year for the beginning of the hearing—not of our own individual suit, but of the whole nation's litigation. Serv. Aen. ii 102 *'suo ordine uno reatu: et est de antiqua tractum scientia, quia in ordine dicebantur causae propter multitudinem vel tumultum festinantium, cum erat annus litium, Iuvenalis expectandus . . . annus.'* Iuv. however does not warrant the term *annus litium*. Ter. Haut. 210 *dum moliantur, dum conantur, annus est.* Sen. apocol. 12 22 23 *quis nunc iudex | toto lites audiet anno?*

LITES INCHOET dig. XLII 1 54 § 1 *si litem*

inchoatam deseruit.

LITES TOTIUS

POPULI how long the settlement of a cause might be deferred, appears from Suet. Vesp. 10 *iudicia centumviri, quibus vix suffectura litigatorum aetas videbatur.*

44 TAEDIA Neue 12 424.

MORAE properly

Plin. ep. i 18 § 6 *iudicium centumvirale differri nullo modo . . . potest.* Yet a whim of the praetor (ib. v 9—21 § 1 *descenderam in basilicam Iuliam, auditurus quibus proxima comperendinatione respondere debebam.* § 2 *sedebant iudices, decemviri venerant, observabantur advocati, silentium longum, tandem a praetore nuntius. dimittuntur centumviri, eximitur dies, me gaudente, qui nunquam ita paratus sum, ut non mora laeter.* § 3 *causa dilationis Nepos praetor, qui legibus quaerit*), or the want of the full number of *iudices*, might cause delays.

SUBSELLIA 14.

45 STERNUNTUR the apparitores put the cushions on the bench. 'When the pleader Caedicius is already laying aside his *lacerna* (iii 148 n. Suet. Cl. 6 *lacernas deponere solebat*, a compliment to a prince), and preparing to address the court in the toga: ix 28 29 *lacernas, | munitimenta togae.* Sen. contr. x pr. § 2 p. 460 K=291 B of Scaurus *dicebat negligenter; saepe causam in ipso subselliis, saepe dum amicitur discebat.* Plin. ep. ii 3 § 2 *surgit amicitur incipit.* so of an exiled orator ib. iv 11 § 3 *cum Gracco pallio amictus intrasset (carent enim togae fore, quibus aqua et igni interdictum est), postquam se composuit circumspexitque habitum suum, 'Latine' inquit 'declamaturus sum,' dicens, tristis et miserrima.* Quintilian's direction to pleaders xi 3 § 156 *leniter est cum urgendum, tum in componendi toga . . . paulum commorandum.* The toga was worn in court as the distinctive dress of Romans iii 127 n. cf. ii 66 82. viii 210 n. Liv. xxii 26 § 1 *is iuvenis, ut primum . . . prociata a patre relicta animos ad spem liberalioris fortunae fecit, togaque et forum placuit.* § 2 *proclamando pro sordidis hominibus canisque addeceris rem et forum bonorum primum in notitiam populi, deinde ad honorem pervenit.* Suet. Claud. 15 *illud quoque a maioribus nota audiebam, adeo complaceo patientia eius solitis abuti, ut descendente e tribunali non solum proci resocarent, sed et lacinia togae retenta,*

interdum pedo apprehenso detinerent. Plin. ep. 122 § 6 *in toga negotiisque versatur; multos adroccatione, plures consilio iuvat.* Flor. ii 30 iv 12 § 32 of the Germans *ut primum togas et sacriora armis iura viderant, duce Arminio arma corripunt.* Lyd. de mag. iii 8. Also worn in rhetorical exercises Hier. c. Rufin. i 30 (ii 486) *et quo magis stupens, nunc cuncto et recalcro capite saepe mihi videri in somnis comitulus et sumpta toga ante rhetorem controversiolam declamare.*

xiii 197.

46 CAEDICIO one of the names of FUSCO perhaps the husband of a drunken wife xii 45; probably the advocate opposed to Caedicius, and the Fuscus for whom Martial hopes vii 28 5 6 *sic fora mirentur, sic te palatia laudent | excolat et geminas plurima pila focos.*

MICTURIENTE vi 309. schol. Pers. i 112. C. Titius a contemporary of Lucilius in Maec. Sat. iii 16 § 15 *dura cant, nulla est in angusto amphora, quam non impleant, quippe qui vesicam plenam vini habent.* § 16 *conant in comitium, tristes iube dicere. quorum negotium est dicunt, iudex testes poscit, ipse it mic-tum. ubi redit, . . . vix prae vino sustinet palpebras.*

PARATI 'when equipped for the fray we part combat and fight in the law's dilatory lists.'

47 LENTAEQUE FORI PUGNAMUS HARENA Mart. ii 13 *et iudex petit et petit patronus. | solcas censeo, Sate, creditori.* vii 65 *lis te bis decimae numerantem frigora brumae | conterit una tribus, Gargiliane, foris. | a miser et demens! viginti litigat annis | quisquam, cui vinci, Gargiliane, licet?*

PUGNAMUS vii 173 n. paneg. in Pis. 27—9 *licet exercere togatae | munera militiae, licet et sine sanguinis huntu | militia legitimo sub iudice bella morere.* Ov. Pont. iv 6 29 *Marte forensi.* cf. f. iv 188.

48 BALTEUS a sword-belt (Serv. Aen. v 313) worn over the shoulder Aen. xii 941—2 *unaro cum apparuit alto | balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis.* made of leather Varro l. l. iv § 116 *balteum quasi cingulum e corio habent bullatum balteum dictum.* Prop. v=iv 10 22. Also used as a purse Spartian. Hadr. 10 § 5 *sine auro balteum sumeret.* Vopisc. Aureliam. 7 § 6 *stipendium in balteo, non in popina habeat.* cf. Tac. h. ii 88.

49 AGENDI xiii 32 agentem.

50 Holyday 'their means ne'er, without fruit, | are gall'd with the long trigger of a suit.'

RES ATTERITUR the property in dispute is worn away, 'wasted.' Plin. ep. v 10 = 11 § 3 *perfectum opus absolutumque est nec iam splendescit lima, sed atteritur.* ix 33 § 19 *confluebant omnes ad spectaculum magistratus, quorum adventu et mora modica res publica novis sumptibus atterebatur.*

SUFFLAMINE viii 148 n. Sen. exc. contr. iv praef. § 7 *tanta erat illi velocitas orationis, ut vitium ferret. itaque divus Augustus optime dixit Materius noster sufflaminandus est.* Herm. vis. iv 2.

51—60 Third privilege of soldiers, the *castrense peculium* iii 189 n. A son, who was *in manu patris*, had no property of his own, strictly speaking: what he was allowed to enjoy as such (his *peculium*) was held on a precarious tenure, and might be taken from him by his father; but in the imperial times this law was relaxed in favour of soldiers. inst. ii 12 pr. *non tamen omnibus licet facere testamentum. statim enim hi, qui alieno iuri subiecti sunt, testamentum faciendi ius non habent, adeo quidem, ut, quamvis parentes eis permiserint, nihilo*

magis iure testari possunt; exceptis his, quos antea enumeravimus, et praecipue militibus, qui in potestate parentum sunt, quibus de eo, quod in castris adquisierint, permixtum est ex constitutionibus principum testamentum facere. cf. tit. 11. Pacht Institutionen n° 385 dates this privilege 'probably' from Augustus [cf. Ulp. fr. xx 10]: by it whatever a *filius familias* gains *qua* soldier, his kit, pay, prize-money, or from his comrades, he gains not for his father, but as his own absolute property, as though he were *paterfamilias* [dig. xiv 6 2]. He can carry on a suit against his father. *dig. xlix 17 'de castrensi peculio' 2.* Rein Privat. 491. 788. E. C. Clark Roman law 122—4.

51 52 SOLIS TESTANDI MILITIBUS IUS VIVO PATRE DATUM GAIUS II 106. PAUL. SENT. III. 4A 3. *dig. xlix 1 'de testamento militis' 11 §§ 1 2. 17 § 3. 40 pr.* a soldier's will in short-hand. XXXVI 1 1 § 6. XXXVII 1 3 § 5. XXXIX 5 7 § 6. Afterwards, by a fiction like that of the *ias tria liberarum*, civilians were by special grace admitted to share the privilege *dig. xxxvii 6 1 § 15 quasi castrense peculium.* *inst. II 11 § 6* Schräder. *cod. inst. XII 30—31* a defence of the extended privilege.

52 53 PARTA LABORE MILITIAE *dig. xlix 17 castrense peculium est, quod a parentibus vel cognatis in militia avari donatum est vel quod ipse filius familias in militia adquisiit, quod, nisi militaret, adquisiturus non fuisset. nam quod erat et sine militia adquisiturus, id peculium eius castrense non est.*

CORPUS CENSUS *dig. IV 2 20 corpus patrimonii.* Dirksen manuale.

54 OMNE TENET CUIUS REGIMEN PATER ΠΑΤΕΡΩΝ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ χρήματα καὶ τὰ σώματα τῶν παίδων ὅτι βούλονται διατιθέναι τοῖς πατράσιν ἀποδεδόται. Sen. ben. vii 4 § 6 omnia patris sunt, quae in liberorum manu sunt: quis tamen possit d. nre aliquid et filium patri? Suet. Tib. 15. Ulp. fr. xix 18 19. Gaius II 86. 87 *igitur [quod] liberi nostri, quos in potestate habemus, . . . mancipia accipiunt vel ex traditione mancipantur, sive quid stipulerentur vel ex aliquolibet causa adquirent, id nobis adquiritur: ipse enim, qui in potestate nostra est, nihil suum habere potest; et ideo si heres institutus sit, nisi nostro iussu hereditatem adire non potest; et si inventibus nobis adierit, hereditatem nobis adquirit proinde atque si nos ipsi heredes instituti essemus; et convenienter scilicet legatam per eos nobis adquiritur.* *ib. 89. III 163.* Rein Privat. 488—9.

54—56 CORANUM CAPTAT PATER from Her. s. II 5 55—69 where the father-in-law Nasica is killed by the son-in-law Coranus 57 captatorque dabit risus Nasica Corano.

55 CASTROREM AERA MERENTEM Ov. am. I 9 44 in castris aera merere. Her. R. p. 345 *hic meret aera liber Scilla.* often stipendia merere, or merere alone. See Non. p. 344 *merent militat . . . Iucl. lib. xi [9 M] 'anno hic terra iam plures milis Hiberi [nobiscum] meret' . . . Varro rer. hum. lib. xx 'qui in ordine erat, is aes militare merebat.'* Dirksen manuale.

56 CAPTAT XII 93 n. 98 n.

FAVOR (fabor) Ruperti conj. for labor. Claud. Mall. Theod. cons. 262—3 *certusque merenti | stat favor.*

57 PROVEHIT Plin. ep. x 13=8 *dignitati ad quam me provehit indulgentia tua.* IX 14 *in lucem famamque.* *cod. Th. in Dirksen manuale.* Tac. e. g. h. II 75 *gregario ad summa militiae provectum.* III 44 *militis a Vitellio provecti.* vita Iav. (above p. xi 15) *provehebantur.*

60 PHALERIS ET TORQUEBUS XI 103 n. Flor. I 1=5 § 6 borrowed from the Etrus-

caus. Polyb. vi 39 § 3 'to the foot-soldier who has laid an enemy low and spoiled him, a goblet, to the horseman *γαίλαρα* are given.' DH. x 37 L. Sicius Dentatus won 83 golden collars (*torques*) for the neck and 25 *γαίλαρα ἐπ' ὤμων*. cf. Gell. ii 11 § 2. Ios. bell. vii 1 § 3. Sil. xv 254—6 *tum merita aequantur donis ac præmia virtus | sanguine parta capit. phaleris hic pectora fulget, | hic torque aurato circumdat bellica colla*. Tac. h. ii 89 *militum phaleræ torquesque splendebant*. Capitolin. Maximin. 2 § 4. 3 § 5.

PHALERIS *c* before *r* as in *camera*, *Camarina* (cf. Roby i 73 § 230 3). In 1858 *phaleræ* were discovered at Lauerstorf near Creßfeld (O. Jahn *die Lauerstorf. Phaleræ*. Bonn 1860 4to. A. Rein *de phaleris in annali dell' inst.* 1860 161—204). They are bosses of thin bronze, silver or gold, chased in relief, filled in with pitch, and worn as medals are now, on the breast, fastened to a belt by a back-piece of copper. On some stones soldiers appear wearing 9 *phaleræ* on a network of thongs across the breast. In inser. *torquibus armillis phaleris donatus* is common (Orelli and CIL ind. under 'officia militaria' s.v. *donis*, e.g. CIL v 7495 L. *Coclius Q. f. miles leg. viii. signifer ob virtutes palaris torquibus armillis donatus*). Marquardt *Stattverw.* ii¹ 556—7. Becker-Marquardt iii (2) 440—1. v (2) 267—8. Rich companion. Fore.). Sil. xv 255 Dr.

TORQUBUS worn over the breast; borrowed from the Gauls (S. Birch on the torc of the Celts in *archæol. journ.* ii 368—380. iii 27—38). We find *ala bis torquata* Orelli inser. 516. Marquardt l. c. Rich. Capitolin. Maximin. 2 § 4. 3 § 5. Tac. ann. ii 9. iii 21.

BOILEAU l'art poétique ii 155—165

Juvénal, élevé dans les cris de l'école,
poussa jusqu'à l'excès sa mordante hyperbole.
ses ouvrages, tout pleins d'affreuses vérités,
étincellent pourtant de sublimes beautés:
soit que sur un écrit arrivé de Caprée
il brise de Séjan la statue adorée;
soit qu'il fasse au conseil courir les sénateurs,
d'un tyran soupçonneux pâles adulateurs;
ou que, poussant à bout la luxure latine,
aux portefaix de Rome il vende Messaline.
ses écrits pleins de feu partout brillent aux yeux.



ADDENDA TO INDEX

- abstract for concrete Dräger hist. Synt. 1²
22-24
- Achilles discipulus Chironis Plin. xxv § 42
- adde quod Dräger hist. Synt. 11² 227
- adultery, punishment of Hier. ep. 1 3 seq.
- Africa, its corn Broglie l'église et l'empire
11 350
- Albanum vinum Galen vi 334 K
- altisonus Maro xi 181 cf. p. 222
- Antaeus Sil. iii. 40
- antecedent in relative clause Dräger hist.
Synt. 11² 501-2
- aplustre Hermes 1880 545
- apposition Hier. ep. 9 timidum cervos
animal. Sil. xi 25 *Eridani timidissimus*
aetola Celtac.
- Baiae Ellis on Catullus p. 344
- burials extramural Cic. Tusc. v § 65
- callebat deprendere iv 142. Dräger hist.
Synt. 11² 304
- circumagit cohortes vii 164
- conspuitur sinus anth. Pal. xii 229 Boiss.
xvi 251
- Cotta Messalinus Wilmanns inscr. 568
- crocus of Corycus Lucr. ii 416. Verg. g. 1 56
- Forb. culex 401
- cum quo Plin. xviii 28
- curvo litore xiv 85. Hier. ep. 3 2 f. 77 6 f.
cf. Sil. xi 21 22
- damnanda Plin. ep. iii 9 § 5
- dispenso iii 287
- earrings N. & Q. 5 ser. viii 361-4
- cr. 6 ix 82
- facere Hier. ep. 1 6 non feci
- Falernum Antonin. vi 13. Galen vi 334-5 K
- far J. Michon des cérales en Italie sous les
Romains Par. 1859
- ferreum pectus Hier. ep. 14 3 pr.
- geometres iii 76
- γῆρας σεαυτὸν Philol. xxiv 210-2. Georg.
Pisid. hex. 624
- gurgite Herculeo stridentem solem xiv 280
- hedera Wilmanns inscr. 646 10 *oliosa -a*
honor capitis Heliconius
- Hercules the sage vol. ii p. 150
- inquit Ellendt on Cic. de or. i § 30
- islands, exiles in Philostr. Ap. vii 8 § 1
- lanugo xiii 59
- laurum momordit Luc. bis acc. 1
- magistra vita xiii 22. Sil. iv 121 penna
monstrare futura magistra
moris erat Dräger 11² 428
- mulier ipsa videtur iii 95
- nam Quintil. x 1 §§ 9. 12 n.
- parcere periturae chartae i 18 p. 331
- plural generic Dräger hist. Synt. 1² 10
- promptus sermo iii 74
- Pylus rex Verg. catal. 11 16. Ov. am. iii 7 41
- quanto without tanto Stallbaum on Plat.
Lys. 206^a.
- raeda, see reda Hermes 1880 539
- refert with ut xvi 58. Dräger 11² 272
- scopulos frequentes exulibus xiii 246
- Seianus Pistner L. Ael. Seianus. Eine
historische Untersuchung über dessen Le-
ben und Wirken. Landshut 1880
- sive... vel xi 28. Dräger 11² 154
- stamen of the Parcae Sil. i 282. Wilmanns
595
- sto incipit contra te stare parentum nobilitas
viii 138
- stridentem gurgite Herculeo solem xiv 280
- sua quaeque iuventus vii 123
- synesis xiv 241. Aen. xii 568
- Tagi harena Catull. 29 20. Verg. catal. 11 52.
Ov. am. i 15 34
- tamen certe xiii 100. Trebon. in Cic. fam. xii
16 § 3
- tenebrae Sall. Jug. 19 § 15. Amm. xix 5 § 5
- terga Peto in Sen. suas. 1 § 15 *iam pridem*
post terga diem solemque relinquunt.
Claud. Ruf. ii 245. Prud. hamart. 842.
perist. ix 103
- tortor Hier. ep. 1 3 seq.
- tus on the spelling (*thus*) see Jordan in
Hermes 1880 541-545
- ver perpetuum in urna Wilmanns inscr.
305. Sil. xvi 310 Dr.
- votorum summa v 18

INDEX

(*Otto Jahn ed. 1851 has a complete index of words: so has Arriantus. Rupertus has a very full one of phrases, which Lemaire further enlarges: a very good index in Maittaire's handsome little volume.*)

a capella iaculum torquere v 155. a dominis exit xi 42. a matre rubentem vii 196. a ministro ferienda xii 14. a ponte satelles iv 116. a prima proxima x 126. a cornice secundae 247. a Pyrra xv 30. ab aratro fastiditus x 270. ab ipsis ilibus vis? v 135. ab octava bibit i 49
 abacus iii 204—5
 Abdera, its great sons x 49. its dullards 50
 abdomine tardus venter iv 107
 abeant in ventres novalia xiv 149. -i 213
 absit iv 130
 abicit xv 17
 ablative, mare percussus puero i 51. curentur medicis maioribus aegri xiii 124. abl. abs. where you might expect dat. i 70. abl. abs. of the same person as the subject xiii 2 3. abl. abs. of part. in -rus xiv 69. adsiduo lectore ruptae columnae i 13. iii 91. vii 64. Plin. ep. iii 19 § 6 *felicitas terrae inbecillis cultoribus fatigatur*. abl. of difference xiv 201. abl. of duration xi 53 p. 222. xi 72. Archigenē xiii 98
 abollae maioris facinus iii 115. -a rapta iv 7
 abstract for concrete i 34. iv 84. x 45. 120. xi 45. cf. civitas (Caes. Nep.). custodiae (prisoners or guards). divinitas. gentilitas. humanitas. militia. necessitudines. paedagogium. vicinitas. see *cenatio*, *gestatio*, *nobilitas*
 abstract divinities i 115
 ac iii 8 incendia ac mille pericula
 acceptae cicutae xiii 156. cibum accipiunt x 229. accipe iii 187. calcem 295. xv 31. quod do vii 165. -eptissima iii 58
 accusative. rhombum stupuit iv 119. mitte Ostia viii 171. acc. cogn. altum dormiret i 16. x 246. xii 128. xiv 53. 295
 acerbum funus xi 44. -i omnis impatiens vii 57
 acersecomes viii 123
 acervo e medio Fortunae ductus casus xiii 10
 Acestes, his age and number of jars of wine he gave to the Trojans vii 235—6
 aceto rumpit montem x 153. Phario madentis xiii 85. - drink of the poor iii 292
 Achilles contest for his arms vii 115. x 84. xi 30. destined to early death x 256. percussus i 163. metuens virgae vii 210—2. Bayle Achilles n. C and M. and Achillea n. C. Drelincourt Achilles Homericus

L. B. 1693. Stat. s. v 3 194. ii 1 83. Auson. idyl. 4 20—23. Achilles)(Thersites viii 269—271. his Vulcania arma 270. vicit Pelea xiv 213—4. see *Pelides*
 Acilius Glabrio the father iv 94 nowhere else mentioned. M'. Acilius Glabrio the son iv 95. Henzen inscr. 6048. Fronto ad M. Caes. v 22 p. 82 *Naber materiam nisi tibi: res scria est, consul populi romani posita praetexta manicam induit, leonem inter iuvenes quinquatribus percussit populo romano spectante*. The answer is *ibid.* 23 *quando id factum? et an Romae? non illud dicis in Albano factum sub Domitiano?* The M'. Acilius Glabrio cos. ordin. A. D. 124 was probably son of this latter (Borghesi oeuvres v 520—1)
 acenonoeus vii 218
 aconita i 158. viii 219. x 25
 acta publica legenti vii 104
 Actium viii 245
 actors, men in women's parts iii 94—9. vi 324 seq. Tert. spect. 17. 24. Cypr. ep. 2. Chrys. vii 475¹ Gaume. actors, their influence vii 87—93
 actuarius vii 104
 ad 'to meet' xiii 167. ad calicem i 57. ad Castora ponendi nummi xiv 260. ad conspectum x 230. ad cyathos xiii 44. ad frena x 45. ad fulgura pallent xiii 223. ad lunam mota harundo x 21. ad mensuram i 41. ad Trebium pone v 123. ad subsellia xvi 14
 adde quod xiv 114
 address abrupt i 73
 adeo x 297. xi 131. xiv 231
 adfectu hospitii viii 161. adfectibus xii 10. -tus mutuus xv 150
 adhibere v 16. Suet. Cl. 32
 adjective as subst. vii 57. 170. viii 49. xiii 124. xiv 120. common to two clauses iv 7. in -bills xvi 21
 adiutor iii 322
 admissionis ex officio servi iv 64. Freinsheim on Tac. an. iv 7 pr. 74
 admittere 'commit a crime' x 255. 340. xiii 237
 admovet stimulos odio pudor x 329. -ota Nilo Africa 149
 adorat pugnis concisus iii 300. -atum populo caput x 62
 adquirendi xiv 115

- Adriaci rhombi iv 39
 adulter nocturnus viii 144. praetextatus i 78. x 318. publicus x 311—2. viduas tantum spernatur iv 4. right of summary vengeance on x 310—7. adultera filia Larga xiv 25
 adulterium turpe mediocribus xi 177. adultery i 55 56. 77 78. iii 45 46. 109—112. x 220. gains of i 37—43
 adversis dis genitus x 129
 adyti vox digna templo xiii 205
 Aecides Achilles viii 270
 Aecus quas torqueat umbras i 10
 aedes Musarum vii 37
 oedivula viii 111
 oedivicator xiv 86
 oedivicare carinas x 264
 oedivis in a country town wears a tunic iii 179. cf. x 101—2. in Rome iii 162
 Aegaei maris rupem xiii 246. Aegaei pater Neptunus 81
 aegri subst. xiii 124. -os occiderit Themison x 221
 Aegyptius Tiberius Alexander i 130. see Egypt
 aeluros xv 7. p. 400
 Aemilianos viii 3
 Aemilius a noble pleader vii 124
 Aenean Rutulumque committas i 162. Aeneas, Evander's guest xi 61—2. in the Numicus 63. juvenis praetatus Iarbae v 45. parvulus 138—9. -ae coxam percussit Tydides xv 67
 aenigmata legum viii 50
 Aeolis rupibus vicinum antrum Vulcani i 8. -o carcere x 181
 Aeolus xv 20
 aequo flagrantior xiii 11
 aenolites xiii 67
 aerugo xiii 61 cum tota -ine follem. Lucian Icarom. 20 of philosophical hypocrites περιλίσχουσι τὸν ὀβολὸν τὸν ῥύπον
 aerumnae Herculis x 361
 aestivum aurum i 28. -um tonat xiv 205. -i lacerti 131
 aestuo iii 103. x 169
 aetas nona xiii 28
 Aethiops viii 33. -um populi x 150
 adiciunt mire inscripta ergastula xiv 24
 Afra avis xi 142. -ae sorores, Hesperides v 152
 Africa, its corn v 118—9. Namatian. i 147—8. Bartho on Claud. bell. Gild. 52. nutricula caudicorum vii 149. cf. Teuffel § 299 Cornutus of Leptis. the granary of Rome viii 117. plundered by Marius Priscus i 49. viii 129
 Agamemnon slain at a feast viii 217. -a mugire credit Ajax xiv 286
 Agamemnonides viii 215—220
 Aganippe vii 6
 Agathyrsi xv 125
 Agave a pantomime vii 87
 age, old, often a curse x 188—288 (cf. p. 134). ages of the world xiii 28, 30
 agere cum iv 49. hoc -it v 157. agite hoc vii 20. pacem cum xv 163. actum nihil est x 155
 ager v 153. viii 43. -is molem xvi 26
 agmine facto iii 162. x 218. Sen. apoc. 13 § 5. ep. 104 § 19
 agna coronata lustrari xiii 63. -am niveam lunoni xii 3
 agnitus i 99
 Agrippina poisoned Claudius v 147—8. viii 213. Sen. apoc. 3. Tac. xii 67
 Ajax his strength xv 65. madness xiv 286—7. pleading his cause vii 115. praetereit Telamonem xiv 213—4. victus x 84—5
 Aius Locutius xi 111
 ala xiv 195. -as vellendas xi 157. alis madidulis cantat x 178
 Alabanda iii 70
 alapas morionum v 171. Hist. εἰσιμόκοστος. Manerorum viii 192
 Alba iv 60 61 lacus ubi diruta servat ignem Troianum et Vestam colit Alba minorem. founded by Iulus xii 71—3. Albana arx iv 145. harena 100. -um vinum v 33. xiii 214
 Albina orba iii 130
 albis pedibus servi i 111. -ae gallinae filius xiii 141. -o corvo vii 202
 Alcinous and Ulixes xv 14—26
 Alcithoe Pacci vii 12
 alea i 88—92. perniox luditur viii 10. xi 132. -176. damnosa iuvat senem xiv 4
 Alexander x 168—173. dies 171. and Diogenes xiv 311—3
 algae inquisitores iv 48
 algens soli vii 182. probitas laudatur et -et i 74
 aliena sibi credit ulla mala? xv 142. -is diigitis cibum accipere x 229
 aliptes xii 76
 aliqua pars belli xiii 110. -id si vis esse i 74. -id iii 230. -is xiii 49. -is de ponte xiv 134
 alius (Iason) i 10. (Ulixes) x 257. -am famem iv 138. -as facies xv 57
 all xiv 68 without all
 Alledius v 118
 alliteration x 122. xiii 208
 Allobroga Ciceronem vii 214
 Allobrogi viii 13
 Alpen x 152. -es 166. guttur tumidum in -ibus xiii 162
 alpha et beta vii 209
 altaria tangunt iurantes xiii 89
 alter—hic iii 132. Lentulus vii 95. -a Gallia 16
 alternum latus puppis xii 31
 altivis v 115. Lucil. cited xi 138
 altum dormiret i 16 17
 alumni ruris xi 98
 aluta vii 192. xiv 282
 alveolus v 88. vii 73
 alveus xii 30
 alvo inani v 7
 amae xiv 305
 amber v 38. xiv 303
 ambition, dangers of x 56—113
 ambiciosa paupertas iii 182. vita Cypr. 6 frugalitas. Corte on Plin. ep. i 14 § 5
 amethystina vii 136
 amica iii 12. Iacernata i 62
 amicitiae magnae pallor iv 75. v 14. Forbiger Rom ii 23 n. 70
 amicus vetus iii 1
 amnes defecisse x 177
 amet moechos x 220
 amomo matutino, quantum non redolent duo funera iv 108. vii 159
 amor nummi crescit quantum pecunia xiv 139
 amphitheatre bear-fights iv 99. lions 95. noble combatants 95. 99—101. women fighting boars i 22 23
 amplexit virtutem x 141
 amplius. post quem nil a. edit v 143
 amulet v 164. cf. Nemesis

- Amydon iii 69
 an-an vii 162—3
 anabathra vii 46
 anaphora vii 53. at end of one line and beginning of next v 112—3. viii 147—8. Fritzsche on Hor. s. ii 2 131. of postquam xii 63
 Anchemoli noverca vii 235
 Anchisae nutrix vii 234
 ancipites fungi v 145. -i planta figens vestigia xiv 272
 Ancon Dorica iv 40. on the gender Taubmann on Aen. iii 3
 Ancus Martius v 57
 Andros iii 70
 anguilla cognata colubrae v 103
 anguem qui pressit nudis calcibus i 43
 angustum se explicat xii 55
 animae more perit vulgi omne cadaver iii 261. -am committe ventis xii 57. -as producere xv 94. indulsit communis conditor illis tantum -as, nobis animum quoque 148—9
 animal propter convivium natum i 141 (see apposition). -lia muta viii 56
 anime i 169. animos hos quando alea? 83 89. animus tortor xiii 195. see *anima*
 annuit virga iii 318
 anseris iecur v 114
 Antaeus iii 89
 ante Numantinos viii 11. tubas i 169. lucernas x 339
 antambulatio vii 143
 antecedent in relative clause iii 91. iv 70 71. v 253—4. xiv 84. Nipperdey on Tac. an. iv 55
 antennae xii 17—19
 anticlimax viii 221
 Anticyra and its heliobore xiii 97
 Antigone, acted by Nero viii 229
 Antiochus died before Nestor x 253
 Antiochus rex x 160. histrio iii 95
 Antiphates xiv 20 and p. 354
 antiqua atque vetus xv 33
 antiquae i 76. 138. iii 218
 Antoni gladios x 123. M. Antonius puts Cicero to death 120
 Antonius Hybrida cos. n.c. 63 viii 105
 antro cluso specularibus iv 21
 Anubis xv 8
 annulus equestris vii 16. 89. ferreus xi 129. ingens vii 139 140. pawned xi 43. vindex Cannarum x 165—6. signet-ring i 68. Philo i 568. 593 M.
 anxia mater x 290
 Aonidum fontes vii 59
 ape in armour eating apples v 153—5. Philo de animal. 23 fin. 90 (viii 111. 140 Richter). aper v 115—6. xi 138. Tuscus i 22 23. I R N 7146. in the amphitheatre Mart. i 43 9—12. apros totos ponit sibi gula i 140—1
 aperire iugulos iv 110. quid -tius? 69. terrae quis fructus -tae? vii 103
 apex xii 72
 Apicius iv 23. xi 3
 apium examen xiii 68
 apium Graiae coronae viii 226. Ios. c. Ap. cited ii p. 303
 aplustre x 136
 Apollo commands the slaughter of Clytaemnestra viii 216. iurisperitus i 123. Fritzsche on Hor. s. ii pp. 176—182. vates Cirraeus xiii 79. 203. vii 64. -inis aedes vii 37
 ἀποπαγδαλία v 11
 appellas vii 158
 apposition, sing. to plur. i 141. Ov. m. iv 451—2 sorores...grave et implacabile nomen. xv 116. 120 boves, animal sine fraude. [Quintil.] decl. 306 caducum circa initia animal homines sumus.
 apricatio xi 203
 Apulia iv 27
 aquam poscit iii 193
 aquila locuples xiv 197
 Aquino tuo iii 319
 ara xiii 219. caespiticia xii 2. Augusti Lugduncensis i 44. magna Hercules viii 13. Maotide saevior xv 115. Martis x 83. Iovis Hercei 263. Cereris -am tangens xiv 219. aras iures iii 145
 Arabarches i 130. Marquardt Staatsverw. i¹ 239. Léon Renier mém. de l'acad. des inscr. xxvi (1) 1867 pp. 294—302. Schürer in Hilgenfeld's Ztschr. f. wiss. Theol. xviii (1875) 13—40
 aranea xiv 61
 aratro miranti xiii 65. -o versamus litus vii 49. driven by consuls xi 89. cf. xiv 181
 arbor 'mast' xii 32
 arca iii 143. 181. x 25. xi 26. xiii 74. acrata xiv 259. posita luditur i 90
 Arcadico iuveni vii 160. Auson. epigr. 76 4
 arcano volumine Moyses xiv 102. -a face xv 141. -a sestertia xiii 73
 archaic words and forms viii 155 robus. i 169. iv 29. x 138. xv 157
 Archigenes xiii 98. xiv 252
 arcus triumphalis x 136. Herculei xiii 82
 Arden xii 105
 ardet Setinum 'sparkles' x 27. -ens purpura xi 155. Lucilius i 165
 aretalogus xv 16
 argenteus pes lecti xi 123
 argenti vascula puri x 19. -um vii 133. grave xi 41. Iève xiv 62. vetus i 76
 Argonauts i 7—10
 Aricinos axes iv 117
 aristae post munus xiv 182—4
 ark i 82
 arma of dice xiv 5
 armamentaria caeli xiii 83
 armaria vii 11
 Armenia viii 169
 armigero dispensatore i 92
 Armillatus iv 53
 Arpinas Cicero viii 237. Marius 245—6
 ars a book of elements vii 177
 art, Greek xi 100
 artemo xii 69
 artifices veneni xiii 154. -is halitus oris x 238. -is consilium laudo iv 18. -em adquirendi xiv 116
 artopta v 72
 Artorius iii 29
 Arviragus iv 127
 arx Albana iv 113. 145. tyranni x 20. 507. caelesti -ce xv 146
 asse uno x 116. -em rogat naufragus xiv 361
 asellus coronatus xi 97
 Asiae flos v 56. -am flammis ferroque cadentem x 265—6
 Asiani equites vii 14. Gell. xix 9 § 1 *adulescens e terra Asia de equestri loco*
 asparagi v 82. xi 69
 aspera vasa xiv 62
 aspice x 193. xii 61
 assa a dry nurse xiv 203
 Assaracus x 259
 assere iii 245. vii 132
 assonance. praeda praetor xi 195

- assurgere vetulo xiii 53
 ast before consonant xiv 216
 astringit rotam vii 148
 astrology iii 42 43. vii 190—202. x 94. xiv 248. xvi 3 4. Clem. recogn. x 7—12 cct.
 astrum Martis x 313—4
 Asturicus iii 212
 asylum vii 273
 at tu i 50
 atheism xiii 86—89. 119 120. 136—9. p. 287
 Athenas Graias nostrasque habet totus orbis xv 110. -is mediis natus Daedalus iii 80. its pure air x 50. -ae mirabantur Demos-thenem 127. its hemlock vii 205
 Athos veltificatus x 174
 Atlas supports heaven xiii 48. mount xi 24. nickname for a dwarf viii 32
 atque xiv 206 dis atque love
 Atreus a tragedy vii 73
 Atrides Domitian iv 65
 atrium with images viii 8. 20. auctionarium vii 7. -a nobilium 91
 attegias Maurorum xiv 196
 atteritur res xvi 50. -tritus lumbum pumice viii 16. -a fronte xiii 242
 Atticus, Ti. Claudius xi 1
 attollit villas xiv 95. paupertatem 236
 attonitus vii 67. viii 239. xii 21. pro electro xiv 306. -os iv 146. habet xiii 194
 attraction of pron. xi 52
 auctio commissa vii 10
 auctor x 30. fenoris xi 48
 aude aliquid i 73. nil praeter gelidas ausae conferre cicutas vii 206
 audi iii 115. vi 115. 220. xi 64. xii 24
 auditor i 1. Cic. Tusc. iv § 3. v § 8. Liv. xl 29 § 8. VM. viii 15 E § 1. Plin. h. n. Gell. Sen. contr. 14 §§ 8. 13. cf. ἀκουστής, ἀκροατής. Tert. paenit. 6 med. a catechu-men
 augur iii 77
 Augusti portus xii 75. -um 'emperor' x 77
 Augusto recitantes mense poetas iii 9
 aulaea Cereris xiv 203. togae x 39
 aurata lacerna of harpers x 212
 Aurelia orba v 98
 aureus vii 122
 auriga vii 114. gains of 243
 auris iii 122 stillavit in aurem. Heins. and Burm. on Ov. her. 3 23. -cm facilem praebeat v 107. in aure xi 50. fenestrae i 104
 Aurora x 2
 aurum furtivae pelliculae i 10 11. Etruscum 'bulla' v 164. 'cup of gold' 39. x 27. aestivum ventilet 'ring' i 28. -o semenstri vii 89. -o nullo violatus xi 116. -i montes xii 129
 Auruncae magnus alumnus i 20
 Ausonius imitates iii 24. iv 69
 auspex of marriage x 336
 auster iv 59. v 100—1.
 aut xv 55. after a negation xiii 50. 'or else' 115
 αὐτάρκεια of Stoics x 363
 Automedon i 61
 autumnum letifer iv 56 57. x 221. perpetuus Phaeacum v 151. -um posuere poma xi 76
 avarice dominant i 88—93. xiv 197—255. grows with wealth 139
 avarus subst. vii 30
 avelli circensibus iii 223
 Aventini caelum hausit iii 85
 avis Iunonis vii 32. Iovis xiv 82
 axis Gallicus viii 116. quocumque sub -e xiv 42
 Babylon x 171
 bacca Sabina iii 85
 Baetis, flocks on its banks xii 41—2
 Balae iii 4. xi 49. Balana cumba xii 80
 balantum pcedum xiii 233
 ballaena x 14
 balneolum conducere vii 4
 balnea xi 156. Phoebi vii 233. private 178. vexat lutulenta turba 131. time of bathing xi 204. see *baths*
 baltens xvi 48
 banishment of Marius Priscus i 49
 bankrupts vii 129. viii 185. xi 1—55. sold up iii 33. epicures xi 10 p. 222
 barba maiorum xvi 31. mihi sonabat gravis i 25. -m metit anati iii 186. Petron. 73 fin. Greg. Naz. apol. 49. Schiller's Nero 133. pectere coeperit xiv 216
 barbarus Xerxes x 181
 barbati magistri xiv 12 and p. 354. barbato regi iv 103
 Bardaeus calceus iudex xvi 13 14
 Barea vii 91. -am occidit Stoicus iii 116. On his son-in-law Annius Pollio see Borghesi iv 488
 bascauda xii 46
 basia lactaret iv 118
 Basilus a fraudulent partner x 222. a pleader vii 145—7
 Batavi domiti viii 51
 baths i 142—6. v 90. vii 4. 130—1. before dinner iii 263. xi 204
 beans of Pythagoras xv 174
 beard shaved in early manhood x 253
 beasts spare their kind xv 159—164
 beatus rich i 39. -i pauperis xiv 120
 beauty, perils of x 289—345
 beaver xii 34—36
 beggars iii 16 Jews. v 8—11. on the bridges iv 116. at Aricia 117
 bellator (equus) vii 127
 Bellerophon iii 118. x 325
 Bellonae fanatici iv 124
 belli pars aliqua xii 110. -orum ultima xv 95
 belua elephant x 158. xi 126
 bene habet x 72
 Beneventanus sutor v 46
 berullo inaequales phialas v 38
 beta, see *alpha*
 betting xi 202
 bibat cuticula solem xi 203. -erat caelato xii 47. fictilibus x 25. -it ab octava i 49
 bidentis amans vive iii 228
 biga x 59
 bilem effundere per lacrimas v 159. tibi contrahat xi 187. quibusdam moverat xv 15 16
 bill of fare xi 64—76
 bimembris puer xiii 64
 birthday, see *natalibus*
 Bithyni slaves and knights vii 15. -o tyranno x 162
 Bithynicus Volusius xv 1
 blaesus xv 48
 blandiar ne nobis iii 126
 Blandus, Rubellius viii 40
 blindness a judgement xiii 93
 boats of reed v 89
 Boccar v 90
 Boetius imitates x 22
 boletus v 147. xiv 8
 bones of heroes xv 70
 bona animi viii 24. summa v 2
 bonus Cotta v 108. -i rari xiii 26
 books burnt i 152
 Bootae serraca v 23

- bos cretatus x 65—6
 boys, dangers to their chastity x 295—7
 Bracati viii 234
 braccia numquam direxit contra torrentem
 iv 85
 branding of slaves xiv 24
 bratteola xiii 152
 bread different for host and guest v 66—75
 brevis puteus iii 226. -e lumen candelae 286.
 -ibus Gyaris i 73. focus xi 79
 breviter dabit omnia Pacuvio xii 125
 brigandage, see *latro*
 Brigantum castella xiv 196
 Britain, Hadrian's wall xiv 196
 Britannica ballaena x 14. cf. xiv 283
 Britanno temone excidit Arviragus iv 126—7.
 -os caudicicos xv 111
 Britones xv 124
 Brutidius Niger x 83
 Brutus the ancient viii 182. treachery of his
 sons 261—8. Brute, priscum tuum acumen
 iv 103
 Brutus M. Brutii avunculus xiv 43. Bruto-
 rum et Cassi natalibus v 37. Titinius Capi-
 to had their images Plin. ep. i 17 § 3
 bubulci filius xi 151. -o iudice vii 116
 buccae of persons iii 35. xi 34
 buccula x 134
 bucina surda vii 71. foedae famae xiv 152
 building mania i 94. vii 173—183. xiv 86—95
 bulbi epimenia Maurorum vii 120
 bulla x 42. of gold v 164. of leather 165.
 -a dignissime senior xiii 33
 bullatus xiv 5. vol. ii p. 354
 burials extramural i 171. In Israel num.
 19 11—22. Hagzai 2 13. cod. Theod. ix 17
 6. Voet ad diz. de sepulchro violato
 [xlvii 12] 2 (ii 1005—6). Exception in fa-
 vour of St Meletius A.D. 331. Sozom. vii
 10. Greg. Naz. or. in Melet. ii p. 25 ver.
 1581
 burning of slaves xiv 22. burning alive i
 155—7. Philo leg. ad Gai. 19 (ii 564 M). in
 Placc. 9 (ii 527)
 burying alive v 10
 buxo intactum caput xiv 194
 Byzantium and its fish-market iv 41

 caballi x 60. Gorgonei pinna iii 118. -orum
 praeda praetor xi 195
 cachinnus iii 100. x 31. xi 2
 cacoethes scribendi vii 52
 Caecus v 125
 cadere of a victim xii 98, 113. sub crimine x
 69. sub iudice iv 12. inde-unt partes vii 123
 cadurci vii 221
 caecos subst. vii 170. caecus 'unseen' 71
 Caedicius a severe judge xiii 197. facundus
 xvi 46
 caelatum xii 47
 caelicolae xiv 97
 caelum Aventini hausit iii 84 85. in-um eve-
 hit i 33. -i numen adorant Iudaei xiv 97.
 e -o descendit xi 27
 caerula lumina Germani xiii 164
 Caesar brought the Romans under the lash
 x 109. Caesar dynastic title xii 106. -is
 argument ib. -is ad mensas v 4. -is hos-
 tem calcemus x 86. -is uxor, Messalina x
 330. -is vivaria iv 51. Domitian 135. spes
 studiorum in -e tantum vii 1
 caesaries Germani flava xiii 164
 Caieta xiv 87
 Calagurris xv 93—6
 calamos frange vii 27. arrows xiii 80
 calceus and toga of clients i 119. iii 149.
 Bardaicus iudex xvi 13 14. senatorum
 vii 192
 calculus xi 132
 Calenum molle i 69
 calida v 63
 caligas xvi 24
 caligatus iii 222
 Caligula and his rhetorical speech-day at
 Lyon i 44. his treatment of Claudius ib.
 calices plebei xi 145. ad -em stertere i 57
 Calliope iv 34
 calor febris xii 98
 Calpe xiv 279
 Calpurnia iii 133. Borghesi v 196—7 Iunia
 Calpurnia sister of L. Silanus son-in-law of
 Claudius (Sen. apoc. 8. Tac. ann. xii 4),
 daughter-in-law of L. Vitellius the censor
 (Tac. l. c.), i.e. wife of his son Lucius consul
 with his other son Aulus (afterwards em-
 peror) A.D. 48. By him she must have
 been divorced, as at the end of his life his
 wife was Triaria (Tac. h. ii 63). A.D. 48
 Agrippina, who had resolved on the de-
 struction of her brother then praetor, ac-
 cused her of incest with him, a charge
 countenanced by Iuv. but discredited by
 Tacitus (xii 4, who calls Calpurnia *decora* et
 procaz) and as it seems by Seneca (l. c.
 Claudius, as far as in him lay, condemned
 Iuppiter for incest. *Silvanum enim gene-
 rum suum occidit. propter quid? soro-
 rem suam, festivissimam omnium puct-
 larum, quam omnes Venerem vocarent,
 maluit Iunonem vocare*). The scholiast's
 statement ('praetoris cuiusdam soror, quae
 se occidit tamquam infamis in fratre tem-
 poribus Claudii') is contradicted by Tac.
 xiv 12 (Nero A.D. 59 recalled her)
 Calvinus xiii 5
 calvus Nero (Domitian) iv 38
 calicem accipe iii 295
 Camenas tristes hac tempestate vii 2. -arum
 delubra iii 13. 17
 Camerini vii 90. -us viii 33
 Camilli more xvi 15
 caminus x 61. xiv 118
 cammarus v 84
 Campania dederat Pompeio febres x 283
 campo hoc (of satire) decurrere i 19
 candelae iii 237
 candida. nigrum in -a vertunt iii 30
 candiduli porci iii 355
 canēre. montem qui -et oliva xiv 14
 canini farris sordes v 11. -o rictu x 271—2
 canem venerantur oppida tota xv 8
 canistris v 74
 canna Micipsarum v 89
 Cannae vii 163. -arum in pulvere xi 200.
 Cannarum vindex anulus x 161—5
 cannibalism xv 11—13. 33—92. 121. 126. of
 Calagurris 93. of Saguntum 114. allowed
 by Zeno 107
 canebar xv 26
 Canopi verba i 26. -us famosus xv 46
 Cantaber xv 108
 cantharus iii 205
 cantare of recitation vii 153. -bitur con-
 ditor Iliados xi 180. -abit vacuus viator
 x 22. -andum non est, res vera agitur iv 35
 cantu foedo vii 225
 capellae worstiup in Egypt xv 12. -a ab
 hirsuta iaculum torquere v 155
 Capena madida iii 11
 caprum stantem extra pocula i 76

- capillati pueri xi 149. -o consule v 30
 capilli maiorum xvi 31. puellares xv 137
 capit = *καπετή* x 148. xi 171. -unt plus intes-
 tina poetæ vii 78
 Capito pirata Cilicum viii 93
 Capitolia x 65. xiv 91
 Cappadoces slaves and knights vii 15
 caprea xi 142. xiv 81
 Caprearum rupes x 93
 capriticus x 145
 capsae custos x 117
 captator i 146. iv 19. v 98. x 202. xii 93—130.
 -es praetors iii 128—130. see *orbas*
 captat Coranum pater vii 54—56
 caput adoratum populo x 62. praebere ve-
 nale domina sub hasta iii 33. praeferre
 argento xii 49. vacuum cerebro xiv 58.
 morbi iii 236. -itis periuri poena xiii 174.
 discrimine quanto constant xiv 258. tam
 vacui populum xv 23
 carbo of the censor xiii 116
 carcer Aeoli v 101. x 181. rusticus xiv 24.
 -is unum xiii 245. -re uno contentam
 Romam iii 314. fornicis x 239
 cardiacus v 32
 caret censu i 59. -nisse anno circensibus
 uno xi 53. Cic. Verr. iv § 41 *Diodorus*
interca praetore isto prope triennium pro-
vincia demoque caruit
 caricature x 157
 carminator vii 224
 Carpathium aequor xiv 278
 carpentum viii 147
 Carrinas Secundus vii 204—5
 Carthago, Marius begging bread there x 277
 Carus delator i 36
 carving v 121—4
 Cassandra x 262
 Cassi natalis v 37
 cassis x 134. -idis patiens aetas vii 33
 castigare xiv 54. 57. servorum ventres mo-
 dio iniquo 126
 castora 'beaver' xii 34
 Castora ad vigilem ponendi nummi xiv 260.
 bratteolam de -o ducat xiii 152
 castra domestica x 95
 castravit ephebum tyrannus x 307
 casula xi 153. xiv 179
 casus fortunæ xiii 86. tabulae i 90
 catenata taberna iii 304
 cats xv 7. cf. pp. 363. 400
 cathedra paene nuda i 65. sterilis of the
 rhetor vii 293
 Catiena iii 133
 Catilina viii 231—244. xiv 41. iacuit cadavere
 toto x 285
 Catinensi pumice viii 16
 catino Tu-co xi 108
 Cato durus xi 90. Cato of Utica xiv 43
 Catti iv 147
 Catulla x 322
 Catulli plasma viii 186. fugitivus scurra xiii
 111
 Catullus friend of Iuv. xii 29
 Catullus Messalinus iv 113—132
 Catulus collega Marii viii 253. parasitus
 iii 39
 caulis i 134. pallidus v 87
 caupo viii 161
 causa motive viii 215. vivendi 84. xi 11.
 -am dicitis xv 134
 caudicis vii 113. 136. their fees 105—144.
 Mart. v 16 7 8. Quintil. xii 7 § 8 seq.
 applauded xiii 32. -orum nutricula Africa
 vii 148. -os Britannos xv 111
 cavet brumamque famemque illa reste xiv
 274
 Cecropides viii 46. 53
 cedere foro xi 50
 cedo, si xiii 210
 Celadus grammaticus vii 215
 Celacno viii 130
 cella of the poet vii 28
 cena, time of i 49. ulmea xi 141. feralis v
 85. -ae spes i 133. -ae iniuria v 9. -am
 super xv 15
 cenacula iii 190—202. vii 118. x 18
 cenatio vii 183
 cenavit fercula i 95. -et ostrea centum viii
 85
 censere. quidnam -es? iv 130. -cri sanguine
 viii 2. 74. Apul. apol. 57 fin. *studio bibendi,*
quo solo censetur
 censor xiv 50. -is mores collega timebat
 xi 92
 censorship of literature i 152
 censura rigidi cachinni x 31
 census equester v 132. xiv 323—6. senna
 torius 326
 centaurs i 11
 centena decies x 335
 centum quadrantes i 120
 centurio and his vitis xiv 193. shaggy 194.
 -onum cognitio de milite xvi 17 18
 cepe nefas violare xv 9
 cera voltum facit vii 238. nitentia simulacra
 xii 88. -ae 'wax-masks' viii 19. tablets i
 63. xiv 29. 191. -am praecipuam in ta-
 bulis iv 19
 cercopithecus xv 4
 Cerdo iv 153. viii 182
 cerebro vacuum caput xiv 57
 Cereris aram xiv 219. aulaea 263. gener
 x 112. face dignus xv 141. -em Helvinam
 iii 320
 ceromatico collo iii 68
 cervina senectus xiv 251
 cervice obstricta in ius trahere x 87—8. sexta
 feratur i 64. -ces Hercules iii 83. -ix prae-
 benda gladio x 345. Flor. cited xv 25
 cespes altar of turf xii 2. 85. Calpurn. v 25
 Cethegus viii 231. x 287
 ceu x 326
 Chaerippus viii 96
 Chaldaeus grex of Tiberius x 94. -i xiv 248.
 see *astrology*
 Charon and his fee iii 265—7
 charta for wrapping *tus* xiii 116. -ae perituræ
 parcere i 15
 Charybdis v 102. xv 17
 chiasmus ii 56. iii 100—1. v 98. Cic. Phil.
 ii § 95 n. Ter. haut. 636. Aen. iv 628—9.
 Ov. m. i 238. v 567. vii 799. 830. viii 187.
 323. Phaedr. iii 18 11 seq. Fritzsche on
 Hor. s. ii 4 33
 children to be guarded from seeing and hear-
 ing evil xiv 44
 Chione meretrix iii 136
 chirographa vana xiii 137
 Chiron sub marmore iii 205
 Chiron citharoedus magister Achillis vii 212.
 Ov. Pont. iii 3 43 (as read by Fr. Schultess)
praemia nec Chiron ab alumno talia
cepit. Greg. Naz. or. 43=20 in laudem
 Basilii § 12 (i 779*) οὐ Θεταλικὸν τι καὶ
 ὀρεῖον ἄντρον αὐχῶν, ὡς ἀρετῆς ἐργαστή-
 ριον, οὐδὲ τινα Κένταυρον ἀλάστορα τῶν
 κατ' αὐτὸν ἥρώων διδάσκαλον, οὐδὲ πτώ-
 κας βάλλειν ἢ κατατρέπειν νεβρῶν ἢ ἡγη-

- ρεύειν ἐλάφους ὑπ' αὐτοῦ διδασκόμενος
 ἢ τὰ πολεμικὰ κράτιστος εἶναι ἢ πωλο-
 δαμνεῖν ἄριστα, τῷ αὐτῷ πῶλῳ καὶ δι-
 δασκαλῷ χρῶμενος
- chironomonta v 121. DChrys. or. 32 i 406 32
 Dind. Galen vi 324 K
 chordae magicae resonant dimidio Memnone
 x 5. -as obliquas iii 64
 Chrysippus xiii 184
 Chrysogonus a singer vii 176
 cibo difficili crescente xiii 213
 cicatrix non una ostendit consuto vulnere
 crassum linum iii 151
 Cicero vii 139. x 114. 118—126. 276. novus
 Arpinas viii 237. 245. municipalis eques
 238. in the toga 240. parens patriae 244.
 crushes Catilina's plot 231—244. murdered
 x 120—L. a verse cited 122. as a poet ib.
 and 124. imitated viii 233. x 123. 253—
 271. 283—8. Cicero Allobrox, nickname of
 Rufus vii 214
 ciconia xiv 74
 cicuta xiii 156. -as gelidas vii 206. Ios. c.
 Ap. ii 37
 ciemus fidem hominum divumque xiii 31
 Cilicis pugnas (a gladiator) iv 121. Cilicum
 piratae viii 94
 Cimbri viii 250—2. xv 124
 cinaedus xiv 30. -o satiram scribente impro-
 bior iv 106
 cineres maiorum by the road-side viii 146.
 i 171. praematuri xi 44
 Cinnamus i 24
 Circe xv 21
 Circeis nata ostrea iv 110
 circenses x 81. xi 53. 193—202. -ibus avelli
 iii 223. -is pompa x 36—46
 circumcision xiv 94
 circumligat auro digitos vii 59
 circumscribere socios, pupillos x 222—3. xiv
 237. -ptorem xv 136
 circumspice viii 96
 circus x 36—46. xi 193—202. all Rome
 there xi 196—7. shouts 197. factions 197
 —202. vii 114. palms of winners viii 53.
 shouts 59. urbem -o scenaeque vacan-
 tem 118. ad -um iussas prostare puellas
 ii 63
 Cirrae dominus vii 64
 Cirraei vatis spicula xiii 79
 cista iii 206
 citharam suspende colosso viii 230
 citharoedus x 211—2. gains of vii 176. -i cauda
 magistri 212. -o principe viii 198
 citius proparate iv 134. x 225. xv 19. xvi 32
 citrae mensae i 137. Plin. xvi §§ 66. 68
 civilia officia vii 106
 civiler v 112
 civem dedisti patriae xiv 70. donare Sibyllae
 iii 3
 clades concrete iv 84
 classes in a school vi 141
 Claudian imitates x 78. 93. xiii 41
 Claudius, how treated by Caligula i 44. his
 harbour near Ostia xii 75. his freedmen xiv
 91 (Posides). his stolidity iii 238. x 330—
 345. puts Messalina to death at the bidding
 of Narcissus xiv 329—331. edit boletum
 uxoris v 147—8
 clauso labello ut te Viento respiciat iii 185
 clavi caligares xvi 25. -us militis iii 248.
 -us latus i 106
 clementia stulta parcere i 17
 cliens Hannibal x 161—2. clients and the
 sportula i 95—126. togata turba 96. x 44.
 lassī abeunt vestibulis i 152. vii 19. must
 bribe slaves iii 184—9. Lucian mere. cond.
 10. Nigrin. 22. ousted by Greeks iii 123—
 4. attendance on early levees 127—130.
 carrying away the dote, one crushed to
 death 249—267. force a way for their
 patrons through the crowd i 46. vii 142.
 at the bath 131. how treated at their patron's
 board v. invited to fill up a spare place
 16 17. their morning attendance at levees
 19—23. must drink wine quod sucida nolit
 lana pati 24 25
 climate, its influence on character x 50
 Clio migrat in atria vii 7
 Clitumni pascua xii 13
 clivosa Latinae v 65
 cloaca torrente pinguis lupus v 105. -arum
 curatores iii 32. Hier. in Eph. c. 6 in
 urbibus eos qui aliquid commiserē flagitii
 videmus...mundare spurcilitas cloacarum
 clocks x 216
 Cloelia viii 265
 clothing, ostentation in vii 134
 cludit latus iii 131. -e libellos vii 26. -ere
 acribus exemplis xiv 322. Gyari -sus sco-
 pulis x 170
 clunibus apri v 167
 Cluvienus i 80
 cobwebs xiv 61
 coccinea laena iii 283
 cocks sacrificed xiii 233
 Cocles viii 264
 codex saevus x 236. grandis vii 110
 Codrus pauper iii 203—210
 coepit without inf. iii 114
 cogitare. qui scelus intra se cogitat, facti
 crimen habet xiii 209 210
 cognitio tribuni vii 223. centurionum xvi 18
 cogente nullo viii 193. xi 7. -itur in fron-
 tem ruga xiii 116. -acto umore vexare
 oculos 133. -as per tormenta divitias xiv
 146
 cohors libertorum v 23. praetoria viii 127.
 -rtis curam sperare i 58. Marquardt
 Staatsverw. ii 355 n. 8
 collige xiii 191. -o eventum viridis panni xi
 195
 collum iii 83
 color in rhetoric vii 155. -es violae xii 90
 colossus marmoreus viii 230
 colubrae cornata anguilla v 103
 columna Phrygia xiv 307. -ae Numidarum
 vii 182. adsiduo lectore ruptae i 13
 colus tardas Parcarum xiv 249
 comedunt patrimonia i 133. -esa nobilitas
 34
 comes of a governor iii 47. -ites clients i 46.
 119. iii 284. vii 44. 142. Caesaris iv 75. 84.
 libelli vii 107
 comitantibus oculis i 89
 commendat voluptates rarior usus xi 208.
 nos Veneris epistula Marti xvi 5
 comminus ursos agebat iv 99
 commissa auctio vii 10. pugna v 23. plumbo
 domus xiv 310. -ittas Aenean Rutulumque
 i 163
 commoda communia militiae xvi 7
 communis sensus viii 73. conditor mundi xv
 148. -i moneta vii 55. extra -ia xiii 140
 comoedia at feasts v 157
 comoedus iii 93. -a natio 100
 comparison abbreviated iii 74. vii 72. x 247.
 xv 68. inverted xii 23
 compedibus vinxerat Ennosigaeum x 182. in
 -de fossor xi 80

- compescere labellum digito i 160
componere of drugs xiv 253. tota domus
reda -itur una iii 10
computat annos dextra x 249
concentus tubarum x 215
conchis iii 293. xiv 131
conchyliia iii 81. Coa viii 101
conciditur? iv 180
concupis dextro pede x 5
Concordia crepitat salutato nido i 116
concurrentia saxa xv 19. -itur 53
concutere se x 328. -itur cachinno iii 101
condire gulosum fictile xi 19
conditional sentence in substance, not in
form iii 100. viii 24. xvi 17-22
conditor Iliados xi 180. mundi xv 148
conducta viii 43. pecunia xi 46. sardonyche
vii 143. -as custodit oves i 107. -ere aedem
flumina portus iii 31. forices 35
conduplicare xiv 229
confert quid? i 106. viii 94
confisus x 11. xii 58
conflare tonantem xiii 153
confusus iii 1
coniugium xi 29. wife vii 219
conjunctive 2 pers. sing. 'one may expect'
i 14. 18. xiv 234. xv 26. see *indicative*
conscience xiii 192-235
conscius iii 49. -a xiv 28
considere duces vii 115. licet et -idere iv
31
consilium dedimus Sullae i 16. in -o est aedi-
bus iii 162. Sen. clem. i 15 § 7. Plin. ep.
i 20 § 12. -o misso iv 145
consistat iii 296
consolatio vol. ii p. 247
conspicius viii 149
conspuitur sinus vii 112. Ael. v. h. i 15.
n. a. v 13. vi 2. ix 13. schol. Ap. Rth. iv
478
constantia ficti vultus xiii 77
constituebat amicae iii 12
constare 'consist' xiv 17. 'cost' -ent dis-
crimine capitis xiv 258. -abit patri res
nulla minoris quam filius vii 187-8. 45. 77
constratum classibus mare x 175
constrictus cammarus ovo v 84
constructio κατά σύνθεσιν xiv 241
consuetudo mali vii 51
consul de rhetore vii 197. Friedländer p
115 2. 272. Tac. an. iii 75. presiding in
circus x 42. -ls receive doles i 117-8.
from the plough xi 89. offer an ox to Iup-
piter viii 156. titulo ter -is xi 86
console te xi 33 p. 222
consuto vulnere crassum linum iii 150
contemnere leges Romanas xiv 100. supe-
rior iii 75. fulmina iii 145. -unt
lina Charybdim v 102
content true riches xiv 313
contentae defundere iii 277. -us deducere
xiii 133
contexere tanto cursu moechos xiv 27
contingens sanguine caelum xi 62. -o (acci-
do viii 23
continuo sic collige xiii 191
contra veniet i 160. stat iii 296
contradictio in adiecto xi 19 20. see *oxy-
moron*
contrahat bilem tibi xi 187. -cta cuticula
277
contrarius auctor x 30
controversiae i 16. vii 163 seq. Friedländer
iii 286 seq. Schiller's Nero 562
conturbat vii 129
contus x 20
convenit illis vii 136. x 348. ursis inter so
xv 164
conventus viii 129
convicia iii 237
convictus xi 4
convivia propter natus aper i 141
cooks, price of vii 185
coordination of contrasted clauses xi 25
copa viii 162
cophinus Iudaeorum iii 14
Coptos xv 28
coquere rastra xv 167
cor mulinum Vagelli xiv 23
coram viii 9
Coranum captat pater xvi 54-56
Corbulo iii 251
Coreyraea urna xv 25. -can wine v 30
Cordi Theside i 2
Corinthos uncta viii 113
Corinthus minus viii 197
corium inter et unguentum xiv 204. -o bovis
deducendum in mare xiii 155
corn, donations of x 80-1. tickets for vii
174. fleets from Africa v 118-9. viii 17
cornicines iii 34. x 214. in triumphs 44
cornix, its age x 247
cornua cum lituis audita xiv 199. torquen-
tem cirro xiii 165
corona of the praetor x 39. 41. -ae Egypt-
ian xv 50. of the Lares xii 87. Graiae
apum vii 225. Pisacae olivae xiii 99
coronata agna xiii 63. -us asellus xi 97.
-i Thrasea Helvidiusque v 36
corpore census xiv 53. in sano sana mens
x 356. -us extinctae dextrae iii 48
corpuscula x 173
corruptor avarae nurus i 77. iv 8. x 304
Corsica v 92
corus x 180. xiv 268
coruscet frontem hostia xii 6
Corvinus viii 5. custodit conductas oves i
108. Borghesi v 531. Iuv. amicus xii 1. 93
corvo rarior albo vii 202. -i attigerant cada-
vera viii 252
Corybanta de conviva v 25
Corycia puppis xiv 267
Coryphaeus a race-horse viii 62
Cosmos a perfumer viii 86
Cossus iii 184. viii 21. captator x 202
cothurnus vii 72. xv 29
Cotta Messalinus, Ovid's patron v 109. vii 95
cottona iii 83
coturnix xii 97
country life, praises of iii 67. xi 56-119.
xiv 160-189. its simplicity iii 168-179.
Sen. ep. 94 §§ 69 70
court-fools v 171
courts of law, hours of xiii 158
Coa conchyliia viii 101
coxa debilis x 217
crambe repetita vii 154
Crassus x 108
crassus aer x 50
crater xii 44
cratib. xi 82
creditor vii 108. xi 10
credis si quidquam Homero x 246. si quid
mihi 68. cf. iv 53
crepido v 8
crepitat concordia salutato nido i 116
crepat ingens Scianus x 62
crescit pagina damnosa papyro vii 101. amor
nummi quantum ipsa pecunia xiv 139.
-ente cibo xiii 213

- Cressa Phaedra x 327
 Cretae passum xiv 270
 cretatus bos x 65—6
 Creticus viii 38
 Cretonius xiv 86. 92
 crimen habet xiii 210. sub-ine cadere x 69.
 -ibus debent hortos i 75
 crimem deponit amati iii 186
 Crispinus i 26—29. iv 1—33. his perfumes
 and cruelty 108—9. Borghesi oeuvres v
 513—6 cites a law of Augustus (DCass. li
 17 § 2 B.C. 30) that no Egyptian should be
 a senator, first broken through in the time
 of Caracalla (ib. § 3. lxxvi 5 § 5 A.D. 203
 where Aelius Coeranus is named as the
 first Egyptian senator). The schol. on iv
 1 'factus est magister equitum Neronis.'
 Now Pomponius dig. i 2 § 19 says of the
 magistri equitum *quod officium fere tale
 erat, quale hodie praefectorum praetorio*.
 dig. i 11 § 1 *ad similitudinem magistrorum
 equitum praefecti praetorio a principibus
 electi sunt*. 10. Lydus i 14 says the Caesars
 gave to the magister equitum the name praefectus
 praetorio (ib. ii 6 he notes the slight
 change from ἑπαρχος to ἐπαρχος). Now
 Iuv. iv 31 calls Crispinus purpureus
scurra palati and Lydus (ii 13) says that
 one of the badges of the praefecti praetorio
 was a *μανδύη* or chlamys of purple. Iuv.
 iv 32 further calls him *princeps equitum*
 (see n. there. Ildn. v 7 § 3 Elagabalus
 placed an actor over the equestrian order.
 DCass. lxxix 4 § 1 gives the name Euty-
 chianus Κωμάδων and the office as praefectus
 praetorio. cf. Lamprid. Heliog. 12.
 Fronto also ep. ad Ant. Pium 3 p. 165
 Naber calls Marcus Turbo Hadrian's
 praef. praet. *equestri ordinis primarius*).
 Now there were two praefecti praetorio
 (DCass. lxxvii 15 § 2), one of whom (Iuv. iv
 111—2 n.) was Cornelius Fuscus. The other
 will be Crispinus. This explains Mart. vii
 99. viii 48 l where the Tyria *abolla* (cf.
 2 *toga*) is military uniform. Again, the
 praef. praetorio appointed soldiers to
 their field of labour; if Crispinus sent Iuv.
 to Egypt, the poet's hatred of him is
 explained.
 Crispi iucunda senectus iv 81—4
 cristae surgebant iv 70. -am galli promit-
 tere Laribus xiii 233
 crocea membrana tabella vii 23
 crocodilon adorat Aegyptus xv 2. 36
 crocus of Corycus xiv 207. -os spirantes vii
 203
 Croesi fortuna xiv 323. cf. p. 180. -us and
 Solon x 274—5
 crotalum xi 172
 cruce dignus viii 188. crucem sceleris pretium
 xiii 105 p. 237. bodies left to hang on xiv
 77
 cruda tyrannis viii 223. -i pericula suci xi 76.
 -um pavonem in balnea portas i 143. 145
 crura francere x 60
 crustas Heliadum v 38
 cryptam Suburae v 106
 cubicularius x 216
 cucullo veneto iii 170. Santonico viii 145
 cucurbita ventosa xiv 58
 cui (o o) iii 49. vii 211
 culcita v 17
 culina, portable iii 249 250. -ae nidore captum
 v 162
 culleus of parricides viii 214
 cultellorum manubria eburnea xi 133
 cultris inponite farra xii 81. -i mucronem
 admittite xiv 217
 culta puella xi 202. -os iuvenes iii 153. -i
 servis 189
 cum quo iv 9. xiii 155
 Cumae, Daedalus alighted there iii 25. 321. -is
 vacuis 2. C. Fricke de origine Cumarum
 Gött. 1869
 cumba Baiana xii 80. -ae magister iv 45
 cumulus ultimus aerumnae iii 210
 cupbearers v 52—65
 cupere nihil x 360. Diogenes xiv 313. cupi-
 mus aut timemus x 5
 cupidus silvarum vii 58
 cupping-glass xiv 58
 curabilis xvi 21
 curator dementiae xiv 283. cloacarum iii 32
 Curii viii 4. -us xi 78
 curare xiii 124
 curriculum xiv 231
 currunt Baias et ad ostrea xi 49
 currus of the praetor in the circus x 26.
 aeneus of the pleader vii 125
 curses xii 130
 cursor v 52
 Curtius bucca xi 34
 curtum temone iugum x 135. -a fides patriae
 xiv 166
 curules x 91
 curvis unguibus viii 129. xiii 169
 custos caprae x 117. cf. p. 180. custos = pae-
 dagogus vii 218. gemmati poculi v 40. ur-
 bis Gallicus xiii 157. -de armato iii 296.
 omni potentior natura x 303. -dibus cine-
 rum saxis x 144
 cuticula xi 203
 cutis)(pellis x 192
 Cyane viii 162
 Cyaneae xv 20
 cyathus v 32. ad -os xiii 44
 Cybele iii 137—8. -es aulaca xiv 203
 Cyclopes xv 15
 Cycnum vocamus Aethiopem viii 33
 Cydni in ripa iii 117
 cynici xiii 121—2. p. 237. greater than kings
 xiv 312. Hercules their model x 361
 Dacis vulturibus servabat viscera Fuscus
 iv 111
 Daedalus fatigatus exiit alas ad Cumae iii
 25. of Athens 80. fabrum volantem i 54
 dama xi 121
 Damasippus viii 185
 damnatio quid confert? viii 94
 damnatus inani iudicio i 47. -os odit turba
 Remi x 73. -andis abstineas xiv 38
 damnosa alea xiv 4. pagina multa papyro
 vii 101
 damnum xii 35
 dances lascivious xi 162. 172. 164 p. 222
 dative. haereret fuligo Maroni vii 227. of
 agent Madvz on Cic. fin. i § 11. Kühnast
 synt. Liv. 139. Plin. ep. iii 1 § 9. pamez.
 50. Parthenio factas lances xii 44. dicta
 mihi xv 93
 de conviva Corybanta v 25. de corporibus
 quid superest? iii 259. de media nocte xiv
 190. de nobilitate quod superest i 34.
 multum de i 66. exiguum de iii 123. de
 ponte aliquis xiv 134. Cic. Cluent. § 163.
 Mil. § 65. de rhetore consul, de consule
 rhetor vii 197—8. cf. Manil. iv 46 ex exsule
 consul. de sapientibus alter x 25
 deam te facinus xiv 315—6

- death of children before parents, see *superstes*, death not to be feared x 357. a benefit 358—9
- debetur patinae Prometheus iv 133
- debilitate carebis xiv 156
- decebat turpe iv 13. cf. viii 182
- Decembri toto vinum nescire vii 97
- decidere iactu cum ventis xii 33
- decies centena x 335
- Decii, their devotion viii 254—8. xiv 239
- declamations, school i 16. vii 151. 161—170. x 167. Hier. c. Rulin. i 30 (ii 486^b) *quoque magis stuppeas, nunc cano et recalo capite, saepe mihi videor in somnis comatulus et sumpta toga ante rhetoricam controversiam declamare*
- declamare doces vii 150
- declamatoris Vagelli xiv 23
- decocta v 50 51. Plin. xix § 55 *hi nives, illi glaciem potant*. xxxvi § 2 *fin. cum ad frigidus potus vas petitur in nubila caeloque proximae rupes cavantur ut bibatur glacies*. Plin. ep. i 15 § 2 Corte and Dornig
- decreseere inde aliquid vii 220
- decurrere hoc campo i.e. satire i 19
- dedecus domus sciet ultimus x 342
- deducere nihil expositum vii 54. longa -etis gente propinquis xiii 207
- defendit xv 157
- deficit 'fails', 'becomes bankrupt' vii 129. -ecisse amnes x 177
- defluit aetas vii 32. -xit Orontes in Tiberim iii 62
- defossa sportula x 46
- degeneracy of moderns xv 65—71
- degenerare a magna culina xiv 14
- delatores i 33—36. iv 48. 53. 110. 113. x 70
- deliberat an vii 162. Plin. ep. v 9—21 § 5. ix 13 § 6
- deliciae iv 4. xiii 140. ad -as votorum x 291
- delphinus x 14
- delubra Camenarum iii 13
- deluge i 81 82
- dementia x 233
- Demetrius comoedus iii 99
- Democritus the laughing sage x 23—53
- Demosthenes x 114. 118—121. 126—132. his father a blacksmith 120. his studies 132
- dens ivory xi 123—5. -te renato xiv 10 11. -tes excussos praetori ostendere xvi 10. -ibus anguis nascuntur legiones xiv 241
- densissima lectica i 120. ruga xiii 215
- depastum vivaria piscem iv 51
- deponunt vota i 133. crimem amati iii 156
- deportatio in insulam i 73. x 16 (Sardinia). 170. xiii 246
- depositum xiii 16. 71. 201. infitiam 69
- descendit ad pugnam vii 173. rectum -ere funem xiv 265
- desisti viii 164
- despicias viii 112. -at i 159. convivia cauda squilla v 82
- destinet figere iii 3
- defuit hoc ut iv 123. Sen. contr. 2 § 2. 3 § 1. 7 § 5. cf. Ter. ad. 190 restat. Cic. Att. xiii 13 restabat. id. fragm. in Prisc. p. 792 P' restiterat. Aen. x 29. Hor. s. i 9 23. Gr. *τοῦτ' ἢν ὑπόλοιπον* (Bursian Jahresber. i 350). desset vii 69
- deterges vulnera mappa v 27
- deterior x 323. -us adv. iii 140. xi 50
- Deucalion i 81 82
- deuncem i 49
- di inferni viii 257. dis iratis fruitur i 49.
- adversis genitus x 129. atque ipso Iove xiv 206. aequa potestas Caesaris iv 71. Plin. pan. 40. Suet. Cal. 33. Paus. viii 2 § 2. Scribon. Larg. § 60 *Messalina dei nostri Caesaris*. cf. § 163. Oppian. cyneg. i 3 *Ἀνδρόνιον Ζηνὸς* [Severi] *γλυκερὸν θάλας Ἄντωννε*. anthol. Pal. ix 307 4 *Ζῆνα τὸν Αἰνέδδην*. deorum ira lenta xiii 110. turba 46. Palaiet on lo. x 34
- devectum Tiberi vinum vii 121
- devericulum xv 72
- devia rura xiv 75
- devotions patriotic viii 257. xiv 240
- dextra computat annos x 249. Migne patrol. lat. cvi 1508 a. -o pede 5
- diadema xiii 39. Quirini viii 259. sceleris protium ferre xiii 105
- dials x 216
- Diana of Aquinum iii 320. not worshipt in Egypt xv 8. oath by her arrows and quiver xiii 80. pulchra gaudet Latona x 292
- dicet mihi defensor culpae viii 163. -ere ius x 101. -entis causam amici xv 134. dictis i 154. -tu foedum xiv 44. pulcherrima xi 56
- dictata magistri peragat v 122
- diducere vestem summam xiii 132. rictum x 230
- dies distinguitur ordine pulchro i 127. longa x 205. -cum promisit vii 84
- differt vadimonia praetor iii 213
- difficili crescente cibo xiii 213
- diffundere vina v 30. xi 159.
- 'digit' x 249
- digitis a morte remotus quattuor xii 53. -o compescere labellum i 160. -us infamis x 53. noverit omnes auctores tamquam -os suos vii 232
- digressus iii 1
- dimidiis Curios viii 4. -us Memnon xv 5
- diminutives in lux. x 173
- dinner, a frugal xi 56—182. luxurious i 94 95. of yesterday's scraps xv 129—134. scraps for clients v 166—9. parasites at v. thefts at 40—42
- dinoscere x 2
- Diogenes, his tub xiv 308. naked ib. and Alexander 311—3
- Diomedeaes epics i 53
- Diphilus iii 129
- direxit brachia contra torrentem iv 89
- diris temporibus iv 89. x 15. -us adulator iv 116. Hannibal vii 161
- discinxerit Afros viii 129
- discipline, decay of vii 210—3
- discipulus x 221. xiii 125. xi 137
- discumbere v 12
- discursus i 86
- disease a punishment of sin xiii 230 231
- dispensator i 91. vii 219
- displectit xiii 2
- disponere voces vii 44
- dissimilem sui x 192
- distinguitur dies ordine pulchro i 127. unda tabula xiv 285
- distat vii 194
- distributives for cardinals in Pliny xii 109
- diversus c. dat. vera bona atque illis multum diversa x 3. -a parte xiii 136
- dives tibi, pauper amicis v 113
- divina Philippica x 125. tomacula 355. -orum capaces xv 144
- divinat iv 124
- divitiae opes x 24
- da x 43. da da 188. dat ferre xiv 30. da-

- mus ac dedimus viii 70. dat poenas iii 279. data poena x 243. dare aconita i 158. altaribus xii 119. crepitum iii 108. iudicem xvi 13. finem x 164. leto 119. ludos xi 179. moram x 340. se similem iud xi 52. testem iii 137. vela xv 127. venenum i 158. xiii 187. vestigia 244
- dociles imitandis turpibus xiv 49
- doctoris Trypheri xi 137
- dogmata stoica xiii 121
- Dolabellae viii 105
- dolabra viii 248
- dolet quidquid exue xi 190
- dolia Diogenis xiv 308
- dolo dolato ligno xii 57
- dolor mariti x 314—6. VM. vi i § 13 *qui in vindicanda pudicitia dolore suo pro publica lege usi sunt*
- domestica castra x 95. seditioni tela xv 64
- domina hasta iii 33. -um regemque salutat viii 161. unius lacertae iii 231. a patron v 137. -i infantes xiv 169. -us of the emperor iv 96. G. C. Lewis on politics ii 62
- Domitian censor morum Stat. s. v 1 42. dallies with poetry vii 2. derisive appellations of iv 46. his arx Albana 145. his war with the Catti 147. with the Daci 111—2. frivolous deliberations of 124—5. cabinet council on the cooking of a fish iv. his friends 75. 84. his cruelty 88. 93. his murder 153. his proscriptions 154
- Domitius viii 228
- domitus mons xi 89
- domus sua magis nota nulli quam mihi lucus Martis i 78. patellas lavat iii 261
- dona Veneris marito 'burn' vii 25. -vit bona praesepibus i 59
- Dorica Ancon iv 40
- Dorida nullo cultam palliolo iii 94 95
- dormire i 77. incipis ortu luciferi viii 11. Cic. Catil. 2 § 23 *quorum omnis industria vitae et vigilandi labor in antelucanis cenis exponitur*. -ret altum i 16 17. -itur in urbe magnis opibus iii 237
- dorso ferre cohortes xii 109
- dose i 158
- downfall of houses in Rome iii 190—5
- dragon guardian xiv 113—4. Ues. in Strabo 293 fin. of Eleusis
- dreams xiii 221
- driving in cities forbidden in daytime i 60. viii 146—154
- Druso eripient somnum i.e. Claudio principi iii 238
- Drusus viii 21. -orum stemmate viii 40
- dubitaret retinere xiii 200
- dubium nomen vii 110
- ducitur funus i 146. x 240. -ere matris ubera xii 9. ad aras xii 112. -xerat temetum xv 25. -at mores teneros ceu pollice vii 237. -ta Falerno ruga xiii 216
- duelli i 169
- dum 'provided' v 119. dum with pres. ind. i 60. xii 10. v 94. xiv 92. 95. dummodo viii 269
- duo 'only two' xvi 24
- dux magnus the emperor iv 145. -cis indulgentia vii 21
- ē in abl. xiii 93 p. 287
- eagle on the ivory sceptre x 45
- earrings worn by men in the East i 104. Philo i 126 M
- ebur xiv 308. 'elephant' xii 112. Phidiacum viii 103 104. legs of table xi 123
- eburno sceptro x 43. -is oculis xiii 139
- celini iv 143
- ede iii 74. 296. -am i 21. xiv 317
- education xiv p. 288. began with seventh year 10 11. money grudged for vii 187. 219. Stob. flor. xliii 95 gardeners better paid than tutors
- educat nunc terra malos homines xv 70
- educere = educare x 236
- efferre i 72. xiv 220
- effice summam xiv 323
- effigies maiorum viii 22. 227
- effudit curas x 78. -undere bilem v 159
- eget curatoris xiv 258
- Egeria iii 12. 17. C. E. C. Wagner de Egeriae fonte et specu Marb. 1824 4to. A topic in the schools Quintil. ii 4 § 19. Mart. x 35 13 14
- Egnatius Celer iii 116
- egregii equites x 95. -us compar. xi 12
- Egypt ii pp. 355—6; see *Synce*. worships monsters xv 2. motives for visiting 45. Egyptian wine 48. ointments and crowns 50. palm trees 76. worship exclusive 57 58. excesses 46. inbelle vulgus 126. banditti ib. salt-fish in Rome iv 33. boats of reed v 89
- eisdem xiv 30
- Electra viii 218. xiv 284—5
- electrum v 33. xiv 307
- elegos i 4
- elementa vitiorum xiv 123. per omnia xi 14
- elephants African x 150. offered in sacrifice xii 102. not bred in Italy 104. herds kept at Arden for the emperor 105—6. used by Hannibal x 158. and Pyrrhus xii 108—110. their dentition xi 126
- eliceret risum vii 212
- elixi vervecis iii 294. nati xiii 85
- ellipsis xii 181. xv 21. of clause after *non tantum* i 131. of *dicere* v 107. of *dent* vii 207. of *emisti* iv 25. of *est* iii 212. viii 30. x 257. of *esse* xi 8. of *habuit* i 89. of *loquuntur* xi 5
- eloquence ruins the possessor x 9. 114—132
- eloquium vocale vii 19
- elus creditor xi 9
- eluvium siccandam iii 32
- Elpenor xv 22
- emendat xiv 67
- emergunt iii 164
- emi minoris iv 26. -untur pluris xi 16
- emperors equal to gods. see *deus*
- emptor Olynthi xii 47. veneni viii 17
- endromis iii 103
- Endymion tuus = your fair son x 318
- Ennodius cites i 18
- Ennosigaeus x 182
- ense stricto Lucilius i 165
- eo i demens et curro x 106. i nunc et 310. xii 57. ite iii 66. iret sanguis xii 14. ire viam xiv 122. itur ad casum tabulae i 89 cf. iv 65. eundem est iii 316
- epanalepsis i 15. xiv 139
- ephebum x 306
- epics safe ground for a poet i 162—4
- epicures xi 11—49. dine alone i 136. enjoy only what is costly xi 16. 127. scour the world for dainties i 135. iv 54. 140—3. v 94
- Epicurean denial of Providence xiii 86—89
- Epicurus content with his garden xiii 122—3. xiv 319
- epilogue works on jurors' feelings by producing a weeping mother vii 146. or boy xv 135
- epimenia Maurorum bulbi vii 120

- epiredia viii 66
epistula verbosa x 71. cf. p. 180
Epona viii 157
epota flumina x 177
epulum iii 229
eques municipalis viii 238. -ites Asiani vii 14. Cappadoces, Bithyni 15. Galatae 16. egrægi x 95. and the 14 ordines 213. xiv 324. duos=duorum equitum censum 326. freedmen vii 16. their ring, see *anulus*. equitum princeps iv 32. magistratos viii 8. see *principes*
equester census v 132. -tri pulvino surgat iii 153-6. 159. x 213
equos flexit Aurunca alumnus i 20
ergastula Tusca viii 180. inscripta xiv 24
ergo iii 231. ergo i 3. 15. vii 170 cet.
Erinyes confundit Rutulum vii 68
eripient somnum iii 238
escaria xii 46
Esquiliae iii 71. v 78. xi 51
esuriens I'sacae ramus olivæ xiii 90
et xvi 31 audeat et credam. 'and yet' vii 124. xiii 91.=etiam x 351.=id est xi 123. after negative xiii 41. et iam xii 30. joins adj. to a prep. with its case vii 207. nudo latere et parvis xi 96. in indignant questions i 87. et quæ 'and what else' x 178. 212. et quidquid 174. et non i 93. et...que vii 15
Etruscum aurum (bulla) v 164
Euganea agna viii 15
euhoe vii 62
Eumenidum igni terretur Orcstes xiv 255
eunuchs x 307
eunuchum se facit castor xii 35
Euphranor iii 217
Euphrates i 104. boundary of the empire viii 51. 169
Europe viii 34
Eurus x 189. -os summovet xiv 186
Evander xi 61
eventus viridis panni xi 193
evil eye x 41-2. 53
ex foedere vii 123. ex nihilo quantus v 134. Milton 'O miserable of happy!' ex quo x 77
exaequet montibus aurum xii 130
examen apium xiii 63
example xiv 1-85
exaudiet x 214
excaudit x 327
excipit Cimbro et summa pericula rerum viii 250. -iant te sidera vii 195. -iat me tironem porta xvi 3. -itur risu xi 3
excitat foculum iii 262. Luc. viii 776 flammas exclamare libet viii 29
excusat xv 115. se -aturos amicos xvi 25
exemplo malo xiii 1
exit a dominis xi 42
exercere acies xv 60. artes 145. avaritiam xiv 195
exhalasset animam opimam x 231
exigere poenas x 84. 187. 313
exiguam minimamque xiii 13. -um de iii 123
eximie cenat xi 1
existunt, qui promittant xii 101
exitus vii 129. 204. x 127. 159. 271. xi 39
exodium iii 175
exoleti x 307
exorabile numen xiii 102
exorbeat x 223
expectare colus xiv 249. -andus annus xvi 42. -as ut vi 75. 239. xi 162. xiv 25
expediam x 229
expendo Hannibalem x 147. -ere quid conveniat 347
expiatory sacrifice viii 257. xii 116
explicat se xii 55
expositus vii 54
expuil Setina xiii 214
exspiravit aper xv 162
extinctae corpus dextrae iii 48. -guendus Messalinae oculis x 332
extantem curribus praetorem x 37
exta x 355
extendere gladios xv 163. labellum xiv 325. -itur magis sexus alter xi 169. -tis vestibus cucurrit prora xii 68
extorta puella viii 33
extra pocula stantem caprum i 76. communia ponendum xvi 16
exucta ossa regum viii 90
exul ab octava Marius bibit i 49. cf. DCass. lx 24 § 6. -ibus magnis frequentes scopulos xiii 247
exuit alas iii 25. Sil. xii 103. errores xiii 183. quidquid dolet xi 190
exundans ingenii fons x 119
exuperans cuncta patrimonium census x 13
exuviae bellorum x 133

faber fabrum volentem i 54
Fabius Maximus cos. b.c. 11 Ovid's friend vii 95. natus in Herculeo lare viii 14. -i xi 90. planipedes viii 191
Fabrateria iii 224
Fabricius Vientio iv 113. 129. -i xi 91. 116
fabula it per cunctas cenas i 145. repetatur a diverticulo xv 72
facies toto orbe secunda x 63. -e ab aliena sumere vultum iii 105-6. maioris vivere census vii 137. cubat in -em iii 280. -em contundere xiii 123
faciles di evertere domos x 8
facere, as our 'do' in place of a previous verb vii 14. sensu obsc. vii 240. invidiam xv 123. stemmata quid -unt? viii 1. quid -ent comites? i 119. -imus te deum xiv 315-6. feci 'guilty' iv 12. fecimus et nos haec juvenes viii 163-4. patrimonium xii 50. tertia quadringenta xiv 326. somnum iii 242. 282. face v 112
factions of circus vii 114. 243. xi 198
facundia rara in tenui panno vii 145
Faesidius xiii 32
faecis quota portio Aehaci riñ-rañ iii 61
Falerum v 59. xiii 216. -o arderet pulmo iv 138
falsas tabellas viii 142. -um i 67
falx of Saturn xiii 33. supina viii 201. -cibus actum credas xiv 149
famae dulcedine succensus vii 39. per -am et populum i 72. -a digna sinistra xiv 1. famelica armenta xiv 146
fames ieiuna v 10. the measure of food xiv 315
famoso Canopo xv 46
famulae Iovis aves 'eagles' xiv 81
fanaticus Bellonae iv 123. cf. Maxim. Taurin. serm. 96 p. 655 ed. 1784 Dianatici
far xiv 182. farra inponite cultris xii 84. -is canini sordes v 11
farrago i 86
farrata xi 108
fas alius cui fas Ithacum lugere x 257
fascia of cloud xiv 234
fascis libellorum vii 107. -es v 110. x 79
fascinum vii 112. x 42
fastiditus ab aratro bos x 270

fastidia movere x 202
fastigia magna rerum iii 33
fate, power of vii 189—202
fatetur x 172
'fathers' of the church vii 209
fatum xii 63. imperii xi 105. -to sinistro
genitus x 129. -torum leges 251. -is ad-
versis xiii 156
Fausti Thebas et Terca vii 12
faventes linguisque animisque xii 83
fax face dignus arcana xv 140. -em prae-
ferre pudendis viii 139
feasts riotous v 26—29. Heliodor. Aethiop.
i 1
febris x 218. vigil xiii 229
felix pulcher sapiens cet. vii 190—194. animi
xiv 119. -cis militiae praemia xvi 1
fellatrix x 238
femina gaudet vindicta xiii 192
fenestras in auro i 104. vigiles iii 275
fenoris auctor xi 48
fera similibus parcat cognatis maculis xv 160.
-ae Romuleae simulacra xi 104. Lanciani
in 'Athenaeum' 14 Sept. 1878
feralis cena v 85
fercula vii 184. xi 64. septem cenavit i 94
ferire of sacrifices xii 14. -iat carmen moneta
vii 55
feritas xv 32
ferme viii 73. xiii 236
fermentum iii 188
ferrata domus vii 41. area xi 26
ferre pretium xiii 105. ad nuptam iii 45. ad
moechum xiv 30. -tur scripturus xi 6.
-untur pectora dominis Cirrae Nysaeque
vii 64
ferreus i 21. vii 150. Blomf. gl. Aesch. PV.
250. Erasmi adag. 1656 p. 724. anulux xi
129
ferri temporibus peiora saecula xiii 28. -o
ardenti uritur servus xiv 22
ferulae manum subduximus i 15. 44. Aug. c.
Faust. xxi 10 (viii 559^b Gaume) *neminem
grammaticum aut rhetoricum audierant,
nec inter lacrimas ferularum atque vir-
garum ista didicerant.* Hertzberg Gesch.
Griechenl. iii 349 n. 40
fervet palma viii 59. sanguine vultus x 301.
-enti Subura xi 51
festinata gladiis mors iv 96
festa dies prodit furem xiii 23
ficedula or ficella xiv 9
fictilis Iuppiter xi 116. -e gulosum 20. -ibus
cenare iii 168. bibuntur nulla aconita x 26.
dare vela phaselis xv 127
ficus x 53. -i sterilis mala robora 145
Fidenae x 100
Fides colitur i 115. prodigiosa xiii 62. Za-
gynthi xv 124. curta patriae ingratae xiv
166. hominum divumque xiii 81
fiducia xiii 110. in muneribus x 306
figere xi 28. -ge primo loco v 12. Aen. iii
250. -ere maculam xiv 2. sedem iii 2.
aprum i 23. ursos iv 100. fixis libellis xii
100
figulus a figulis munita urbs x 171
filius morum xiv 52. gallinae albae xiii 141
fila porri sectivi xiv 133. -um candelae iii
287
finger, middle x 53
finge v 72. viii 195
finem dare x 163. in -e vii 241. Plin. ep. (cf.
Lagergren p. 181). Tert. apol. 46 'at the
point of death'
fias declamatio x 166

fire the gift of Prometheus xv 85. engines
xiv 305. fires in Rome iii 6. 194—222. xiii
145—6. see *incendia, vigiles*
fiscus xiv 260. -i res iv 55
fish, high price of iv 25. worshipt in Egypt
xv 7
Flaccus decolor a school-book vii 227
flagellum v 154. x 180. xiv 19. of conscience
xiii 155
flagrantior aequo dolor xiii 11. Sil. xiii 731
flagra v 173. x 109
Flaminiam pervolat axe citato i 61. -a tegitur
cinis i 171
flammeolum ἀπαξ λεγόμενον x 334
flammeum x 334
Flavius ultimus iv 37
flavi Meleagri v 115. -am Germani caesariem
xiii 164
flebile gaudet xiii 84
flectat Ileracitus x 30. flentem producere
matrem vii 146
flogging vii 223. see *ferula, virga*
Floriae aulaea xiv 262
flos Asiae v 56. flores Egyptian xv 50
foculum bucca excitat iii 262
focos mollis turf-altars xii 85. -is brevibus
xi 79
folium Sibyllae viii 126
follis cum tota aerugine xiii 61. xiv 281. -es
of the braggart vii 111. -ibus ardet x 61
fons Egeriae iii 13. ingenii x 119. -tibus
Aeonidum vii 59. -tem quaesitum xiv 104
Fonteus Capito cos. A. D. 67 xiii 17
forcepibus x 131
forgery i 67 68. Schiller's Nero 151 seq.
DCass. lxi 7 § 6
foricas conducunt iii 38. Tert. ad nat. i 10
foricae conducuntur
foris poneris v 126
formae atque pudicitiae rara concordia x 297
fornacula magna x 82
fornace iii 309
fornix iii 156. x 233. olidus xi 172—3
fortes sola libidine deliciae iv 3
fortuitus xii 225
Fortuna made a goddess by man x 306.
xiv 264. Praenestina 90. makes sport of
the rise and fall of men iii 39 40. (Nortia)
x 74. -ae mandare laqueum 53. Pompeii
283. 285. urbis 285. -ae victrix sapientia
xiii 20. acervo 10
fortunatam natam x 122
foruli iii 219
forum i 128 early in the morning. 'exchange'
'bourse' x 25. -o cedere xi 50. -a cuncta
xiii 135. -i lenta pugnamus harena xvi 47
fossor in compede xi 80. see *stare*
fovisti errorem viii 165
fragor circi xi 197
fraga xiii 57. Quintil. decl. xii 5
framea Martis xiii 79
frangere morsu xv 10. vasa minora x 162.
subsellia versu vii 26. sibi vii 219. -cta de
merce iv 33
frater v 135
fraterculus gigantis iv 98
fraus xiii 71. 135—9
freedmen, wealth of i 109. vii 16. iii 155—9.
wealthy, courted by nobles and intriguing
with high-born ladies 131—6. rapid ad-
vancement 38—40. of Claudius and other
emperors xiv 331
freedom of letters i 152
frena viii 88. theatri x 123. Plut. praec.
ger. reip. 5 § 13 of Nikias περὶ τοῦ δὲ τοιαύ-

- της εἰδεῖς ὦν, καθάπερ ἀμβλεῖ χαλινῶ
τῷ λόγῳ πειρώμενος ἀποστρέφειν τὸν
δῆμον, οὐ κατέσχευεν οὐδ' ἐκράτησεν. ad-a
x 45
- frequentes exulibus magnis scopulos xiii 246
frigida mens est i 166
frigora the measure of clothing xiv 318
fritillus xi 176. xiv 5
frivola iii 198. v 59
frons xi 205. xiv 56. vaginae v 44. durior
viii 189. attrita xiii 242. aerea lectis xi 96
Frontonis platani i 12
fructus quis iactare? viii 6
frugality iii 167—170. patriarchal, of anti-
quity xi 61—83. 77—89. xiv 159—189
frugalius nihil ventre v 6
fruci xiv 111. cenula iii 167. et miser iv 23.
see Freund
frumentum Libyae v 118—9. -ti tessera vii
174
fruitur dis iratis i 49
Frusino iii 224
frusta rogantem iii 210
fuga fleetness viii 61
fugitivus scurra Catulli xiii 111. -m piscem
iv 50. -is permixtum viii 174
fulcrum lecti xi 95
fulgura xiii 223—6
fuligo veteris testae v 35. haereret Maroni
vii 227
fulmen xiii 225—6. -ina contemnere iii 145.
Tarpeia xiii 78. of judicial condemnation
viii 92
fumosos equitum magistros viii 8
fumus i 120. Apul. apol. 57 *summus heluo*
et omnis fumi non imperitus
funambulus iv 272
fundo inverso iii 108
funerals xii 122. xiii 127—134. followed by
the children x 259—60. clothes rent 262
funestat viii 18. Solin. 15 13. Tert. res.
carn. 11 12. Dracont. ind. Vict. Tunon.
paenit. 15 cet.
functus titulo, imperiis, honore xi 88
fungi accipites v 145
funem rectum descendere xiv 266
funus 'corpse' x 259. acerbum xi 44. adul-
tae virginis xv 138. -era vendant viii 192.
duenda x 241. use of *amonum* for iv 109.
Cic. legz. ii § 60 *servilis unctura*. Tibull.
i 3 7. Plin. xii § 82 *non sunt corum cinna-
momum aut casia, et tamen felix appel-
latur Arabia, falsi et ingrati cognominis,*
quae hoc acceptum superis ferat, cum plus
ex eo inforis debeat. beatam illam fecit
hominum etiam in morte luxuria quae
dis intellexerant genita inurenti-
*um defunctis. § 83 *periti rerum ad-**
sceverant non ferre tantum amuo fetu
quantum Nero princeps novissimo Pop-
phae suae die concremaverit, aestimentur
postea toto orbe singulis amois tot funera
accervatimque congesta honori ca-
daverum quae dis per singulas micas
dantur. Ios. xv 2 § 4 fin. Tert. apol. 42.
idol. 11. [Dionys. Arcop.] hierarch. eccl. 7
Furiae in hell xiii 51
furnos conducere vii 4
furor est with inf. i 92. xiv 136. vacui ventris
xv 160
furtivae pelliculae aurum i 10. -a piacula
trazicae cervae xii 120
furva gens xii 104
fuscina viii 201. 203
Fuscinus xiv 1
- Fuscus an advocate xvi 46. -us Cornelius
iv 111—2. -i coniux a drunkard xii 45
future. quiescet 'you will find that she is
asleep' i 126. pone...lucet i 155. viii 171.
audet et credam xvi 29—31. 'gnomic' vii
187. viii 182
- Gabba v 4
Gabi iii 192. vii 4. x 100
Gades x 168. and Ganges the boundaries of
the world x 1 (cf. p. 63). Strabo 33. Her-
culeus gurgis xiv 280
Gaditana xi 163. 172
Gaetulicus viii 26
Gaetulus cursor v 53. called Ganymedes
59. -a aequora xiv 278. belua x 158. -us
oryx xi 149
Galatae slaves and knights vii 16
Galba viii 5. cum Vindice 222
galea xi 6
galeatum i 169. praesidium viii 238
galerus retiarii viii 208
Galla i 125—6
Gallia, linen manufactures vii 221. wool viii
145. schools of rhetoric 48. facunda xv
111. human sacrifices there ib. Gauls
take Rome xi 111—6. Gallia altera (Gala-
tia) vii 16. Gallicus axis viii 116. see E. Des-
jardins géographie de la Gaule romaine
1876—8
Gallius custos urbis xiii 157
gallinae filius albae xiii 141. -am clauden-
tem oculos xii 96
Gallinaria pinus xiii 307
Gallitta xii 99. 113
Gallius luv. amicus xvi 1
galli priests of Cybele viii 176
galli cristam Laribus promittere xiii 233.
offering of a cock in Porphyr. vit. Pyth. 36
Gallus caudicibus vii 144
ganeo occultus xi 58
Ganges x 2 (see *Gades*)
Ganymedes xiii 43. Gaetulus v 59
garrets of the poor iii 199—202. see *scalae*,
cenacula
garrula pericula xii 82
gaudes advexisse xiv 270. vi 102. 420. viii
225. ix 84. xii 61
Gaurana ostrea viii 86
gelidas cicutas vii 296. -ae calidaeque minis-
ter v 63
geminos Quirinos xi 105
gemma 'signet' i 29. uda 63. xiii 138. -as
of cups v 41—43
gemma pocula x 27
gemeret nihil grave bucina vii 71. -imur
casus urbis iii 214
Gemoniae scalae x 66—7
zenae pendentes x 193
gener Cereris x 112
generosa animalia viii 57. -us equus 30. -ae
aves xi 81. -i graminis xii 49
genesis xiv 248. Clem. recogn. ix 1. 2
genialis agatur iste dies iv 66. (lectus) x 334
genitive. spatium admirabile rhombi iv 39.
double. illa priorum simplicitas scribendi
i 151—2. epexegetic iii 4. v 9. Caes. b. c.
iii 72 *parvulae saepe causae vel falsae*
suspitionis vel terroris repentini vel
obiectae religionis. Ov. m. ii 836 *nec*
causam fassus amoris. Cels. i pr. p. 5
fin. Darenb. *causas, ut puta lippitudi-*
nis, vulneris. Suet. Caes. i morbo quar-
tanae. Montani venter iv 107. xii 60.
of quality iii 48

- gens patricia x 332
 genua incerare deorum x 55 cf. p. 150
 genuinus dens v 69
 genus causae vii 155
 geology xiii 65. xv 70
 geometres iii 76. CIG 6215
 Germani flavani caesariem xiii 160 seq. 161
 caerulea lumina ibid.
 gerund in o, with short o iii 232. Avit. ii 5
 spatiando. Serv. Aen. iv 413. Wernsdorf.
 Lemaire p. l. m. vii 201 54
 gestatio vii 179
 Geticis pruinis v 50
 ghosts xiii 221. 237 seq.
 giants in old time xv 65—71
 gibbus x 234. 309
 gigantis fraterculus iv 98
 genitus dis adversis x 129
 Gillo i 40
 gingiva inermis x 200
 gladiators iv 121 Cilix. vii 171. noble viii
 199—210. xi 7 8. 20. wealthy iii 153. rations
 of xi 20. slain at the people's bidding iii
 35 37. frantic excitement of spectators
 Aug. conf. v § 13
 gladii viii 195
 glans xiii 57. xiv 182—4. Gell. v 6 § 12.
 Arn. ii 21. Apul. m. xi 2 p. 984 Hild.
 Glaukos xiii 199—207
 glebam virentem turf-altar xii 85
 glebula xiv 166
 gluttis iv 28
 γυνή σενανόν xi 27 (cf. p. 185)
 goats worshipt in Egypt xv 12
 gobio = pretium gobionis xi 37
 gods abstract i 115. Conybeare and How-
 son St Paul i 382 n. 4. derided xiii 118—9.
 xv 261—2. immoral actions ascribed to x
 313—4. know what is best 346—353.
 neither deaf nor blind xiii 249. multitude
 of 46 p. 287. rebuked for negligence 113—9.
 slow to punish 100—4. upstart 46—48.
 goitre xiii 162
 gold, see *Taqus. Pactolus*
 golden age xiii 30. 33—59 p. 287
 Gorgo = the aegis xi 4
 Gorgonei caballi pinna iii 118
 gourmands import dainties from all lands
 and seas v 94. xi 14. see *epicures*
 Gracchus a noble retiarus viii 201. 210
 Gradivus Homericus xiii 113
 gradibus ab imis iii 200. hi plerumque gra-
 dus 'stages' xi 46
 Graecia mendax x 174—8. si vera xiv 240
 Graecia marmoraria xiv 89. -am urbem (Rome)
 iii 61. vi 187—193. -os libellos iii 206
 Graeculus esuriens iii 78
 Graiae apium coronae vii 226. -as artes xi
 100. -us induperator x 138
 grammarians, poverty of vii 215. 217. ex-
 pound poets 227. recover their dues by
 law-suit 228. expound histories 231. friv-
 olous questions 234—6 (e.g. Plut. qu. conv.
 ix 8 on which hand was Aphrodite wounded
 by Diomedes?) worst requited of all men
 of letters 215—243
 grammaticus iii 76. labor vii 216
 grandis iam Achilles vii 210. -i ministro xii
 14
 grassator iii 305
 grassator ferro xiv 174
 gratia umbrarum viii 64. improba xii 3
 gratum est quod xiv 70
 Greece, plunder of its works of art viii 100—
 114
- Greek a universal language xv 110. flattery
 a science iii 86—108. professional men
 76 77. names for Greek things iii 67 68.
 76 77. v 72. 120. xi 137—9. 175. parasites
 oust Roman iii 58—125. volubility 73 74.
 slaves xi 148
 Gregory's day x 115
 gremium, money in vii 215. xiv 327
 grues Thracum volucres xiii 167
 guardian, see *pupillus. tutor*
 gula i 140. v 94. 153. xi 39. xv 90. =gulosus
 xiv 10. Fritzsche on Hor. s. ii 2 40
 gulosum ficile xi 19
 gustus concrete xi 14
 guttur tumidum in Alpihus xiii 162
 guta iii 263. xi 153. Varro l. l. v 121. Hor.
 s. i 6 118
 Gyaris brevibus dignum aliquid i 73. x 170
 gymnasia ruinous to Roman morals iii 63. 115
- habenas effundit xiv 230
 habere 'to be rich' xiv 207. in se crimen
 viii 141. Evandrum ('me as E.') xi 60.
 numen x 365. attonitos xiii 194. cf. x 297.
 habet bene 72. habe tibi iii 188. v 118.
 Mart. xiii 53 2. Quintil. xi 2 § 26. Gell. v
 21 § 7. *habuit* omitted i 88
 habitator xiv 312. Amm. xxxi 5 § 5. Paulin.
 vita Ambr. 42
 habitas intrans. i 114
 habitus aequales iii 177
 Hadrian a patron of poets i p. 247. in
 Mauretania and Britain xiv 196. visits
 Memnon xv 5
 haedulus xi 66
 Haemus mollis iii 99
 haeres et dubitas iii 135. -eret fuligo Maroni
 vii 225. -ens stomacho cibus iii 233. -suri
 saxis tituli x 144. -ram maculam xiv 2
 Hamillus x 224. Friedländer 'procul dubio
 magister fuit, ut ait scholiastes, infan-
 tum corruptor, cuius turpitudinis prae-
 ceptores vulgo suspecti erant, hinc Chi-
 localus, magister ludi litterari in titulo suo
 sepulerali testatur, se summa quom casti-
 tate in discipulos suos vixisse (Hermes i
 149); Quintilianum, in quae probra nefandi
 homines caedendi iure abuterentur, dicere
 pudit i 3 § 17. non fortuito igitur factum
 esse crediderim, quod Marialis hoc nomen
 alibi rarissimum vii 62 de homine usurpat,
 qui cum re vera pathicus sit, pro paedicone
 haberi cupit'
 hands cut off x 120
 Hannibal x 147—167; his dust 147—8. Han-
 nibal wins Spain 151. crosses the Alps 152.
 Hannibal at the gates 156. luscus 158.
 defeated 159. his exile 160—2. death 164—
 5. shall he march on Rome? vii 162.
 Cannae 163. dirus a school theme 161—4.
 Tyrius xii 107—8. his elephants 107—110
 harena vii 206. Albana iv 100. lenta fori
 pugnamus xvi 47. men burnt in i 157.
 municipalis iii 34. Samia xvi 6
 hasta sub domina caput venale praebere iii 33
 hastile vii 127
 hausit Aventini caelum iii 84 85
 heaven used for 'God' by the later Jews xiv
 97
 Hebe xiii 43
 hecatombe xii 101. IIdn. v 5 § 8. Sil. xii 332
 Hector x 259
 Heeuba latravit x 271—2. cf. p. 180
 hedera vatium vii 29. Athen. 39c. CIG 6186.
 Lobeck Aglaoph. 80

- Heliadus delator stoicus i 33
 Heliadum crustas v 38
 hell and Charon iii 267—9. punishments of
 xiii 51
 Helvidius v 36
 Helvina Ceres iii 320
 Heracleas epics i 52
 Heraclitus the weeping sage x 28—53. cf. p.
 189
 heroso theatro iii 173
 Hercules the sage x 361. his aerumnae ib.
 guest of Pholus xii 45. guest of Evander
 xi 61. flammis ad sidera missus 63. Ti-
 burtinus xiv 40. on Oeta acted viii 235.
 -is cervicem Antaeum tenentis iii 83 89.
 ara viii 13. inaurati femur xiii 151. uxor
 43. ictus ab -e Cacus v 125
 Herculeus gurgis (Gades) xiv 280. -o lare
 viii 14. -i arcus xiii 82
 here iii 23
 heredes tres xii 95. suos x 237
 Hermarchus iii 120
 Hermes truncus viii 53
 Hermione viii 218
 Hermicus xiv 180
 Herodotus paraphrased xiii 199—207
 Hesperidum poma v 152. Strabo 150 fin.
 serpens xiv 114
ἐρπικαμεν, σπυχαίπομεν viii 29
 hiatus i 151. iii 70. x 281. xii 86, 110
 hic -hic i 46. x 227. hic est i 161. Phaedr.
 v 1 17 hic est *Mendax scriptor*. Burm.
 on Vell. i 11 § 3. hic in second clause of
 relative sentence xi 25. his neut. xi 114.
 xiii 103. hoc agit ut dolcas v 157. hoc agite
 vii 20. huius neut. xiv 38
 hic 'hereupon' iii 12—20 p. 182
 Hieronymus cites i 15
 Hippolytus x 325 (cf. p. 180). 327
 Hirpinus a race-horse viii 63
 Hirtus a fraudulent guardian x 222
 hirundinis pullus x 231—2
 hiscere v 127
 Hispania x 151. horrida viii 116. see *Spain*
 Hispania xii 11
 Hister a boundary of the empire viii 170
 Hister Pacuvius fortune-hunter xii 111
 historias omnes legat grammaticus vii 231
 historians neglected vii 98—104
 history romancing x 174—8
 histrio dabit, quod proceres non dant vii 90.
 -ones infames viii 183
 holuscula xi 79
 Homericus Gradivus xiii 113
 Homerus imitated i 43. x 231—2. 292. xv
 65—71. recited at feasts xi 180. and his
 1000 years vii 23. Homero magno si quid-
 quam credis x 246
 homuncio v 123
 honor summus i 117. clari velamen -is iii
 178. -i sacro i 110. -cs incidere titulis viii
 69
 hora fati benigni xvi 4. -as nuntiare x 216
 Horace and Maecenas vii 94. a school-author
 227. imitated v 88. viii 217—8. x 72. 230.
 quoted vii 62. Venusina lucerna i 51
 hordea viii 154
 horrenti servo i 93
 horrida domus (in good sense) x 293—9.
 mater (in mourning) iii 212. Hispania viii
 116
 horses high-bred racers viii 53—63. names ib.
 62 63. pedicree 62. driving mills 67. racing.
 ruinous expense of i 59 60
 hortulus iii 226
 horti i 75. x 334. Epicuri xiv 319. xiii 123 (-o).
 Lucani marmorei vii 79. Senecae x 16.
 -us xi 78. xiv 172
 hospitibus adfectu viii 161
 hostia xi 85
 hostis Caesaris x 86. -ibus ipsis miserantibus
 xv 100—1
 houses, height of in Rome iii 269
 human sacrifices in Gaul xv 111
 humanae res x 163
 husbands poisoned by wives i 69—72
 hydri caderent a crinibus vii 70. Lobeck
 Aglaoph. 403
 Hylas multum quacitus i 164. Aen. i 619.
 Sen. Med. 648 *Herculi magno puer irre-
 pertus*
 Hymettus dulcis xiii 185. Sil. xiv 199
 iacebat cum quo iv 9
 iactare manus iii 106. basia redae iv 118.
 iugum xiii 22. iactaret se amicae i 62.
 Liv. xxxix 42 § 9 *ut obsequium amatori
 iactaret*
 iactu decidere cum ventis xii 33
 iaculator vii 193
 iam x 23. iam vetus iii 206
 inanitores bribed iii 184—5. Sen. ep. 84 § 12
 ianua erexit ramos xii 91. operatur lucernis
 matutinis xii 22. claudenda xiii 129. Bai-
 arum Cumae iii 4
 Iarbae zelotypo v 45. Aen. iv 326
 Iason i 10
 inspis v 42
 ibis satura serpentibus xv 3
 Icarus i 54 mare percussus puero
 iced water, see *decacta*
 Idaeae antra of infant Iuppiter xiii 41. -i
 numinis hospes iii 137—8. -un sollemne
 xi 194
 idea, whether capable of realisation vii 56
 idoneus patriae xiv 71
 Idumaea porta viii 160
 iecur ardeat ira i 45. vii 117. Philo i 57 58.
 110 M. Galen v 342 K. anseris v 114. vi-
 tuli xiii 117
 ichuna fames v 10. -um odium xv 51
 ignava septima quaeque lux xiv 106
 igniculus iii 102
 ignis emendus i 120. 134. -em donavit Promo-
 theus xv 85. -o rogi minor 140. -i Eumeni-
 dum xiv 285
 ignominia viii 209
 ignoscitis vobis viii 181
 ilia v 136
 Iliacus puer xiii 43
 Iliados conditor xi 180
 Iliadum lacrimas x 261
 ille x 10. ille ille 91—2. 196—7
 Illyricum latus viii 117. G. Zippel die röm.
 Herrschaft in Illyrien bis auf Augustus
 Leipz. 1877
 images of emperors (and of Sclanus) wor-
 ship x 62. melted down for common use
 64
 imago viii 1 2. 8. frangenda 18. 19. 22. 55. 69.
 of silver xi 17. macra poetarum vii 29.
 matris fracta xi 18 p. 222. an apparition in
 a dream xiii 221
 imber effuderit lapides xiii 67
 immo xiii 105
 impatiens omnibus acerbi vii 58
 impellat xii 127. -pulsae praeceps immane
 ruinae x 107
 imperative, sudden use of i 73. x 193. pone
 -lucebis i 155. vii 175—7. viii 171—3

- imperfect of attempt viii 261. conj. for plup. vii 69
 improbitas x 305
 impune i 3. et vindice nullo iv 152
 in melius xiii 18. in quantum xiv 318. in aggere rodit pomum simia v 153. in numeribus fiducia x 306. in praecipiti i 149. Cels. ii 6 p. 33 4 D in praecipiti vero iam esse denuntiatur. v 26 § 3 *ut quoque in praecipiti sunt*
 inaequales berullos phialas v 33
 iuani iudicio i 47
 inaurati femur Herculis xiii 151
 incedet superbus xii 125—6
 incendia iii 6. 197—222. xiv 305—8. sulphure coepta atque dolo xiii 145—6
 incerare genua x 55
 incerta ora xv 137
 incestus iv 9
 incidit sinus iv 39. in laqueos x 314
 inclinare discipulos x 224. -at sol iii 316. -atis per humum lacertis xv 63
 incommoda vitae ferre xiii 23
 incrementa domus xiv 259
 incultus puer xi 146
 incumbere remis xv 128. aliorum famae viii 76. eidem sectae xiv 122
 incude iii 309. xiv 118. nefanda ferrum letale produxisse xv 165
 inde irae et lacrimae i 168. caput morbi iii 236. hinc atque inde i 65. inde atque hinc viii 195. 105
 index x 70
 indicative in apodosis. conj. in protasis x 123—4. 141—2. 204—5. 219—220. 339. xi 16. xii 115. pres. in questions iii 296. iv 28. 130. xv 17. Lehmann on Lucian pisc. 10 pr. poteram iii 315
 Indica tigris xv 163
 indigenae xiii 38
 indulgentia ducis vii 21. Stat. s. i 2 174—5 praesidis. Lagergren de Plinii elocut. 53—4
 indulsit communis conditor illis animas xv 148. ventri non omne legumen 174. -ge veniam pueri viii 167. -ent sibi latius ipsi xiv 234. brevem si forte -sit cura soporem xiii 217. Narcisso Claudius omnia xiv 330
 induperator iv 29. x 138
 Indus Mauro obscurior xi 125 (Indian elephants)
 inermis gingiva x 200. iustitia iv 80
 infamia quid, salvis nummis i 48
 infamis digitus x 53
 infantia madidi nasi x 199
 infernis dis sufficient Decii viii 257
 infinitive. saevior aperire iv 109
 infitriari depositum xiii 60
 inflatum iuvenem xiii 72
 inflexu arto iii 237
 infremuit Lucillus i 166
 ingenium Thaletis xiii 185. -ii fons x 119. -o manus est et cervix caesa 120
 ingens i 4
 ingenuum tofum iii 20
 ingratus maritus vii 163. -o aratro x 270
 iniquae Caesaris mensae v 3. -o modio xiv 125
 infuria cenae v 9. anth. Pal. ix 573 2 *ψωρδὸν ἐπὶ τῇ σπονδῇ καὶ τῇ ἀποφύτῳ*
 inmeriti caballi x 60. moretum 110
 immortale odium xv 34
 inobs aeris vii 61
 impendere vitam vero iv 91. gallinam amico xii 96
 imperfectus cibus iii 233
 imponere regi iv 103
 improbulus v 73
 improbius iv 106
 improvidus subiti casus iii 273
 inputat v 14. Sen. ep. 93 § 8. Sexti enchirid. 327 in Mullah fragm. philos. i 529 *qui dat aliquid et inputat, contumeliam magis quam beneficium dedit*
 inquit iii 153. vii 242. xiv 153
 inquisitores algae iv 49
 insanabile cacothetes vii 51
 insatiabile votum xiv 125
 inscius herbae haedulus xi 66
 inscripta ergastula xiv 24. p. 351. Inteca viii 168
 insolatio x 203
 inspicit i 97. of the physician Cypr. ep. 4 § 3 pr. p. 474 22. 475 3. § 4 l. 24. -exi ranarum viscera iii 45
 instaurare popinas viii 153. pugnam sagittis xv 74
 institor vii 221
 instantis domini vox furit xiv 63. talibus -em monitis parentem 210
 intacta Agave a pantomime vii 87
 integer cecidit x 285
 intellego xii 36
 intendunt sidera testes oculos viii 150
 intention constitutes crime xiii 209 210
 intercepta decem sestertia fraude xiii 71
 interius si attendas xi 15
 interpres iv 79. Mühlmann col. 1326 fin. *iuris, legum*
 interrogation, double xii 48
 intestata senectus i 144
 intus se cogitat xiii 209
 inventrix nefandi Taurica sacri xv 117
 invidiae subiecta potentia x 57. -am facerent nolenti surgere Nilo xv 123
 invidiosa solacia xiii 179
 Iphigenia 'daughter' xii 113—9. her fawn xii 119 120
 ipse i 62
 ira deorum lenta xiii 100
 irasci nescit sapiens x 300. -to sistro xiii 93. -tis dis fruitur i 50. -tus ignis xiii 226
 irritamentum Veneris xi 167
 Isaeus the Assyrian iii 74
 Isis maintains painters xii 28. form Iside ih. feriat mea lumina sistro xiii 93
 islands, exiles in i 73. x 170. xiii 246—7
 Italy, decay of iii 2. x 100. Strabo 253
 Samnium. ceased to grow corn xiv 159. infested by brigands iii 205—314. simplicity of country life iii 171. Tac. Agr. 4
 Ithacus x 257. xiv 257. xv 26. culex 265
 Iudaici locantur sacri fontis nemus et delubra iii 13 14. Friedländer iii 510 n. s. see *Iaeus*
 Iudaicum ius xiv 101
 iudex calceus Bardaeus xvi 13 14. caderet sub -ice morum iv 12. dicas sub -ice vii 13. bubulco -ice 116. -ice me viii 183. se nemo nocens absolvitur xiii 3
 iugera bina xiv 163. 172
 iugulos aperire iv 110
 Iulia niece of Domitian iv 105
 Iulus founder of Alba xii 70—73. -i sanguine viii 42
 Iuncus consul A.D. 127 xv 27
 Iuno virguncula xiii 40. regina xii 3. Samia mater Martis xvi 6. -onis avis vii 31 32. Ov. a. a. i 627 laudatas ostendit avis
 Iunonia pennas. Rohde der griech. Roman 321 n. 6

- Iuppiter fictilis xi 116. noster xii 89. *Tarpeius* 6. prayer to x 188. *privatus* *Idaeis* *antris* xiii 41. rebuked for negligence 113—9. *venius* *fremeret* *grandine* v 79. *Iovis* *ante altaria* viii 156. *ante aram* ruit *Priamus* x 268. *tunica* 38. *famulae aves* xiv 81. *municipes laconas* 271. *dis atque ipso* *Iove digna* poeta 206
- iurgia proludunt v 26. xv 51
- iuras aras iii 144—5. -ato credere v 5. *Cic.* *Att.* xiii 28 *iurato mihi crede*. -at *Eponam* viii 156. *per Solis radios* cct. xiii 78 seq.
- iure iurando xiii 201—2
- iustitium iii 213
- iuvénalis xi 5
- Iuvenalis wearied with endless tragedies and epics on worn-out legends (i 1—14), himself went to school and learnt to declaim (15—17). his motive for writing satire (19—21). the rampant vice of the time (22—171). his medley subject, the whole existence of men, hopes and fears, anger and pleasure, joys and restless roamings 85 86. of low origin 101. iv 98. cf. xi 145. 175. *Aquinas* iii 319. his frugal board xi. his *Tiburtine* estate xi 65. in *Egypt* xv 45. mentions *Statius* vii 82 seq. and *Quintilian* vi 280. vii 186. offers sacrifice xii 1—19. his votive inscription to *Ceres* *Helvina* iii 219. his pessimism i 147—150. xii 48 49. his rhetorical learning viii 56. uses hackneyed examples of the schools viii 215—6. misplaced learning ii p. 248. unjustly derides *Hdt.* x 174—8. derides mythology i 2—14. no believer in portents xiii 62. affects indirect designation of men and things iii 129. x 28. 109. 171. 257. xi 61—2. xii 4. imitates *Cic.* *Hdt.* *Hom.* *Luc.* *Lucil.* *Manil. Mart.* (viii 145). *Ov.* *Sen.* *Plato.* *VM.* *Pers.* (vol. ii p. 65). imitated or cited by *Boet.* *Claud.* *Ennod.* *Lydus.* *Macro.* *Namatian.* *Prud. Serv.* See these names and also *archaisms*, *diminutives*, *hiatus*, *imperative*, *metre*, *questions*, *repetition*, *rime*, *spondaic*. sat. x referred to by *Chaucer* vol. ii 64. translations of *ibid.* 61—5. lives of *Iuv.* worthless xv 45
- iuvénis son viii 262. x 310. xiv 23. -es *marinos* 283
- iuventus resinata viii 111. *sua caedit Rufum* vii 213
- Jack of all trades iii 75
- jealousy of the gods x 42
- Jews in Rome iii 14. despise Roman laws xiv 109. learn their own law by heart and keep and fear it 101. exclusiveness 103—4. Jewish proselytes 96—106. worship heaven 97
- judgements of heaven xiii 221—232
- knees clasped by suppliants x 55
- labellum compesce digito i 160. extendit xiv 325. -o clauso respiciat iii 185
- labor = work of art viii 104
- labra moves xiii 114
- labyrinthi mugitum i 53
- lactis vertice torrens amnis xiii 70
- Lacedaemonius orbis xi 175
- Lacerna vii 114
- lacerna iii 143. aurata of harpers x 212. -as *Tyrias* i 27. -as ponente *Caedicio* xv. 45
- laccernata amica i 62
- laceraret *Flavius ultimus orbem* iv 37
- laccertae unius sese dominum fecisse iii 231
- laccerti x 11
- laccertus a fish xiv 131
- Lachesis iii 27
- lacrinae nostri pars optima sensus xv 133. -as dedit natura 132—3
- laccunar spectare i 56
- Ladas xiii 97—8
- Laelius xiv 195
- laena iii 283. pertusa v 131
- Laenas captator v 98
- Laertes x 257
- Laccstrygones xv 18
- laeta pascua xii 13
- lagona viii 162. xii 60. xiv 271. *Saguntina* *commissa pugna* v 28 29
- Lamiarum caede madenti iv 154
- laminiae ardentes xiv 20
- lampas aenea xii 285. *Borghesi* v 532—3 understands the lamp borne before the emperor *Lips.* exc. on *Tac. ann.* i 7. *Fabrieus* *bibliogr. antiq.* 3 720
- lana suida v 21. -am deducere obliquo ferro vii 234
- lanatae subst. viii 155. -is animalibus abstinet *Aegyptus* xv 11
- landmark, sacredness of xvi 38
- languor xii 233
- lanificae staminis albi *Parcae* xii 66
- lanista xii 158. xi 8
- lanternam olebit caulis v 88
- lapides effusi imbre xiii 67
- Lappa *Rubrenus* vii 72
- lappus tectorum iii 6
- laqueum mandare *Fortunae* x 53. *Mars* in -os incidit 313—4. in -um dabit vestigia xiii 241. -o tenet consuetudo mali vii 50
- Lares xiii 233. crowns and frankincense presented to xii 87—90
- lardum natalicium xi 84
- Larga xiv 25
- latus indulgent sibi xiv 234
- Lateranus viii 147. 151. 167. -orum aedes x 17
- latifundia iv 27. xiv 143—3. 150. 163. 172
- Latin rhetoric in Gaul vii 148. in Africa 149. studies in Spain xv 108. throughout the world 110
- Latina tegitur cinis i 171. -ae monumenta v 55
- latine xi 148
- Latinus mimus delator i 36
- Latium xii 103. *Latius rebus* xi 115
- Latona gaudet pulchra *Diara* x 292
- latrones iii 302—314. x 22. xiii 145
- latus clavus i 106
- latus cludit iii 131. tetigit vii 109. *Illyricum* viii 117
- laudo xii 121. quod iii 2. x 23. -are disertos vii 31. cf. *Mart.* v 16. *Iunonis avem* vii 32. cf. *Plin.* x § 43. -atur illic *Iaspis* v 42. *Aen.* vi 106—7 *hic inferni ianua regis* [dicitur. *Cic. fin.* iii § 63. *Soph. Tr.* 639 *Linwood.* *Dissen* on *Plind. Nem.* 9 41=97. *Cratin.* *Archil.* fr. 4 *ἐνθα Διὸς μεγάλου θαῶν περσοῖ τε κολουῖνται.* *Schäfer* *Grog. Cor.* 986. *Matthia gr. Gr.* § 472 4. -atur probitas et alget i 74
- Laurenti in agro i 107
- Laurculus mimus viii 187
- laurus of a triumph vii 253. -um momordit poeta vii 19. *schol. Eur. Or.* 383 p. 122 G *Dind.* *ἡ μὲν γὰρ δαφνὴ τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι ὡς ματικῶ ἀντίθετο.* -us pone domi x 65
- lautus i 67. xi 1. 140. vii 177. -issimus iii 221

- Javinium xii 71
 laxare stomachum iv 67
 lectica nova i 32 33. 124. densissima, waiting for sportula 121. 153—9. iii 240—2. iv 21. x 35. its asseres vii 132. sexta cervice feratur i 64—65
 lectus lucubratorius vii 79. 105. at a feast v 17. -i pes argenteus xi 123. Becker-Hermann Charikles iii 65. -i testudinei xi 94—5. aerati 96
 legitime nubere x 333. fixis libellis xii 100
 legumen non omne ventri indulsit xv 174
 leno maritus i 55. cf. Tibull. i 2 21. 6 15—30. -num pueri iii 156. puellae xiv 46
 Lentulus the conspirator B.C. 63 x 286—8. cos. B.C. 57 vii 95. a noble actor viii 187. Gaetulicus 26
 Ieo tame vii 76. alumnus tollet magistrum xiv 245—7
 Lepidi viii 9
 lepus v 124. 167. xi 138
 letale ferrum xv 165
 letifero autumno iv 56
 leto dare x 119
 Leucas viii 241
 leve argentum xiv 62. caput x 190. -ia crura viii 115
 Iex Othonis xiv 324. -ges rubrae 192—3. -um prima securis viii 268. lanistae xi 8
 libellus 'petition' xiv 193. note of invitation vii 84. -i of the barrister 107. Quintil. x 7 § 33 n. Tusci xiii 62. -is fixis xii 100
 liber malus iii 41 42. Catull. 44 10—21. -bri opisthographi i 5
 libertini, great wealth of i 102—11. vii 10. see *freedmen*
 libertorum cohors v 28
 libet exclamare viii 29
 Libitina xii 122. -arii iii 32
 library in the temple of Apollo vii 37. with authors' busts 29
 libo cum patulo puis annua xvi 39. -a venalia iii 187
 liburna iii 240
 liburnus iv 75
 Libye disjunge boves, dum tubera mittas v 119. xi 25
 licentia poetica x 174—5
 licet committas i 162. vadas xi 205
 Licinus i 109. xiv 306
 life a jest x 51
 lightning xiii 223—6
 lignum=tabulae xiii 137
 lignonis patiens aetas vii 33
 liguiae v 20
 ligustica saxa iii 257
 limen vexant clientes i 100. -ine primo sedet sportula 96. summoveor iii 124
 limite xv 154. xvi 38
 linguisque animisque faventes xii 83
 lintea iii 263. stolen xiv 22. thermarum inscripta viii 168
 Iini cumbaeque magister iv 45. -a teneraria contemnunt Charybdim v 162
 Liparae Vulcani taberna xiii 45
 Iippus x 130
 lites veras vii 163. -is sufflamine longo xvi 50
 literary censorship i 152
 littera handwriting xiii 178
 litus versamus aratro vii 49
 lituus xiv 200
 lividulus *τραξ λεγόμενον* xi 110
 Livius Salinator censor B.C. 204 xi 92
 locare vocem viii 185
 loculi i 89. x 46. xi 28. eburni xiii 139
 Iocuples podagra xiii 96. aquila xiv 197
 Iodix vii 66
 Ionge repetas viii 272
 Longinus, C. Cassius x 16
 Ioripes x 308
 Ioro de paupere signum v 165
 Louis Napoleon x 59
 Lucanus in hortis marmoreis vii 79. imitated iv 91. x 163. 276—282
 Lucanos aut Tusca ergastula viii 180
 lucerna Venusina i 51. -ae xii 92. of school-boys vii 225. ante -as x 239
 luciferi ortu dormire incipis viii 12. usque a -o donec lux occidat xiii 155
 lucifugae viii 11
 Lucilius Auruncae alumnus i 20. ardens 165—7. quoted 153—4. imitated x 65. Trebonius in Cic. fam. xii 16 § 3 in quibus versiculis si tibi quibusdam verbis *εὐθὺς προνοήσας* videbor, turpitudine personae eius, in quam liberius invehimur, nos vindicabit; ignoscas etiam iracundiae nostrae, quae iusta est in eiusmodi et homines et cives; deinde qui magis hoc Lucilio licenter assumere libertatis quam nobis? cum, etiamsi odio pari fuerit in eos, quos laesit, tamen certe non magis dignos habuerit, in quos tanta libertate verborum incurreret
 Lucetia x 293
 Lucrinum ad saxum nata ostrea iv 141
 Iucris bonus est odor ex re qualibet xiv 204
 Iuebratio vii 28. xiv 190
 Iueus Martis i 7
 Lucusta melior i 71
 Iuditur arca posita i 90. alea pernox viii 10
 Iudus gladiatorius viii 199. xi 20. -i practoris 194. circenses x 36—46. Fortunae humana negotia xiv 262—4
 Iudi magistri vii 215—243. CIG 6555 *Λαύδον ματρουτίου* *Λαύδον*
 Lugdunensem ad aram dicturus rhetor i 41
 Iumina feriat Isis xiii 93. Germani caerulea 164
 Iuna videt viii 149. ad -am motae harundinis x 21. on senators' shoes vii 192
 Iupa Romuli xi 104—5. Quintil. ii 4 § 19. barbara picta mitra iii 66
 Iupini tunicae xiv 153
 Iupus Tiberinus v 104
 Iuscus vii 125. x 158. 228
 Iustrari coronata agna xiii 63
 Iuteo Vulcano x 132
 Iutulenta turba vii 131
 Iutum Promethei xiv 35. p. 354
 Iux. nocte ac luce xv 45. clara viii 151. prima xi 186
 Iuxuria=Iuxuriosus xi 45. -ae sordes i 140
 Iuxury xi 1—55. 111—161. in furniture 117—129. in meats v 92—100. see *building*
 Lycius puer xi 147
 Lydus cites v 111
 macellum xi 10. 64. -o scrutante v 95. Sen. ind. DCass. Ixi 18 § 3
 Machaera vii 9
 madidus drunk xv 47. -as a tempestate cohortes vii 164
 madmen ge naked xiv 278
 Maecenas patron of letters vii 94. supicius i 66. -atibus teneris xii 39
 Maedi Thracian slaves vii 122
 Maeoticae glacies iv 42
 Maeotide saevior ara xv 115

- magicæ chordæ resonant dimidio Memnone
 xv 5
 magister ludi blamed for scholar's dulness
 vii 159. cumbæ linaque iv 43. navis xii
 79. -trum tollet leo xiv 245-7. -i dictata
 v 122. citharoedi cauda vii 212
 magna sonant vii 108. -ae amicitiae iv 74.
 Tac. h. ii 53 ut magnis inimicitiiis cla-
 resceret. -i amici i 33. -o (constat) iii 166.
 cincti xi 148 p. 222
 maior 'too great for' iv 66. -res viii 64. 274.
 -rum barba xvi 32
 malignis numinibus exaudita vota x 111
 malo mihi xiv 153
 malum ferro summittere xii 54
 mala ulla sibi aliena credit xv 142. -orum
 natura mobilis xiii 236
 Mammeorum alapas viii 192
 memoria maior instante xiii 163. -ae laeva in
 parte vii 159
 man dearer to heaven than to himself x 350.
 erect xv 144-7. social 150-7. moulded
 by Prometheus xiv 35
 mancus iii 48. dix. in lexx.
 mandare laqueum Fortunæ x 53
 mandrae convicia iii 237
 manes of the injured xiii 221
 mango xi 117
 Manilius imitated x 175. 276-282. xiv 40-
 43. ii p. 118
 manubria cultellorum eburnea xi 133
 manum ferulae subduximus i 15
 mappa at feasts v 27. -ae spectacula Mega-
 lesiacæ xi 193
 marbles Greek xiv 89. Phrygian 307. Læo-
 nian xi 175. of Luna iii 257. Numidian vii 182
 mare constratum classibus x 176
 margine plena i 5
 marini iuvenes xiv 283. -is vitulis iii 285
 maritus malus inzratusque vii 169. iratus x
 312-3. -tos nigros efferre i 72. Apul. met.
 ii 27
 Marius viii 245-253. x 276-282. ii p. 180
 Marius Priscus i 47-50. viii 129
 marmora Frontonis convulsa i 12. violarent
 totum iii 29
 marmoreus debueras mittere vocem xiii 115
 Maro xi 189. a school-book vii 227
 marra iii 311. xv 167
 marriage, inducements to xiv 70. ceremonies
 x 334-8
 Mars with spear and shield hanging over the
 Quirini xi 106-7. ultor galeam perdidit
 xiv 261. -tis ara x 83. framae xiii 79. Mars
 in laqueos incidit x 313-4. cf. ii p. 180.
 Aristid. Isthm. i p. 25 Ἀρεως δεσπότης. lucus
 i 8. lupa xi 104. -i commendet epistula
 Veneris xvi 5
 Marsus xiv 180. cf. ii p. 354. -i iii 169
 Martial imitated iii 222. iv 72. v 67. 147. 162.
 vii 27. viii 145. see *notum*
 masks iii 175-6
 Massa delator i 35
 matella x 64
 mater horrida 'the matrons are in mourn-
 ing' iii 212. -trem flentem producere vii
 145. a -e rubentem 196. -tres (hens) xi 71
 materia risus x 47. -ae par ingenium i 151
 mathematici xiv 245
 Matho i 32. vii 129. xi 34
 matronis luzendus viii 267
 maturus solito xi 83
 maturus templis xii 7
 Maura x 224
 Maurus niger xi 125. -i xii 104. -i nigri
 manus ossea v 53. a bugbear at night 54.
 -orum epimenia bulbi vii 120. attegiae xiv
 196. Maurus Oceanus x 148. -a Gorgo xii 4
 medicus Greek iii 77. see *poisoning*.
 meditatur proelia vii 128. iv 112
 medium ostendere unguem x 53. -io acervo
 xiii 10. -is Athenis natus iii 80
 medullas nondum implere mala xiv 215.
 -is vacuis exucta ossa regum viii 90
 Medo prandente x 177
 Megalesia xiv 263
 Megalesiaca mappa xi 193
 melere i 131
 Meleager v 115
 Meletos xiii 137
 melior Lucusta i 71. vultu iv 104. in -us xiii 18
 membrana crocea tabella vii 23
 Memnone dimidio resonant chordæ xv 5
 memor nostri iii 318
 Memphis terra xv 123
 Menalippes personam viii 229
 mendicæ xi 43 p. 222. silva iii 16. -aret
 ad axes Aricinos iv 117. -atus panis x 27
 Menoecus xiv 240
 mens sana in corpore sano x 356
 mensæ i 75. 137. domi natae xi 117. orbes
 lati with feet of ivory 122-6. feet of silver
 123
 mensura sui noscenda xi 35. ad -am i 41.
 de -a ius dicere x 101
 mentiri nescio iii 41
 Mentor viii 102. 104
 mercedem sanguinis i 42. ponere linguae vii
 149. 157. -des coloni viii 216
 merchants xiv 275-302
 merentem aera castrorum xvi 55
 mergit quosdam honorum pagina x 57. te
 onus incturae xiii 8. -ere ficellas xiv 9.
 rebus -sis in ventrem xi 40
 meritoria iii 234. Philolog. Anz. iii 505
 Meroe xiii 163
 mero spargendus vitulus xii 8
 Messalina, her marriage with Silius x 330
 -345. put to death xiv 331
 messum veram vii 112
 metallo a nullo posuit natura nomen xiii 30
 Metellus saved the Palladium a.c. 241 iii
 139. Metellus cos. B.C. 80 his war in Spain
 xv 169
 metit barbam iii 186
 metre i 102. iii 174. iv 27. 34. v 38. 127. x 140.
 268. 278. 331. 358-9. xi 110-1. xii 71. xiv
 73. 76. 108. xv 177. see *cui*
 metreta iii 246
 metuens flagelli simia v 154. virgae Achilles
 vii 210. -entem sabbata xiv 96. -unt ius
 Iudaicum 191
 Mevin Tuscum figat aprum i 22
 mi x 82
 Micipsarum canna v 89
 micturiente xvi 46
 Midas x 12 13
 migrare xi 51. iii 163. vii 7
 mihi xv 93
 miles collective x 155
 militiae honos vii 85
 mille rates at Troy xii 122. Ov. m. xii 7
 Milo of Croton, his end x 10 11. Gal. vi 20
 mimes vii 156-193
 mimus v 157. rarus 171. xiii 110. nobilis viii
 193. infamis 188
 Minerva xii 4. among books iii 219. -am
 flagranti ex aede servavit Metellus 139.
 adhuc unum partem colit asse x 116. -ae per
 hastam iurat xiii 82

- Minerval x 115—G
 minxit si rectum amicus, laudare paratus iii
 107. Lucian conviv. 35. Hier. ep. 52=2 ad
 Nepotian. § 6 *aulio praeterea in senes et
 anus absque liberis quorundam turpe
 servitium. ipsi apponunt matulam, ob-
 sident lectum*
 minimam exiguaeque xiii 13
 minister=papa xii 14. calidae gelidaeque v
 63
 minor 'too short for' iii 203. minor igne
 rogi xv 140. -em umeros viii 4. Vertam
 iv 61. -es i 148. viii 234. xiv 189. -a vasa
 x 101. -is emi iv 25. constabit vii 187
 Minotaur i 51
 Minturnae x 276
 minutal xiv 129
 mirans aratrum xiii 65
 miratrix turba iv 62. sui vetustas Luc. iv
 655
 mirmillo viii 200. 203
 miscellanea xi 20
 miscere pauperibus v 61. -et rubetam i 70.
 aconita viii 220. venena xiv 174. miscuit
 res humanas x 163
 misellus xiii 215
 misers xiv 124—137
 miserere sociorum viii 89
 miserantibus hostibus x 100—1
 Mithridates and his antidotes xiv 252—5.
 outlived his fortune x 273
 mitra picta iii 66. Lucian dial. deor. 18 l.
 worn by the priest of Hercules Lobeck
 Aglaoph. 177 n.
 mittere to heave overboard xii 43. Ostia viii
 171. vocem xiii 114. -sso consilio iv 144
 modern degeneracy xv 65—71
 Modia orba iii 130
 modium argenti iii 220. -o castigat iniquo
 servorum ventres xiv 126
 modo xv 119. modo-nunc-nunc xiv 86 87
 moechus x 220. 317. xiv 26. -i bona accipit
 leno maritus i 55
 Mohocks iii 278. Capitolin. Ver. 4 § 6. vol.
 i p. 248
 mola Nepotis viii 67
 molar v 160. -es xiii 212
 moles positas inclusa per aequora xii 75
 molesta tunica viii 235
 molle Calenum i 69. -ia saxa 83. -es foci
 xii 85. -ior agna viii 15
 Molossus rex xii 108. -os gladios xiv 162
 moneta communi feriat carmen triviale vii
 55
 money makes the man iii 140. 143
 μονοπάγος i 95. 137 seq.
 monte in omni Romae viii 239. -em a block
 of stone iii 258. -ibus aurum exaequet xii
 129
 monstrare qualem nequeo vii 56. vias xiv
 103. -o quod ipse tibi possis dare x 863
 monstrum iv 2. 115. xiii 60—70 p. 257. xv 121.
 egregius vir xiii 64 65. -a Oceani xiv 283
 Montanus iv 107. 130—143. As he was a
 glutton and flatterer and a boon-com-
 panion of Nero, Borghesi (oeuvres v 523)
 refuses to see in him Curtius Montanus,
 who was *probae iuventutis* (Tac. ann. xvi 29)
 and an adversary of Nero's spies and
 favorites (id. h. iv 42). He suggests T.
 Iunius Montanus, of whom we only know
 (Marini frat. arval. 217) that he was cos.
 suff. 81 A.D.
 monumenta Latinae v 55
 Monychus i 11
- mood, change of xv 66—7. 169—171
 mora nulla per Histram xii 111
 mordetur quo gallina marito iii 91. laurum
 momordit vii 19
 mortis terrore carentem x 357. -es subitae i
 144
 morsu tenebit zonam xiv 297. frangere por-
 rum xv 9
 mortalis nemo xiii 76. Plaut. truci. v 2 147
 cet. Ov. m. ix 16 cet. Geil. xii 29=28.
 Heind. on Ilor. s. i 6 37
 mortaria sanant caecos vii 170
 moris erat servare xi 83. -um filius xiv 52.
 metu, non -ibus reddidit xiii 204
 mourning public iii 212—4. x 215
 moverat quibusdam bilem xv 15 16. -cat
 fastidia x 202. -ta ad lunam harundo 21
 mox deinde iii 280. Tibull. i 5 73. Curt. x
 3 § 12. Plin. x § 18. Just. i 3 § 4
 Moyses xiv 192
 mucida frusta v 68. xiv 128
 Mucius, lashed by Lucilius i 154. Scaevola
 iii 264
 mucronem admittere cultri xiv 217
 mugilis intrat moechos x 317
 mula high price of vii 181. feta xiii 64—66
 Gargil. Martial. de cura boum (1832) p. 32
 nec mula parit
 mulino corde Vagelli xvi 23
 mulio iii 317. Sall. h. iii 5 D. Sen. ind. Greg.
 dial. iii 8
 mullus vii 192
 mullus iv 15. price and size of 45. v 92. xi
 37
 mulsum v 25
 multicia xi 188
 multus labor Polycliti viii 104. iv 47. -um
 de i 66. -um robustior x 197. fortior xii 66
 Mummius xi 100
 munda mulae vii 181
 mundi angusto limite x 169
 municipes siluros iv 33. Iovis lagonas xiv
 271
 municipalis eques viii 233. harenae iii 34
 municipia x 192
 muraena v 99
 murmur medico optare x 289—290
 murrina vii 133. J. J. da Costa de Macedo
 memoria sobre os vasos murrinos Lisboa.
 1842 4to. J. G. Rothe de murrinis Chemn.
 1782 4to. C. Chr. Schneider über die
 Murrinen Brieg. 1830 4to.
 muro tenui colligit orbem testa iv 132. -os
 intra vii 240
 mures opici rodebant carmina iii 297
 Musarum aedes vii 37
 muta animalia viii 56. -orum grege xv 143
 Mycenis = Iphigenia xii 127
 Mygale v 141
 Myronis signa viii 102. x 19
 mythology derided i 84. outworn for poetry
 i—14. 51—62. Friedländer iii 315
- n for m before d x 91
 Nabataeus saltus xi 126
 nam x 204. position of xi 21
 Namatianus imitates x 152. xv 72
 nanus vii 32
 Narcissus x 340—1. his wealth and power xiv
 329—331
 nares pilosas xiv 194
 narrare iv 35
 natum propter convivia animal i 141. fortu-
 natam -am me consule Roman x 122. -as
 domi mensas xi 117. -orum funera x 241

nassa xii 125

nasi mœdidi infantia x 100. -orum quattuor calicem v 47

natalis dies xii 1. -ibus Brutorum et Cassi v 37. Joach. Hildebrandus de nataliciis veterum sacris et profanis libellus. Helmsstad. 1661 4to. Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenlands iii 523 n. 83. -es 'high birth' viii 231

natalicium lardum xi 84
natantis iure fœcillas xiv 8. -avit Tiberinum viii 265

Natta viii 96

natura x 301. and sapientia have one voice xiv 321. re-currat ad mores xiii 239

natural science popular xi 23—4

naufragus plecta tempestate se tuctur xiv 301—2. xii 27—28. vertice raso 81

naulon viii 97

nautae in low taverns viii 174

ne=nonne x 28

ne viii 77. ut supplied from xvi 8 9. with perf. subj. xiv 45

nebula erroris x 4

nec=ne quidem xiii 211.=neu xii 130. and yet not iii 102. nec-nec-non xiii 121—2. nec...nec after non xii 102. nec-nec-que aut xv 124—5. nec non et iii 204. x 51

nectare siccato xiii 44

negative, corresponding positive understood from xvi 9

negat natura i 79. -abit 'refuse an invitation' xiv 134. negem licet ipse i 105

negotia humana Fortunae ludi xiv 262 4

Nemean games viii 225

Nemesis x 42. 274

memorosa iuga iii 191. Sall. h. inc. 42. Namatian. i 323. Amm. xxvi 16 § 2

nempe viii 57. 164. 180. x 110. 160. 185. xiii 165

negorum in umbra town shrubberies iv 6

Nepotis molam viii 67

Neptunus xiii 49. pater Aegæci, his trident 81. -i faciem radat 151—2

neque rare in luv. i 89

Nero, C. Claudius censor n.c. 204. xi 92

Nero the emperor viii 49. 71. 170. 193. a poisoner i 70. and Lucusta 71. see *nigros*. his cruelties x 15—18. and Tigellinus i 155. burns men alive 155—7. kills Poppæa iii 205. a parricide viii 212—9. on the stage 198. 220—30. his Troica 221. revolt of Verginius, Vindex, Galba 221—2. his tyranny 223. his voice iii 91. viii 227. his passion for the circus xi 198. his robberies xii 129. raptor x 208. his noctes iv 137. iii 278. Schiller's Nero 119 seq.

Nero calvus (Domitian) iv 35

nervus x 205

nescio quis i 130. xvi 30. -id xi 48. -ire vinum vii 97

nescius mirari xi 100. -a mutari xiii 240

Nestor, his age x 253. -a vivat xii 125

neuter. quid beatus illo cive? x 278—9

nicetaria iii 68

nido loquaci of children v 142—3. salutato crepitat Concordia i 116

nidore culinae captum v 162

nigrum in candida vertunt iii 30. -a vestis x 245. *nigros* maritos from the effects of poison i 72. Ov. m. i 444 *effuso per vulnera nigra veneno*. ii 198 *nigri veneni*. Quintil. v 9 § 1 *livor*. vii 2 § 13 *cum quæritur de ambiguis signis crudelitatis et veneni*. DCass. lxi 7 § 4 *τὸν δὲ Βρεταννικὸν*

φαρμάκω δολοφονήσας ὁ Νερων, ἐπειδὴ πελιδνὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ φαρμάκου ἐγενήθη, γύψω ἔχρισεν. Serv. Aen. iv 514 *nigri sunt homines* post venenum.

night the time of travelling x 20

nihil actum est x 155. nihil habuit, totum illud nihil perdidit iii 208—9. of persons iii 112. nil nisi Cecropides viii 53. ibi maiorum respectus 61. nil mihi respondes? iii 295. dubium x 82

Niliacæ plebis pars i 26

Nili divitis ostia xiii 27. -o tepenti x 149. nolenti surgere xv 123

nimboso vere iv 87. Namatian. ii 11

nimirum vii 78. x 248. xiv 54

nitidi præconis iii 157. hilares -ique vocantur xi 178. -is rebus xiv 2

niveus panis v 70. -i caducis vii 221. -a agna xii 3. -i Quirites x 45

Noah and Deucalion i 81 82

nobilis equus viii 60. subst. 49. nobiles seek the sportula i 100—110

nobilitas concr. i 34. unica virtus viii 20.

prodigio par est in -te senectus iv 97.

Schiller's Nero 105

nobles degeneracy of viii e.g. 73. on the stage and in the arena 183—210; bankrupt 185

noctura x 8. -entes xiii 101

nocturnus adulter viii 144. -a arma 223.

-ae amicae iii 12

nodos iuris viii 50. -us de paupere loro v 165

nomina tria v 127

nomenclator i 98 99

nominative for voc. iv 24. xii 58

non-non-nec x 164. non tantum i 131. non-nec-xii 102—3. Corte on Cic. fam. iv 3 § 2. vi 8 § 2. Plin. vii § 140. Plin. ep. ii 1 § 7. viii 12 § 2

nona aetas xiii 28. gromat. 350 *quos* (terminos) *quandoque* ... ob avaritiam prope novissimi octavi saeculi lascivi homines malo dolo violabunt

Nortia x 74. Io. Sarisb. enthet. 251—264 (970—4 Migne)

nos and ego interchanged x 156

novit subducere xi 143. nota magis nulli domus sua i 7. -aeque per oppida buccae iii 35. Mart. iii 95 7. notumque per oppida *nomen*

novalia tota abeant in ventres xiv 145

novercali Lavinia xii 71

Novius fortune-hunter xii 111

novus homo viii 237. -issimus xi 42

noctis mediae ab hora sedet mazister vii 222. -e dieque iii 105. xiii 198. media de -e xiv 190. -e ac luce xv 43. -es Neronis iv 137

-ibus testamenta merentur i 35

nubes sonora xiii 167

nubilus xii 118

nudus iv 49. -a manus xv 54. mamma i 23.

-um stans olido fornice mancipium xi 172.

-o talo Galatae vii 16. digito mendicat xi 43.

-a signa iii 216. -i cynici dolla xiv 305

nullo cogente viii 193. -a non arte x 110

Nunna nocturnae constituebat amicae iii 12.

138. -ae more viii 156

Numantini viii 11

numen habes x 365. xiv 315

numerus genus viii 131

numerosa classis vii 151. tabulata x 105

Numidas urso iv 100. -arum columnis vii 182

Numidicae aves xi 142

Numitor non habet, quod mittat amico vii 74. pirata Cilicum viii 93

nummorum aras i 114
 nunc 'as it is' v 141
 nuntiet horas x 216
 nurus avarae corruptor i 77
 nutricula causicorum Africa vii 148
 nuces v 144. Stob. flor. lxii 48 the Agrigentine after dinner summoned his 'slaves' children, a great crowd, καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἑδίδον κάρνα, τοῖς δὲ σῦκα ξηρά
 Nysae dominus vii 64
 ò in sumito viii 134. Ov. tr. iv 372 *esto*. Grat. cyn. 56. Calp. v 24
 onths by a son's head xiii 84 85. 120. customary 78—83. sworn on altars and relics 89
 obiter scribet iii 241
 obliquo ferro lanam deducere vii 224. -as chordas iii 64
 obscurior Mauro Indus xi 125
 obsidionis egestas xv 96
 obsonia iv 64. xi 134
 obstat labentibus vilicus iii 194. -et tibi peccaturo filius infans xiv 49. -antibus numquam animo pretiis xi 15
 obstricta cervice in ius trahere x 87—8
 obtritum cadaver iii 260. Amm. xxxi 15 13
 occidere qui nolunt, posse volunt x 90. -it miseros crambe repetita magistros vii 154
 occurrere cui nolis per mediam noctem v 51
 occursum ad omnes hominum x 48. viii 162
 oceani ab litore xi 113. monstra xiv 283. Chrys. ep. 1. -o fluctu xi 94
 Octavius viii 242
 octava ab hora bibit Marius i 49
 oculo vexare umore coacto xiii 133
 odor lucri bonus xiv 204—5
 oenophorus vii 11
 oestro Bellonae iv 123
 ofella xi 143
 offam nigram in facie xvi 11
 offensae veteris reus iv 105. Tert. paenit. 1. spect. 2. apol. 45 fin.
 officium iii 126. -a antelucana v 19—23. ci-villa vii 107. concrete x 45
 oil of patron and client v 86—91
 old times praised xiii 33—59
 olidit lanternam v 87. -entis sacci xiv 269
 oleum of study vii 99. Venafranum v 86
 olfecisse vii 225
 olido fornice xi 172. -a praesepia viii 157
 olim iii 163. iv 96. x 142. 173. xiv 225
 olivae P. saecae ramus xiii 99
 olives, Sabine iii 85
 olla xiv 171
 Olympic games xiii 99
 Olynthi emptor xii 47
 Ombos xv 35. =Ombitas 75
 omens v 54
 omentum xiii 118
 omni sine xiv 68. -ia without *et*, after an enumeration of particulars x 79
 onions worship in Egypt xv 9
 opaci Tagi iii 54
 operatur xii 92
 opes divitiae x 24
 opici mures iii 207
 opima anima x 281
 οπισθόγραφος i 5
 operum lex vii 102
 Oppia x 220. 322
 opponere to pawn xi 18
 optima silvarum i 135
 oracles i 82. viii 126. xi 27. xiii 190—207. of Praeneste xiv 90

orator, the ideal vii 56
 orbis unus Pellaeo juveni non sufficit x 168. -em totum sibi poscebat Alexander xiv 313. -es of tables xi 122. -em Lacedaemonium 175. -es lati et pulchri i 137. -em peregerit v 21
 orbita xiv 37
 orbi iii 120. 221. iv 19. v 140—5. x 260. xii 93. 98 99. 123. *see captator*
 orchestra i.e. the provincial senate iii 178. at recitations vii 47
 order of words xiii 219. 223. xiv 275—6
 ordine pulchro distinguitur dies i 127. -es bis septem xiv 324
 Orestes killed his mother viii 215—220. by Apollo's order 216. and the Furies xiv 284—5. a tragedy i 5 6.
 orexis xi 127
 ornamenta decorum iii 215
 ornata fercula xi 64
 Orontes in Tiberium deluxit iii 62. 63
 oryx xi 140
 Osiri invento viii 29
 Ostia viii 171. new port of Claudius xii 75
 ostrea Circeis nata iv 140. Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove fundo 141. Gaurana viii 85—6. of Baiae xi 49
 Othon, Roscii, lex xiii 153—5. 159. xiv 324
 Ovid imitated i 163. vii 115. x 271—2. 297—8. xiv 213—4. 250. his patrons Fabius and Cotta vii 95
 ovo dimidio constrictus cammarus v 84. -a calentina faeno xi 70. nos viles pulli nati infelicibus -is xiii 142
 oxymoron. luxuriae sordes i 140. beati pauperis xiv 120—1. *see turpia*
 Pacci Alcithoe vii 12
 Pacius orbus xii 99
 Pactolus rutila harena xiv 299
 Pacuvius Hister xii 112
 paedagogus vii 218
 paene after *nuda* i 65
 paenula v 79
 paganus [armatus xvi 33
 pages iii 186. xi 146—8
 pagina millesima surgit vii 100. honorum x 58
 Palaemon vii 215. 219
 Palgi scurra iv 31
 Palladius Sura iv 53. Friedländer 'a Martiale fortasse ut Liciniani familiaris commemoratus i 34 40 *dum Sura laudatur tuus*: quo loco Mommsenus (ind. Plin.) de Licinio Sura cogitavit; sed eum de quo sermo est, ex Hispania Tarraconensi oriundum fuisse ex loco allato certe colligi non potest.'
 palla scissa x 262
 Pallas, his wealth i 109
 pallere of the vicious i 43. of students vii 97. Liban. ii 164 R of monks κρυπτοντες δὲ τὰντα [their debauches] ἀφροίτη τῇ. διὰ τῆς αὐτοῖς πεπορισμένη. ad fulgura xiii 223
 pallidulus x 82. Hadrian in Spartan Hadr. 25
 pallidus optas x 189. surgis Ajax vii 115. caulis v 87
 palliolo nullo cultam Dorida iii 94 95
 palma in the race-course viii 58. of plead-ers vii 118. of poets xi 181. -ae umbrosae vicina Tentyra xv 76
 palmata tunica x 38
 palmes stratus humi viii 78

- palpat munere i 35
pande totos sinus i 150
panis xiv 181. caerulei frusta mucida 128.
tui colorem v 75. caninus 11. cf. 67-9.
74-5. -em porrexit 67. -is niveus 70. -em
et circenses x 80-1
pannosus aedilis x 102
panni viridis eventus xi 198. -o in tenui rara
facundia vii 145. -is tuis circumspecte praec-
onem viii 96
Pan-a viii 95
pantomines vii 87-93
paper, waste i 18
papyrus, its cost vii 101. -o patria succinctus
iv 24
Pararencho i 57
parasites slaves v 161. 170-3. buffeted and
scourged 171-3. Tert. apol. 33 *apud vos*
parasiti adfectant ad gloriam famu-
landae libertatis sub auctoramento ven-
tris inter contumelias saginandi.
Ilier. adv. Helvid. 20 (ii 228⁴) *para-*
sitis in contumeliis gloriatur. Sid.
ep. iii 13 *inter haec tamen ipse avaris-*
simus, quemque non pascet tam panis
bonus quam panis alienus, hoc solum com-
edens domi, si quid exaptis inter alaparum
procellas praemisit obsoniis. Valerian.
episc. hom. 10 tweaking the beard, pulling
seats from under them etc.
parasitus iam nullus erit i 139. 133. v *passim*.
infans v 144. pernoctans xiv 46
paratu lauto xiv 13
Parcae iii 27. xii 64. xiv 248-9
parcus xiv 112. x 116
pardus xi 123. dog's name viii 36
parentis loco praeceptor vii 209. Isokr. in
Spengel rhett. gr. ii 103 21-23
parents mislead their children xiv 1-85
Paris the actor vii 87. of Troy x 264
Parnassus, Deucalion climbs i 82
parare xii 224. xiv 140. 200. -at ire viii 130
paronomasia x 195
paropsis iii 142
Parrasii tabulae viii 102.
parricides viii 214. xiv 248-255. their
punishment xiii 155-6
pars 'good part' ii p. 222. aliqua belli xii
110. ultima vulgi viii 44. Niliacae plebis
i 26. in -te senatus esse xi 29. -tes quis-
que suas i 41. vocandus ad -tes iv 2
Parthenio factas lances xii 44. Friedländer
de nominibus personarum in Iuv. satiris
(acad. Regim. 1872. no. iv 4to) understands
the 'Domitiani cubicularium eundemque
interfectorem,' Iuv. often citing imperial
freedmen (Pallas, Licinus, Narcissus, Po-
sides) as examples of excessive wealth and
luxury
participle supplies the place of verbal noun
x 110. xii 127. in -rus i 31. xi 13. xii 56.
abl. abs. xiv 59. in -rus with *ab* xii 14.
abstineas damnandis xiv 38
parum est produxisse xv 166
pascit servos iii 141. -i pictores ab Iside xii
28. -unt pulpa vatem vii 93
passum xiv 271
pastoris duri filius xi 151
patens hinc atque inde i 65. -et calceus rupta
pelle iii 150
pater patriae viii 244. armenti viii 109.
Aegaei Neptune xiii 81. nulla coturnix pro
-re cadet xii 98. -i res nulla minoris con-
statit quam filius vii 183
patiens pelagi aetas vii 33. urbis i 31
patinae mensura derat pisci iv 72
patricia gens x 332
patria vini xi 161. v 34. rhombi iv 129. ver-
vecum x 60
patrimonia comedunt i 138
patria potestas xvi 51
patrons turn poets vii 38
pauci 'only few' x 19. cf. 2. -a velim ipsi
v 107
Paulus Aemilius viii 21
Paulus vii 143. Borghesi oeuvres v 533. The
advocate who lived on the Esquiline Mart.
v 22. vii 72; who was praetor viii 33 12
de praetoricia folium mihi, Paule, co-
ronda mittis; and consul x 10 1 *tu, lau-*
rigeris annum qui fascibus intras. ib.
12 *dimisit nostras purpura vestra togas.*
Probably L. Vettius cos. suff. A. D. 81
(Marini fratr. arval. 217); the bar was
then the chief road to office
pauper subst. xiv 121. amicis v 113. signum
de -e loro 165
pavimentum xiv 60. -a marmorea natant
vino xi 175
pavo vii 31 32. -nem crudum in balnea
pertas i 143
Pax colitur i 115. pace licet si dicere plebis
xi 195
peccaturo obstat tibi filius xiv 49. -et omnia
53
pectere barbam xiv 216. -xi capilli xi 150. p.
222
pectus cadere pugnis xiii 127. -ora ferrea vii
150
peculium castrense xvi 51-60. -a augere
cultis servis iii 189
pecunia conducta xi 46. amissa ploratur ve-
ris lacrimis xiii 134. dea i 113
pecus -udem balantem xiii 232
pecus vestium xii 41. venale Coryphaci pos-
teritas viii 62
Pedo conturbat vii 129
Pegasus iv 77. cos. suff. with Pusio Gai. i
31. under Vespasian inst. iust. ii 23 § 5
Pegasi pinna iii 118
pegma iv 122
peierat xiii 91. -et 86
pelamys vii 120
Peleus outlived Achilles x 256. -ea vicit
Achilles xiv 213-4. Clem. recogn. x 20
Pelidae noctem lugentis amicum iii 280
Pelion vii 211
Pellaeus juvenis x 168
pelliculae furtivae aurum i 11
pellis)(cutis x 192. -e rupta calceus iii 150
Pelopea (a pantomime) facit praefectos vii
92
pelves defundere iii 277. x 64
penates Socratici xiv 320
pendebat fatum amici iv 88. -ntes genae x
133
penes te mentis causa malae xiv 226
pensa Parcarum xii 65
pensilibus plumis i 159
per famam et populum i 72. per Ilistrum
mora nulla xii 111
perazat dictata v 122. -egerit orbem 21.
-acti voti x 6
percurram x 225
percurssor viii 173
perditus v 130. viii 212. xiv 269. -a audacia
iii 73
perit dignus morte viii 85. -it perf. x 118.
-itt 11. -eundum erit 329. -iturae chartae
i 18. xi 17. Mart. i 45 1. P'haedr. iii 2 4 5

- miserili* | *periturae quippe, quamvis ne-*
mo laederet. Petron. 119 19 Burm.
perfect conj. viii 75 noluerim
perferre to rehearse vii 153
perfixit vii 194. Plin. Val. i 57-iguat
pergit non reddere xvi 40. -ire xiv 122
pergula xi 137
perimit tyrannos classis vii 151
periuria viii 82. vendere xiv 218
periuri capitis poena xiii 174
perjury iii 137-146. vii 13-16. xiii 36-7.
71-119. 136-9 p. 287
perlege leges xiv 192
perlucet ruina xi 13
pernoctantis parasiti xiv 46
pernox alea viii 10. Capitolin. Ver. 4 § 6
fertur et nocte perpeti alea luisse
per xiv 186
Persica regna xiv 328
Persicus orborum lautissimus iii 221. a
friend of Iuv. xi 57
Persius imitated i 143-6. x 101-2. ii p. 65
persona dira iv 15. non videtur loqui iii 90.
-am Menalippes viii 229. -ae pallentis hia-
tum iii 175-6
pertunde libellos vii 26. -usa laena v 131
pervigil torus xv 43. -es popinas viii 153
pervius -a cumbae stagna xii 80
pervolat axe citato Flaminium i 60
pes lecti argenteus xi 128. pede dextro x 5.
Serv. Aen. iv 305. Plut. Num. 14. Lo-
beck Aglaoph. 250. -em Cereris tangens
xiv 219. -ibus albis qui venit in urbem i
111. me porto meis iii 27
pessimism i 87-93. 147-150. xii 48 49. xiii
8-17. 23-37. 60-70. 120-160. xiv *passim*
pestis concreta iv 84
petasunculus vii 119
petauro iactata corpora xiv 265
petit hic (labor) plus temporis atque olei
plus vii 99. a mangone -itus xi 147
petulans hostia xii 5. ebrius ac -s iii 278
Phaeaca populum xv 23. -um autumnus v
151
phaecasiatorum deorum iii 218. Lobeck
Aglaoph. 245
Phaetra x 325. 327
Phalaris and his bull viii 61
phaleræ xvi 60. -is gauderet ecus xi 103
Pharium acetum xiii 85
pharos Tyrrenia xii 76
phaselis fictilibus dare vela xv 127
phasianus xi 139
phasma Catulli viii 186
phialae v 39
Phiale x 237-9
Phidiacum ebur viii 103
Phidias x 19
Philip of Macedon xii 47
Philippi confounded with Pharsalia viii 242
Philippica ii of Cic. x 125
Philippus xiii 125. a follower of Archigenes
Sprengel Gesch. d. Arzneik. ii 112 seq.
Philomela a pantomime vii 92
philosophy sacred xiii 19. superior to for-
tune 20
φροσόμενοι proselytes xiv 101
Phoebe balnea vii 233
phoenicopterus xi 139
Pholus sitiens xii 45
phrenesis manifesta xiv 136
Phrygia columna xiv 307
phrygiones x 28
Phryx puer xi 147. -ges Trojans vii 236.
xii 73
phthisis xiii 95
physicians; see *Themison*
piacula furtiva tragicae cervæ xii 129
Piceus iv 65
Picea mala xi 74
pictor iii 76. -es ab Iside pasci xii 23
Picus viii 131
Pierides puellæ iv 36
Pieria umbra vii 8. -um antrum 60
pignerat Atreus lacnem vii 73
pilosas nares xiv 194
pilum vis certe -a x 94
pingo picta lupa barbara mitra iii 66. -ae
aulaea togæ x 38. -ae remis testæ xv 128.
-a se tempestate tuctur xiv 302. -os vultus
maiorum viii 2. facies olida ad praesepia
-as 157
pinguis Lateranus viii 147. -e passum xiv
270. -ia crura luto iii 247. -ior Hispula
taurus xii 11. -simus haedulus xi 65
pinna Gorgonei caballi iii 118. praecipiti
epistula iv 149. -as sumpsit iii 80. xiv 76
pinnirapus *ἄραξ λεγόμενος* iii 158
pilo -andum morte nefas xiii 34
piper xiv 293
piratae Cilicum viii 94
pirum Signinum Syriumque xi 73
Pisaea oliva xiii 99
piscinarii iv 51
piscis fluminis worshipt in Egypt xv 7. -es
inventi sub aratro xiii 66
Piso C. Calpurnius conspirator A.D. 65. a
bountiful patron v 109
plus -a tura xiii 116
placentæ ii 59
placere sibi x 42
placuit primos edere x 261
planguntur funera xiii 131
planipedes vii 194
plantaribus horti xiii 123
platani Frontonis i 12. On the golden plane
of Persian kings Boisson. anecd. i 277.
anecd. nov. 332. Ov. rem. 141 platanus
vino gaudet. nux 17 18. Mart. ix 61.
Conybeare and Howson St Paul i 385
plate, antique i 76. xii 47. family, sold as
old silver xi 17
[Plato] imitated vol. ii p. 65
pleaders applauded by a clique xiii 32
plebei calices xi 145
plena ipso lectica i 33. -um Nerone propin-
quo Iuvenem viii 72
pluma Sardanapalli x 362. -is pensilibus i
153. Aug. c. Faust. v 5
plumaria ars x 38
plumbo commissa (domus) manebit xiv 310
plural Castores, Polluces, Quirini xi 105.
and sing. interchanged (proponimus—me)
iii 24. generic of proper names i 109 p. 140.
v 89. 149. vii 90. viii 182. x 108. xi 49 91.
reges king and queen xiii 52
plurimus aeger iii 232. -a palma viii 53
plus hominum est iam in pelago xiv 276. -ris
agebat vii 144. balnea sescentis et -is por-
ticus 178. -is Decii vii 253. -is emuntur
xi 16. vendere -is dimidio xiv 291
Pluto x 112. xiii 59
pocula gemmata x 26
podagra locuples xiii 96. Galen vi 311
poena data x 243. praesens i 142. -as dat
iii 279
poets neglected vii 1-97. should be free
from sordid cares 53-73. cupidi silvarum
vii 58. used as text-books by grammarians
227

- poetas recitantes Augusto mense iii 9 p. 182
poetica tempestas xii 23 24
poison xiii 25. xiv 173. in a ring x 161—5.
and antidote xiv 233—5. *see* *aconitum*,
venenum
poisoners prosperous i 158—161
poisoning of husbands by wives i 63—72; ad-
ministered in wine 69 70. trade viii 17.
poisons of the medical profession Plin. xxix
§ 20 *quid enim venenorum fertilius*
aut unde plures testamentorum insidiae?
Pollio citharodes vii 176
pollice verso iii 36. mores teneros ceu -e
ducat vii 237
Pollio a bankrupt xi 43
Polyclitus iii 103. 217. viii 102 103
Polyphemus xiv 20
Polyxena x 262
Pompeius Cn. x 108. outlived his fortune
283—8. beheaded 236. his tomb *ibid.* p.
180
Pompeius iv 110. Borghesi oeuvres v 524—6
identifies him with Cn. Pompeius Ferox
Licinianus cos. (in an unknown year, prob-
ably under Domitian) with C. Pomponius
Rufus (Gruter 67 3). He conjectures that
in Sidon. (ep. v 7 cited on i 35) we should
read *Parthenius*, *Licinius*, and that Lici-
nius is a cognomen, as the six names fore-
going are, and shows that Messala and
Messalinus, Rufus and Rufinus, Clemens,
Clementinus and Clementianus, are often
interchanged in inscriptions; why not then
Licinius with Licinianus? If so 'cosa vieta
di sospettare che il console Pompeo Lici-
niano sia il procerer Pompeo di Giovenale
e il delatore Licinio di Sidonio?'
Pomptina palus iii 307
poma Phaeacum v 151. Hesperidum 152
pone 'serve' v 135. -it sibi apros i 141. v 85.
146. xi 108. Phaedra i 26 5. 8. v 4 3. positus
mensis xiv 42. pone 'describe' i 155. offer
xiii 149. omnia in fortunae casibus 86.
mercedem linguae vii 149. -unt praepudia
xiv 99. -suere mala autumnum et erudi
pericula suci xi 76. -namus gemitus xiii
11. ingratos -ne sodales xi 192. cf. 191.
-enda praemia iii 56
pons stand of beggars. a ponte satelles iv
116. v 8. aliquis de ponte xiv 134
Ponticus a friend of Iuv. viii 1. 75. 179
Ponticus serpens xiv 114
pontifex summus, the emperor iv 46
Ponti ad ostia rhombos iv 42—44. Plin. ix
§ 177. regem x 273
poor men have no credit at Rome iii 137—146.
receive no inheritances or appointments or
rich heiresses 169—3. cannot afford the
ostentatious life of Rome 164—189. cannot
pay Roman rents 223—231. cannot sleep
at Rome for noise 232—8
popina viii 158. 172—182. xi 81
populariter iii 37
porci tomacula x 355. omenta xiii 117
porrectura i 70
porrum nefas violare xv 9. sectile iii 293. -i
sectivi tilla xiv 133
porta castrorum xvi 3. Idumaea viii 160.
Syenes xi 124. Capena iii 11. sollicitas
imitatur ianua -as vii 42
portents xiii 64—70 p. 257
portenta colit Aegyptus x 2
porthmea (Charon) iii 266
porticus iv 6. vii 178. 183. xii 101. xiv 66
portio quota faecis iii 61
porto me pedibus meis iii 28. crudum pavo-
nem in balnea -as i 143
portus Augusti xii 75. -us conducere iii 31
poscere poculum xi 148. sortes i 82. librum
iii 42. aquam 198. calicem rupto -entem
sulpura vitro v 48
Posides xiv 91
poteram iii 315
post, imperial iv 149
post terga reliquit sexaginta annos xiii 16.
haec ii 62. viii 247. xiv 55. nimbos et
fulmina vii 163. omnia viii 97. xi 42
posteritas i 148. viii 62
posthac vii 18. viii 7. xiv 158
potens matrona i 69. huius enim vel una
-nis ratio est xiv 39
potestas x 100
potio i 70
praeberet caput iii 33. v 172. cervicem gladio
x 345. Flor. on xv 25. x 270. aurem
v 107
praecedit te xiii 108. -ant ipsas virgas viii
23. -entia longi agminis officia x 44
praeceps ruinae x 107. *see in praecipiti*
praeceptor loco parentis vii 20
praeceps viii 96. his trade gainful iii 157. vii 6
praeda caballorum praetor xi 195
praedives x 16. xiv 305
praefectus urbi iv 78. *see vilicus*. Borghesi
iii 330. v 517—520. Rutilius Gallicus, suc-
cessor of Pegasus, still commanded the
cohortes urbanae Stat. s. i 4 9. xiii 157—
161. -i cohortis vii 92. praet. x 63
praeferre facem pudendis viii 139
praegustator i 70 pp. 118—9
praemordet vii 218
Praeneste gelida iii 190. xiv 88. temple of
Fortune 90
praepudia ponere xiv 99
praesens poena i 142. -tior maiestas templo-
rum xi 111. -ius nomen iii 18
praecipibus bona donavit i 59. -ia ad olida
pietas facies vii 167
praestant quid caudicibus civilia officia? vii
106. xiii 99. -ant terga xv 75. -are Nero-
nem securum viii 170. sacro, quod -at xii
86. meliorem -o magistro discipulum xiv
212
praeter cineres rapitur vii 146
praetexta x 35. 99. xi 155
praetextatus x 308. adulter i 78. Cic. Catil.
2 § 4 *Tongitum...*, *quem amare in praet-*
exta coepere. § 23
praetor at the games x 36—46. xi 194—5.
praeda caballorum 195. DCass. lxi 6 § 2.
salutator i 101. differt vadimonia iii 213.
captator 128—130. -is urna fallax xiii 4.
-i ostendere dentes excussos xvi 10. -is
ludis viii 194. pulpita xiv 257
praetorians x 95
praetoria i 75. x 161. Ambr. de Tobia § 24
petunt obligari sibi avitum praetorium,
paternum sepulcrum
pragmatici vii 123
prandebat sibi quisque deus xiii 46
prasinus xi 197—9
prayers, granted to men's hurt xii 128—130.
x 6—8. 111. for wealth 23—25. of parents
289—297. whispered 289—290. recto vultu
189. should leave events to heaven 346—
353. that earth may lie light on the dead
and flowers grow on their grave vii 207—8
preposition with case joined by et to adj. vii
207
pretium vocis vii 119. operae grande xii 127.

- xiv 281. omnia Romae cum -o iii 184.
numquam animo -is obstantibus xi 15
Priamus, the type of a reverse of fortune x
258—271. his death 267—8
primoribus inimicorum xv 40
prima senectus iii 26. -o limine i 95. prox-
ima a -a x 126
princeps equitum iv 32, i.e. praefectus urbi
Borghesi oeuvres v 515. see *Crispinus*.
sardonium gemina xiii 133. 'emperor'
viii 193. 224. x 76. 93. 341
priorum simplicitas i 151
priscum illud acumen, Brute, tuum iv 102
privatus Sulla i 16. Iuppiter xiii 41. iv 63.
xii 107
privum aliquid viii 68
pro coniuge sellam vacuum i 124. pro cute
pellem x 192. pro electro attonitus xiv 306
proavorum atavos iii 312. viii 134. xv 152
probitas laudatorem et alget i 74
probo plausu -atae puellae xi 163
procedat Numa iii 138
procerem viii 26
processus i 39. IRN 218
Prochyta iii 5
proconsuls, their wives and favorites plunder
the provinces viii 127—130
procul a procul xiv 45
Procula iii 203
Procula i 40. vii 94
prodigiosa fides xiii 151
prodigio par est in nobilitate senectus iv 47
producere pueros avaros xiv 228. viii 271.
crimina 266. testem xvi 32. mentem ma-
trem vii 146. -xere animas xv 94. -xisse
ferrum incude 166. exemplum 32
proelia of gambling i 91. meditari iv 112.
vii 128. vigilata dele 27
profundum xiii 49
prohibente tribuno xi 7
proles. extinctus tota cum -e domoque xiii
206. Lobeck *Aglaoph.* 635
proludunt iurgia v 26
Prometheus 'a potter' iv 133. -ea ponas
inter maiores viii 133. meliore luto finxit
praecordia xiv 35. Kallim. fr. 87 ἐφ' ἑγγυθ'
ὥς ὁ πηλὸς ὁ Προμηθεΐος. giver of fire xv
85
promissus conviva xi 60. -ttere cristum galli
Laribus xiii 235. deis animalia xii 2. heca-
tomben 101. funus patris iii 43. medico
nil -ente xvi 12. -sit diem Statius vii 84
promptus x 220
pronoun attracted to gender of predicate xi
52
prona animalia xv 147. -um et facile est con-
ternere xiii 75. -i Tiburis iii 192
proemia rixae iii 288
properantem refici iii 319. 59. iv 67. -ate
argillam iv 134. haec -antur iii 264
propino v 127
proponere offer for sale iv 46. -imus ire iii 21
propter animal p. convivia natum i 141. xi
150. aliquid, p. quod nobilis esses viii 41.
p. vitam 84. xii 50. cedit Homero p. mille
annos vii 39. p. duo lintea xiv 22. mille
talenta 274
prora velo sue xii 69
Proserpina xiii 50
proseucha iii 296. Fabricius bibliogr. antiqua.
338. Schürer neutestamentl. Zeitgesch.
470. B. Elend de proseuchis seu oratoriis
Iudaeorum. Halberst. 1714. 4to. Philo
ii 563 M and ind. Ios. vit. 54 bis. Mausrath
neutest. Zeitgesch. i 71—2
prostantis pupilli spoliator i 46 47. -re ad
circum iussas puellas iii 65
prostitui ad pulpita viii 226
prosit dixisse iv 33. quid prodest censi?
viii 1
protinus ad censum iii 140
Protogenes xiii 120
proverbs i 7. iii 30. 115. v 151. vii 49. 151. 202.
viii 78. x 227—8. 258—271. 272. 274—5. 362.
xi 27. 29. xiii 26. 100. 141. xiv 182—4. 219.
323. xv 133. 159
provehit xvi 57
provinces, plundered i 47—50. iii 217—8. viii
87—139. Sili. xiv 635 seq.
provincia instruit focum v 97. vendit agros
tanti iv 26. cum te rectorem accipiet viii
87. victrix ploras i 59
provocet omnes patricos opibus i 24
proxima a prima x 126
prudentissima adulandi gens iii 86
Prudentius imitates x 55. xv 1—10 p. 363. cf.
p. xix
pruinis cedente autumno iv 56. Geticis frigi-
dior decocata v 59
pruna iii 83
prurire xi 163
Prusias x 161
psilothrum viii 114—5
P'sylli v 91
pube omni Latina viii 256
publicus adulter x 311—2. servus 41. -a
vota 284. -a vena vii 53
pudicitiae atque formae rara concordia x 258
pudor armati xvi 34. si p. est iii 154. -is in-
genui puer xi 154. ridiculum effugientem
ex urbe -em 55. animum praeferre -i viii
83. xiv 178
puella parva extortaque viii 33. -ae Pierides
iv 35 36. -ae venatricis xiii 80. -a culta at
the circus xi 202. hoc discunt ante alpha
et beta -ae xiv 209. Ienonum 45. ad cir-
cum iussas prostare -as iii 65. -ae num-
quam visae amore flagrabat iv 114
puellares capilli xv 137
puer footman to wait at the door x 216. in-
cultus xi 147. -o debetur reverentia xiv
47
pueriles exercere acies xv 59
pugillares xiii 137
pugna of the courts vii 173. Saguntina com-
missa lagona v 29. -am Titanida inter ma-
iores ponas viii 132
pugnacis Anci v 57
pugnatus xvi 147
pugnans caedere pectus xiii 127. concisus
adorat iii 300. Liban. ii 168 ἢ αὖς ἐν τῷ μῇ
μείζονος πεπονημένος νεοπεπονημένος
pullatus xiii 213. x 245
pullus x 231. nos viles -i nati infelicibus
ovis xiii 142
pulmentaria vii 185
pulmo arderet Falerno iv 138. -nem agitare
risu x 33
pulpita iii 174. viii 195. 225. praetoris xiv
257. pascunt vatem vii 93
puls xiv 171. xi 58. annua cum patulo libo
xvi 39
pulsas ubi tu, ego vapulo tantum iii 289.
-andum caput v 171
pulvino surgat equestri iii 154
pulvis Cannarum xi 200. cuius primus in
aequore viii 61. in tenui -ere sulcos duci-
mus vii 48
pumice Catinensi attritus viii 16
Punica proelia xiv 161

pupillares testiculi xi 150
 pupilli circumscripti x 222-3. *prostantis*
spoliator i 47. -um ad iura vocantem *circum-*
scriptorem xv 135-6
 purple of Tyre i 27. x 33. cf. iii 81. 283. *seo*
conchyliis
 purpura xiv 188. amethystina vii 136. ardens
 xi 155. maior i 100. Plut. qu. Rom. 81.
 staltaria vii 134. Spartan viii 101
 purpureus scurra Palati iv 31. -am vestem
 xii 39
 purum argentum x 19
 pusillus caudicis x 121. -os homines xv 70.
 -as ceras xiv 22
 puteus in hortulo iii 226. Sen. ep. 41 § 3
Cleantes aquam traxit et rigando horto
locavit manus
 puta v 7. -at esse deos xiii 91
 puxis xiii 25
 pygargus xi 138
 Pygmaeus xiii 168
 Pyklades, quis tam? xvi 26
 Pylius rex x 246
 Pyrenaeus x 151
 Pyrra i 84. xv 30
 Pyrrus xiv 162. and his elephants xii 108-110
 Pythagoras cunctis animanibus abstinuit xv
 173. ventri indulsit non omne legumen
 174
 Pythagoreis centum epulum dare iii 229
 Pythia xiii 199
 pytisma xi 175
 quadra v 2. moretum 49 Forb.
 quadrans nullus vii 8. -tes centum i 120-1
 quadriuges in vestibulis vii 126. cf. viii 3
 quadringenta i 106. v 132. xi 19. xiv 326
 quadrivio medio i 64. Prud. c. Symm. ii 865
quadrivii brevioribus ire parati
 quaerat caput hoc cucurbita xiv 58. -amis
 panem aratro 184. -situm lucrum xiii 25
 quaestio ubi summa vii 136
 qualis cena tamen v 24
 qualiscumque i 89. xv 49
 quamquam with conj. x 34. xi 205. without
 a verb iv 79 80. Cic. fam. ii 7 § 3. v 8 § 4.
 Att. v 10 § 1
 quamvis 'and yet' iii 61. 'however' xiii 13
 quandoque v 172. xiv 51
 quandoquidem i 112. x 146. xiii 129
 quantulus x 173
 quantulacumque xiii 183
 quantus without tantus xiv 239. quantum
 = no more than xv 233. -o without tanto
 x 14. xiii 32. -i without tanti iii 225. -tium
 and in qu. xiv 318
 quanticumque domus vii 184
 quantalibet vii 81
 quantumvis viii 15
 quartana iv 57
 quatenus xii 102. Dräger ii 2 680
 quatiare risu xiii 171
 quercus (= glandis) fastidia xiv 184. Rubn-
 ken on Tim. 229
 querellae iustae causa xvi 19
 questions, sudden x 346
 quae supplied from qua i 157. *see relative.*
quod cum ita sit v 59
 quicumque indef. iii 156. 290. x 259. xiii 56.
 89. xiv 42. 210. quac- est 188
 quinquevtribus x 115
 Quintilianus the model rhetor vii 186. his
 fortune 188-9. (poet in) imitated iii 207
 Quintilla vii 75
 quippe xiii 26. 189. xiv 116

Quirine iii 67. -i trabea et diadema viii 259.
 -i gemini xi 105
 Quirites iii 60. 163. nivei x 45. domiti 109.
 -em viii 47
 quid agas, cum? iii 291. iv 14. agant venti
 i 9. facient? 119. referam? 45. refert? 154.
 nocet? profuit? x 324. beatius? x 278-9.
 magis? i 52. quid, quod fecit? viii 221-3.
 enim? vii 158. = utrum viii 196. quis illi
 vultus? x 67
 quidquam credis Homero x 246. vix cui-
 quam aut nulli xv 55. quonquam...ullo xii
 130
 quisque=uterque i 41. Madvig on Cic. finn.
 iv § 16. sua quaeque vii 213
 quidquid telorum, alter a list of particulars,
 without et xiii 83. p. 237. id est vii 162
 quem vis hominem secum attulit iii 75
 quo mihi te solitum? viii 142. quo etigies?
 (acc.) 9. xiv 135. xv 61
 quod. laudo quod iii 2. quod si viii 135
 quoque vii 202. x 47. xiv 108
 quota pars xiii 157. portio iii 61
 races xi 193-202
 radere tubera xiv 7. raso vertice morio v 171.
 Manetho iv 280-5. r.v. naufragus xii 81
 raisin wine xiv 271
 ramex x 205
 ramus olivae Pisacae xiii 99. -os erexit ianua
 xii 91
 ranarum viscera numquam inspexi iii 41
 rancidulus xi 135
 rapere x 308. 332. -ta abolla iv 76. sportula
 -ienda turbae togatae i 96. -ienda occasio
 xv 39. -at cenatio solem vii 183
 ραφανιδωσις x 310-1. 315-6. 317
 raptor in school speeches vii 168
 rarus miles x 18. -i boni xiii 26-7
 ratio ulterior iv 20. -ne timeamus x 4. -nes
 income i 118
 ranci Cordi i 2. -us xi 156. -o circo viii 59
 reading at meals xi 180-2
 recedit xii 54. Heins and Burm. on Ov. her.
 14 46. Claud. Gild. 45. Prud. apoth. 87b
 recessus iii 239
 recitationes i 1-14. in Fronto's horti 12 13.
 everywhere 17. hearers beg a copy of the
 book iii 41 42. care of the voice vii 82. of
 the acta publica 104. an unused room in
 the outskirts lent by the patron 40-42.
 freedmen and clients sent to applaud 43 44.
 seats hired by the poet 45-7. of Statius
 82-6. invitations sent out 84. of Homer
 at feasts xi 180. of Virgil 150-1. in Greece
 iii 9 p. 173; in Alexandria ibid. earliest at
 Rome of the works of Naevius, Ennius,
 Lucilius ibid. Asinius Pollio first recited
 his own works p. 173-4. causes which en-
 couraged them p. 174. School of poets in
 the Augustan age ibid. Recitations of
 Verg. Hor. Prop. Ov. Liv. Pers. Luc. Sil.
 Stat. Mart. ibid. especially Pliny the
 younger and his friends p. 175. [so Am-
 mianus Liban. ep. 983]. Emperors who
 recited p. 175. Purposes of recitation: 1)
 to evoke criticism pp. 175-6. care in the
 choice of audience p. 176. 2) to improve
 the audience p. 176. 3) advertisement p.
 177. 4) to determine the question of final
 publication ibid. Plagiarists ibid. Be-
 haviour of audience ibid. [Friedländer iii
 601 seq.]. 177-8. [cf. the subscription to
 Arator de actibus apostolorum on the rec-
 itation of the poem during four separate days

- in St Peter's ad vincula]. exclamations p. 178. [Bus. h.e. vii 30 § 9. Synes. 62^{ab}]. professional applauders vii 43 44. Complaints of the weary duty iii 9 p. 178—3. [Ov. a. a. ii 508. Phaedr. v 5 47.] Indifference of audience *ibid.* Places of recitation p. 179. The reciter's dress *ibid.* preface and diffidence p. 180. Ladies present *ibid.* Selections only read *ibid.* *lectores* employed *ibid.* Effect of recitations on style pp. 180—1. Parallels to Roman recitations from other literatures pp. 181—2. poems, histories, speeches etc. recited p. 182. Rohde der griech. Roman 303—318 vol. ii p. 222
- rector navis xii 33. -e nullo xiii 87
- recta senectus iii 25. -o vultu optas x 189. -i capilli xi 149
- reda iii 10. 236. iv 118
- reddere tunicam servo i 93. -unt ova columbae iii 202
- redemptores iii 31
- redit iii 174
- redemptum a vitis nulla virtute monstrum iv 2
- referens multum de Maecenate i 65
- refert quid, dictis ignoscit Mucius an non? i 154. Tac. ann. iv 33 *antiquis scriptoribus rarus oblectator, neque refert cuiusquam, Prunice Romanas acies laetis extuleris: at multorum, qui Tiberio regente poenam rei infamiae subiere, posteris manent*
- refici iii 319
- regimen census omne tenet pater xvi 54
- regina luno xii 3
- regia verba lanistae xi 8
- regnat Protophages iii 119
- regula verborum constet vii 250
- Regulus i 33
- relative, quorum (*Thebanorum* understood from *Thebas*). xiv 241. supplied in another case i 157. Aen. ix 590—1. Burm. on Phaedr. i 22 12. ii epilog. 17 (4to ed.)
- relics xii 47. my append. iii on Beda. Lo-beck Aglaoph. 52. G. C. Lewis on politics i 433
- religion decay of xiii 75. -s foreign at Rome 46. 93. xiv 96—106 Jewish. 203. xv 1—32 Egyptian
- reliquit post terga sexaginta annos xiii 16
- reliquus v 149. x 260
- remotior viii 178
- Remi turba x 73
- remis incumbere xv 128
- renato nondum omni dente xiv 11
- rents at Rome iii 106
- repentance xiii 187—9
- reptere longe viii 272. -ita crambe vii 154
- repetition vii 53—5 (cf. Aen. iii 342—4). viii 74. ipse, ipse 147—8. x 9. 191. 226. 244—5. xii 24—29. 62—66. xiv 31. 48. 315—6. xv 29. xvi 9 10
- repetundae i 47—50
- repentibus pueris xiv 208
- reponam i 1
- reportandis cathedris vii 47
- repulsa x 826
- res humanae x 163. res 'estate' iii 23. 135. xii 10. -rum summa pericula viii 249. -bus Latii xi 115
- rescuntur quaedam crimina cum prima barba viii 166
- resinata iuventus viii 114—5
- respectus viii 64
- respicere iii 185. vii 3
- respiro xiv 25
- resupinat iii 112. -ati galli viii 176
- retiarus viii 200. 203—4. 206—8
- reticulum xii 60
- rei squalor xv 135
- reverence paid to age in early times xiii 55—9
- reverentia puero debetur xiv 47. arptotae sit salva v 72
- revocante umero lacernas i 27
- revolvere longe viii 272
- rex a patron i 136. v 14. 130. 137. 161. vii 45. 204 3 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.
- Rhenus boundary of the empire viii 51. 170. 265
- rhetor dicturus Lugdunensem ad aram i 44. iii 76. vii 150. x 84. 132. 167. xii 112. his poor pittance vii 203—5. -is aera 217. -or de consule, consul de-re 197—8. de conducendo loquitur iam -e Thyle xv 112
- rhetorica umbra vii 173
- rhetorical theses i 16
- rhetoricians' hard fate vii 150—214. fees 158
- rhinocerote cum magno lavari vii 130
- Rhodii inbelles viii 113
- rhombus iv 39—44. xi 121
- Ribbeck x 326—7. xii 127—8
- riches, road to, through vice i 37—43. all-powerful in Rome iii 126—189. hurt the possessor x 12—27, esp. 18. bring care xiv 303—8
- rectum diducere x 230. -u canino latravit Hecuba 272
- ridebat Democritus x 20. -enda poemata 124
- ridiculos homines facit paupertas iii 152—3. -um effluentem ex urbe pudorem xi 55
- rigidi caelumni censura x 31
- rima iii 97
- riming verses x 359—361
- rimas i 28 20. signet 68. hired vii 144. containing poison x 165—6. sold xi 43. of iron 129
- riots at night iii 278
- ripa Tiberis x 86
- risum movere vi 71. xiii 25. xv 15. eliceret vii 212. -u quati xiii 171. pulmonem agitare x 33
- rite peracto sacro xii 86
- ritu antiquo x 335
- rivalibus victis xii 126
- rixa quibusdam somnum facit iii 282. -e proocima, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo iii 238—9. tuba iurgia xv 51 52
- rixantis milia turbae xv 61
- robiginis adorandae pocula xiii 148
- robus iuvenus viii 155
- rodit simia in aggere malum v 153. -ebant carmina mures iii 207
- rogi igne minor xv 140
- Roma libera viii 244. after Cannae x 155. and Hannibal vii 162. 11. ad portas 163. cost of land iv 7. no home for the honest poor iii. lying necessary there 41. perjury 137. omnia Romae cum pretio 153. danger of fires and falling houses 190—229. its crowded streets 245—6. mire 247. Esquiline and Viminal 71. height of houses 260. dangers of the streets at night, sherds thrown out of windows, huffing; roisterers, robbers 268—314. its one prison 314. incessant noise banishes sleep 232—8. the poor trampled to death in a crowd, which makes way for the rich 239—

267. heavy wagons in the streets 255-8.
influx of Greeks and Asiatics 61-72. 83.
high rents 166. its open vice demands the
satirist i 19-150. incorporates all nations
vii 14-16. Romae conducere furnos 4.
finem impensae non servat prodiga -a 138.
its immensa plebs xi 196. -ae conducta
pecunia 46. passage of carriages restricted
to night x 36. its origin the asylum viii
273-5. taken by the Gauls 234. Roman
fortunatam natam x 122. Romans venal
77. indifferent to politics 78. desert the
fallen 73. Roman civilisation embraces
Spain and the world xv 108-111
- Romulea fera xi 104
Romulus viii 273. cf. Quirinus
ropedancer xiv 272
rosae xi 122. xiv 254. see *coronae*
Roscia lex iii 153-5. 159. xiv 321
rostra, heads exposed on x 120-1
rota Ixionis xiii 51. argillam atque -am pro-
perate iv 134
Rubellius Blandus viii 29
rubes auditor i 166. Gell. ix 15 § 9 *male ac
misere rubente et sudante. -entem
a matre vii 196. -i arae xiii 37*
rubrae maiorum leges xiv 192-3
rubetani miscet i 70.
rubor xiii 242
Rubrenus Lappa vii 72
Rubrius offensae veteris reus iv 105. Borphesi
(œuvres v 521-2) assumes that he must
have been cos. suff. under Nero, at any
rate before the end of A.D. 70, when the
consular legation of Moesia was given him
Ios. bell. vii 4 § 3. He was *ignobilis*, for
he is the first of the name who had the *ius
imaginum* under the empire; nor would
Nero, who feared the nobles (Plut. Galba
3), have employed a highborn general in
his last distresses (D.Cass. lxxiii 27)
- ruetavit bene amicus iii 107. -rit tot sester-
tia iv 31
rudem sibi dabit vii 171
Rufus rhetor vii 213-4
rugam trahit of a frown xiv 225. cf. xiii
215. -ae of crumpled clothes xi 188. -am
hæsuram nitidis tigentia rebus x 2
ruinae impulsæ præceps x 107. iii 190. 196.
xi 13
rumpere somnum v 19. tensum iecur vii 117.
ruptae adsiduo lectore columnæ i 13. -is
genis xv 57. montem aceto x 153
ruo quam fulmine iusto Capito et Numitor
ruerint viii 93
rursum porrecta brachia xii 76
rursus ad x 140
russatus vii 114
russus xi 195
rusticus tuus, Quirine iii 67
Rutilae gibbum x 294
Rutilus xi 2. xiv 18
Rutulum ferocem i 162. vii 63. -ae arbores
xii 145
Rutupino edita fundo ostrea iv 141
- sabbata observed by proselytes xiv 96. of
the Jews 164-6. Aug. c. Faust. vi 4
Sabella mensa iii 169
Sabina bæca iii 85. -i veteres x 299
sacculus xi 27. xiv 138
sacculus -i olentis mercator xiv 269
sacello pecudem spondere xiii 222. -is vovens
exta x 354
sacer honos i 109. -ae senectæ xiii 59. tua
-a imago 221. -is libellis 19
sacerdos Cereris xv 141. vittata iv 10
sacramentorum emolumenta xvi 36
sacrificæ xii 83-92. expiatory 116. for a
friend's safety 1-92. worn-out victims
offered 95 96. x 270. Several comic pas-
sages cited by Clem. Al. str. vii § 30. cf.
Lobeck Aglaoph. 85 n. Iulian. misop. p.
362. human, in Gaul xv 111. flesh eaten
or sold xi 85
sacrilege xii 129. xiii 119. 147-153. xiv
261-2. -gus Verres viii 106. minor xiii
159. -a fraude 72
saeculum x 248. xiii 28. servatum in tua -a
rhombum iv 63
saepa asparagis squilla v 81
saevit gula v 94
saevitiæ tempora iv 151
saeva grandine v 78. -os ventres xiv 143.
-as Alpes x 166. -ior aperire iv 109
saffron of Corycus xiv 287
sagittans iv 67
sagittæ (arguments) vii 156
Saguntina lagona v 29
Saguntum xv 114
Salamis x 179
Saleius Bassus vii 31. 80
salictum xi 67
salit cor vii 160
salientem structorem v 121
salutatio matutina i 96. 128. iii 127. 130. iv
64. v 19-23. 76-79. vii 91. Quintil. xii
11 § 18 *vanus salutandi labor*
salutatrix turba v 21
salutat dominum regemque viii 161. -es Cos-
um iii 184. 190. -ari sicut Sclanus x 90.
-ato nido crepitat Concordia i 116
salva sit arptæ reverentia v 72. Servius
Aen. iii 108 hn. salva *regulæ reveren-
tia. -is nummis quid infamia?* i 48. -a
fronte xi 204
sambucæ iii 64
Samia harena Iunonis xvi 6
Samos iii 70. its peacocks vii 32
Samotheum aras iii 144
sanabile vulnus xv 34
sancti mores x 298. -i parentis vii 209. -um
testem iii 137. -issima maiestas divitiarum
i 112
sandapila viii 175
sane i 42. x 183. xv 44. 61
sanguis iret xii 13. of a blush xi 54. -ine
longo censi viii 2. modesto fervens vul-
tus x 200-2. fulget Iuli viii 42. adhuc vivo
terram subitura iv 10. -is mercedem i 42.
xiv 164
Santonicus cucullus viii 145
sana mens in sano corpore x 256
sapientia victrix fortunæ xiii 20
sapiat quid vulva xi 81. -nil rhombus -it 121
sarcinulæ iii 161
sarcophagus x 172
sarcula iii 311. xv 166
Sardanapallus x 202. p. 180
sardonychum princeps gemma xiii 139. -e
conducta vii 144
Sarmata iii 79
Sarmenus v 3
Sarrana aulæ togæ x 23
sartago x 64
satelles dirus a ponte iv 116
satiram i 30. -arum adiutor iii 321. -am scri-
bente cinacdo iv 106. cf. Tac. xv 49. 52.
Plin. ep. vii 31 § 1. ix 9 § 2. Suet. Dom.
1. see *Horace, Lucilius*

- satiſ vii 13. viii 106
 satur est, cum dicit Horatius euhoe vii 62.
 -am serpentibus ibim xv 3
 Saturnalia vii 97
 Saturnus xiii 33. his falx 39. fugiens 40
 Sauromatae xv 125
 saxum sacrum xvi 33. Sisypſi xiii 51. -a domestica seditioni tela xv 51-63. mollia of Pyrra i 83
 scabie mali frueris v 153. vetusta levibus canibus viii 34
 scalae to garret of the pleader vii 113
 scalpit rugas simia x 195
 Scauri xi 91
 scelus apud tragicos xv 30
 scenae vacanteſ urbem viii 113
 sceptrum eburnum x 43
 schoenobates iii 77. xiv 272
 schools, moral dangers of vii 237-241. x 224. cf. Cic. p. Cael. § 6. of carving xi 136-141. of grammar and rhetoric i 15-18. vii 215 seq. 150 seq. speech-days 160. attended by the parents 166
 school-books, Horace and Virgil vii 227. declamations, hackneyed themes i 16. 72. vii 151. x 120. 125. 166. 173-184. 286. 307. xi 31. xii 119 120. see *nigros*. holidays x 116. boys followed by a slave with their satchel of books 117. masters struck by boys vii 213
 scindes artem Theodori vii 177. scissa palla x 262. Aen. xii 609 Forb.
 Scipio Nasica iii 137-8
 scobs xiv 67
 scrinium vii 26
scrobs a -e redeuntibus xiv 170
 scrofa candida xii 72-4
 scurra Catulli xiii 111. purpureus iv 51
 Seylla xv 19
 Seythicae volucres 'pheasants' xi 133
 sealing of provisions xiv 132
 σεβόμενοι proselytes xiv 101
 secessus iii 4
 secreto cenavit i 95
 secta xiv 122
 sectile porrum iii 293
 sectivi porri fila xiv 133
 secunda a cornice x 247. toto orbe facies 63. lauro viii 253
 Secundus Carrinas vii 204
 securis prima legum viii 263. hebetes lasso lictore -es 137
 secutor viii 210
 sed after parenthesis x 185. 318. 'aye, and what is more' iv 27. v 147. anthol. cited ii p. 214 med. Hermog. de ideis ii 2 (rhett. gr. ii 416 S) τῆς κατὰ μέθοδον δεινότητος ὀλίγον, ἀλλὰ καὶ σφόδρα ὀλίγον ἔχει. Balzac entretien 7 'cinquante lettres qui lui demandoient des réponses, mais des réponses à être montrées.' Diderot of Seneca 'c'est un auteur de beaucoup, mais de beaucoup d'esprit.' Leopardi epistolario Firenze 1864 i³ 57 'me ne dica con sincerità, ma intera e perfetta, la sua opinione.' *ibid.* 75 'vi prego, ma di cuore.' *ibid.* 128 'con sostanze e onestà di nascita e conoscenza molto ma molto inferiore alle nostre.' *ibid.* p. 140 'fra i quattro principali che sono il Chiabrera, il Testi, il Filicaia, il Guidi, io metto questi due molto ma molto sotto i due primi.' sed et xii 41. xiii 102 p. 287. sed nec xi 7. see glossary to Beda
 sedet sportula i 96. of a suppliant x 161
 in quorum facie -ebat pallor iv 74. feroci bellatore -ens vii 127. sedisti (of a master) vii 223. Rutin. h. c. ii 9 of Greg. Naz. *tantum de collegae amore praesumpsit, ut sedentem Basilium de doctoris cathedra deponeret*
 seges met. of a poet's remuneration vii 103
 segnipes ἀραξ λεγόμενος viii 67
 Selanus x 56-107. adoratum populo caput 62. life 63. birth-place 74. his hopes of the throne 76. his levées 90. his patronage 91-2. his punishment 66. deserted by his friends 68. charge against him 69. his friends involved in his fall 81. his corpse outraged 86
 Seius iv 13
 Seleucus a harper x 211
 self-knowledge xi 27
 sella i 124. vii 142. meretricis iii 136
 semestri auro vii 88 89. Marquardt Staatsverw. iii 357
 semesum leporem v 167
 semianimum orbem iv 37
 semita tranquillae vitae x 363
 senators in the theatre x 213. shoes of vii 192
 Seneca a bountiful patron v 109. to be chosen before Nero viii 212. his wealth x 16. his death ib. Seneca imitated i 49. iii 279. x 25-27. xiii 160 seq. xiv 40-43. (poet in) 207
 senectus Albani = Albanum vetus xii 214. principis 'aged emperor' x 75. Crispi iv 81. prima et recta iii 25. longa et cervina xiv 251
 senescit aegro in corde cacochthes vii 52
 senior bulla dignissime xiii 33
 Senones took Rome viii 234
 sensus communis vii 73
 sententia xiv 205.)(verum viii 125. vicit iv 136
 sentio vii 56
 Septembri medio xiv 150
 septimus annus xiv 10 11. sol xv 44. -a quaeque lux ignava xiv 105-6
 sepulchris data fata x 146. see *tombs*
 sequuntur restem x 53. secutus urnam i 164. Plin. ep. ii 1 § 5 *liber, quem forte acciperat grandiore, et seni et stanti ipso pondere elapsus est, hunc dum sequitur colligitque, ... cecidit.*
 serenum vii 179. xiii 228
 Seriphus parva x 170
 sermo promptus iii 73 74. tecum est mihi viii 39
 serpens Hesperidum aut Ponticus xiv 114. -te nutrit ciconia pullos 74. -tum maior concordia xv 150. -tibus satura ibis 3. atris v 91
 serracum iii 255. -a Bootae v 23
 Serranus a poet vii 80
 sarta xii 84
 Servilia x 319
 servitii longi tempora perierunt iii 125
 Servius cites x 255
 Servius Tullius vii 199. 201. viii 259-268. ancilla natus 259
 servulus iii 253. unus semodio scobis haec emendat xiv 67
 servus dives i.e. freedman iii 131. matronis lugendus viii 266-7. publicus x 41-2. -i as informers against their masters 86-8. sent to the country as a punishment vii 180. octo vii 141. ex officio admissiois iv 64. -o horrenti tunicam non reddere i 93.

- orum nomina x 234. cohorts xiv 306. see *staves*
 sescentis balnea vii 178
 sestertia centum i 92
 Setinum vinum v 34. x 27. -a xiii 213
 seven, the number xv 44
 sexta die school speeches vii 160. cervice feratur i 64
 sheep worshipt in Egypt xv 11
 shipwreck sailors carrying a picture of the storm xii 27-28. xiv 302. shear the head xii 81
 shoes of senators vii 192
 shopping vii 133
 si omitted iii 78. conditional sentence with-
 -out, the protasis being stated as a suppo-
 sition 100. viii 24. xvi 17-22. si nescis v
 150. Prop. iii=ii 15 12. si pudor est iii
 154=Mar. x 90 9. si quid mihi credis x
 68. si sic dixisset, potuit x 123-4. si
 tollas, quis amplectitur? 141-2. si vacat i
 21
 Sibyllae folium viii 126. Cumanae civem
 donare iii 3
 sic iii 194
 siccabis calicem v 47. -atum frigore autum-
 num xi 75. -to nectare xiii 44. -entur lacri-
 mae xvi 27
 sicca mors x 113. -um iecur i 45
 Siculas urnas vii 235. -a coniux Plutonis
 iii 50. -o de garzite muracna v 100
 Sicyon iii 69. Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenl.
 ii 203
 Sidonius imitates i 20
 sidus et occulti miranda potentia fati vii 200.
 -era te excipiant 193. climate xii 103. -ere
 secundo xvi 3 4. -a testes intendunt oculos
 xiii 149. contenta olim paucis numinibus
 xiii 47
 signator, falso qui se lautum fecerat i 67.
 witness of marriage x 336
 Signinum pirum xi 73
 signabit me prior ille? iii 82. -atam conchem
 xiv 132
 signum de paupere loro v 165. -a nuda iii 216.
 viii 102. xiv 307
 Silanus L. i 33. Borghesi oeuvres v 197-203
 Silanus viii 27
 siligo v 70. Plu. ep. i 20 § 16
 siliquae xi 58
 Silius married to Messalina x 330-345
 silurus iv 33. xiv 132
 silva mendicet electis Camenis iii 16. -rum
 cupidus animus vii 53. optima i 135
 Silver age, its style iii 9 p. 181. vol. ii pp.
 247-8
 sinia African x 194-5. innoxia clauditur
 cum parricida xiii 156. viii 214. malum
 rodit in aggere v 133-5
 similes et pares xv 131
 simplex furor i 92
 simplicitas i 153. xiii 25
 simulacra nitentia cera xii 88
 sin and its punishment xiii 236-249
 sinciput xiii 85
 sine omni xiv 68
 singers' gains vii 176
 singular, densissima lectica i 120. Dissen on
 Tibull. i 3 27. 9 68. rarus miles x 18. and
 plur. 1st person interchanged 156. verb
 and plur. subst. si coepit Gallita et Pacius
 orbi xii 90
 sinistro fato genitus x 129. -a fama digna
 xiv 1
 sinners self-condemned xiii 1-3
 sinus avaritiae patuit i 88. conspuitur vii 112.
 -us totus pande i 150. Tac. h. i 52 pan-
 deret modo sinus
 siparium viii 186
 Sirena nullam flagellis comparat xiv 19
 sistrum xiii 93
 sitis the measure of drink xiv 318. famae x
 140
 slaves ab argento v 40. bearers of sedans i
 64. cursor Gaetulus v 52 53. Mauri 51.
 flos Asiae 56-65. their insolence to clients
 52-65. 74 75. price of pages 55-60. crowd
 of, at the bath and in the forum vii
 131-2. Maedi 132. Asian, Cappadocian,
 Bithynian, Galatian vii 14-16. price of
 cooks and carvers 184-5. of dwarfs viii
 33. bilked of their rations xiv 126. cruel
 treatment of 16-24. 63. branded x 183.
 xiv 24. legs broken x 60. number of iii
 141. viii 180. xiv 305. of our flesh and
 blood 16 17. sold nudo talo vii 16. with
 whited feet i 111. Syrian 104. tall v
 83. their clothing xi 146 149. Phrygian
 and Lycian 147. market i 111. vii 133. xi
 147. rations vii 120. iii 167. way to wealth
 58-125. i 111. vii 14-16. wore iron
 rings xi 129. in chains xi 80. Alkiphr. iii
 24 § 3 a slave steals the goats, lives in the
 performer's, and plays the flute and harp 'if
 I catch him, δεδωσεται τῷ πόδε χοῖνικας
 παχείας ἐπισύρων, καὶ τῇ σκαπάνῃ προσα-
 νέχων ὑπὸ τῇ δικέλλῃ καὶ τῇ σμιννί τῆς
 μὲν τρυφῆς ἐπιλήσεται. see *servi*. *vernula*
 slavery of parasites v 161. 170-3
 snake-charmers v 91
 socialibus bellis calcata uvam v 31
 society, origin of xv 150-7
 socios circumscribere x 222. -orum in san-
 guine frangis virgas viii 136. inopum mi-
 serere 89. -is florentibus et modo victis
 non idem gemitus 99. -is nunc iuga pauca
 boum 108
 Socrates vii 205-6. x 347. xi 27. xiii 233.
 placable 185-7. Socratici penates xiv 320
 sol Herculeo gurgite stridentis xiv 280. -em
 argentem rapiat cenatio vii 183. bibat nos-
 tra cuticula xi 203. Aristoph. eccl. 63 64
 ἀλειψαμένη τὸ σῶμα ὅλον δὲ ἡμέρας | ἐχραι-
 νόμην ἐστῶσα πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον. -ibus rupta
 glacies iv 43. Solis radii xiii 78
 solacia xiii 120. 179
 soldiers xi 6. their career i 58. promotion
 vii 88 89. xiv 193-8. rations xi 85. es-
 cape punishment xvi 1-34; have speedy
 justice 35-50; have a castrense peculium
 51-90; enlistment as an escape from
 justice 9. assault civilians 9-12
 solida hora xi 205. merces v 13
 solito maturius ibat xi 88
 sollemne Idaeum xi 194. -ia x 259
 sollicitas portas vii 42
 Solon and Croesus x 274-5
 solstitia iv 93. Cic. n. d. ii § 50
 solum vertere xi 49
 solus habet iii 122. heres xii 124. 'solitary'
 iii 6
 solvere ventrem xiv 199. -uta alvo Tac. xii
 67. -at legum aenigmata viii 50
 somnum facit iii 242. 282. rumpere v 19. -o
 careas iii 54
 sons murder their fathers xiv 248-255. con-
 sult astrologers and soothsayers about
 their fathers' death iii 42-4. =pupils vii
 269

- sonant magna vii 108. -abat mihi iuvenis barba i 23. Aen. ii 135 *ferro sonat alla bipenni fraxinus*
sonoram nubem xiii 167
sophistae vii 167. their ostentation 125
Sora iii 223
sordes farris canini v 11. luxuriae i 140. minimas ediscere xiv 124
sordidula toga iii 149
sororibus plenae urnae x 242
sortes i 82
sospes depositum xiii 178
Sostratus x 178
spado xiv 91. tener ducit uxorem i 22
Spain, its Roman civilisation xv 108. its wool xii 41
Spartana chlamys viii 101. -i conjugii 218
spatium admirabile rhombi iuculit sinus iv 39
spectabile signum viii 110
spectacula viii 205. =spectatores xi 163
spectare lacunar i 56
specularibus cluso antro iv 21
spematur viduas iv 4
spicula vatis Cirraei xiii 79
spira retiarii viii 208
spirant mendacia folles vii 111. -is crocos 208
spoliator pupilli prostantis i 46 47
spolia viii 107
spondae verses x 88. xi 63
spondet purpura vii 134
sponsae turpes i 78
sponsio xi 202
sportula i 95—126. 129. iii 249. x 46. vocalis laudet Faesidium xii 33
spumantibus visceribus xiii 14
squalentes avos viii 17
squalor rei xv 135
squama iv 25
squilla v 81
stamen of the Parcae x 252. xiv 249. -inis albi lanificae Parcae xii 65
stationes xi 4
Statius recitation of his Thebais vii 82—86; sells his Agave to Paris 87. imitated 21
statuae descendunt restemque sequuntur x 58. 'Times' 28 Aug. 1878 a mutilated statue found in the Tiber, probably of Domitian. cf. Lanciani in 'Athenaeum' 14 Sept. 1878. insults to i 131. flogged xiii 119. triumphal viii 3. 143—4. patronorum vii 125—8
stemma viii i 40
stentor xiii 112
stercore foeda canino atria xiv 64
sterilis amicus xii 97. cathedra vii 203. mala robora ficus x 145. sterili litus versamus aratro 49
sternere torum x 335
stertere ad calicem vigilanti naso i 57
Stheneboea x 325—7
stimulavit in aurem iii 122. paenula nimbo v 70
stimuli x 329
stipulare vii 165
stlattaria purpura vii 134
stans classis vii 152. stare in fornice x 239. xi 172. stat contra iii 290. -ntem extra pocula caprum i 76
Stoics xiii 184. allowed cannibalism xv 107—109. Hercules their model x 361. apathy 360. suicide 357. opposition v 36 37. -a dogmata xiii 121. -us delator occidit Baecam iii 116. sage never existed vii 56
stomachus fervet vinoque ciboque v 49. iii 231. iv 67
stoning xv 51—63
storm at sea xii 17—92
strages volabant ad -em viii 231
strangulat x 13
Stratocles comoedus iii 90
stridebat hiens iv 58
stridore catenae lactus xiv 23
strigibus iii 263
stricto ense i 165. pane v 169
structor v 120—1. vii 184—5. xi 136
strumosus x 309
studiorum spes et ratio vii i 17
study on a journey iii 241
stupet haec xiii 16. rhombum iv 119. xiii 164
stupidus viii 197
suasoria vii 162. x 330. see *controversia*
sub crimine cadere x 69. sub iudice caderet iv 12. sub iudice dicas vii 13. sub teste xv 26. sub illa clade iv 84
subducere frustum capreae vi 142. -nimus manum ferulae i 15
subeunt taedia animos vii 34. -ant exempla animos xiv 33. te fastidia 292. -eunte dextram bacillo iii 28. terram -itura sacerdos iv 10
subnectere iii 315
subrepta sororibus Afris poma v 152
subsellia quanti constant vii 45. fregit versu 86. in law-court xvi 14. 44
subsistere nescit xiv 231. -stitit ad iii 11
substantive used as adj. viii 132. xi 94. xv 23
suhsum lacus -erant iv 60
subtextit lunam alutae appositam vii 192
Subura iii 5. v 106. x 166. fervens xi 51. 141
subvexit v 89
succensus dulcedine famae vii 40
succinctus iv 24. -a viii 162
sucida lana v 24
sucinum v 38
suci crudi pericula xi 76
sudes 'fins' iv 128
sudant praecordia tacita culpa i 167. see *rubet*. -ns matutino amomo iv 105
sudor xiii 220
Suetonius imitated xiv 204—5
sufferre maioris pondera gemmae i 29
sufficit x 40. 168. xiv 141. 172. 317. 319
cet.
sufflamen viii 148. xvi 50
suffragia viii 211. vendere x 77
sui mensura xi 35. magna parte iii 194. dissimilem vultum x 192. sibi quique prae-debat xiii 46. sibi x 201. se iudice xiii 2
suicide of Stoics x 357
suilla caro abhorred by Jews xiv 98
sulcum deducit harena i 157. -os tenui in pulvere ducimus vii 45
Sullae consilium dedimus, privatus ut altum dormiret i 16
sulpure coepta incendia xiii 145. p. 237. rupto poscentem -a vitro v 48
sum est ellipsis of x 257. in rel. clause viii 30. esse omitted xv 21. sunt qui with conj. or ind. xiii 86. esto v 112—3. viii 21. 79. 164
sumen xi 138. xii 73 (of the scrofa alba)
summittere malum ferro xii 54. Thymele -ssa a Latino i 36
summovet euros xiv 186. 'thrust aside' i 37. limine iii 124
summula vii 174
summa in summa iii 79. often in Plin. ep.

- Lagergren p. 181. Döring on i 12 § 12. votorum v 18. Plin. pan. 74. -am effice xiv 325
- summa quaestio vii 155. -a bona v 2. -i margine libri i 50. processus via 38. -o pontifici iv 46. -as curules x 91. -is minimis rebus xi 36
- supellex cophinus faenumque iii 14. xi 99
- super cenam xv 14. moenia Copti 28
- supercilio digna forma v 62
- supero 'remain' xii 63
- superstes x 241. 253. 259—262
- superstitio Cicero's derivation x 241
- superstition xv 139
- superest quid de corporibus? iii 259. i 35. xiii 109. 237. solida hora ad sextam xi 265
- supervacuus x 54
- supinus Maccenas i 66. -us cubat iii 280. xiv 190. -a falce viii 201
- suppositus i 98. -um rotis mare x 176
- supposition, instead of conditional clause xvi 17—22
- surae grandes xvi 14
- surda bucina vii 71. -o verberare xiii 194
- surgit pagina vii 100. -itur iv 144
- suis sicci terga xi 82
- suspiciere xiii 123. suspectus tamquam iii 222
- suspirat matrem xi 152
- sustinet xiv 127. xv 88. domum Veneris Ancon iv 40. Thaida iii 93
- susurro tenui iugulos aperire iv 110
- sutor iii 294. v 46
- sui heredes x 236—7
- swine's flesh abhorred by Jews xiv 93
- Sycambri iv 147
- Syene xi 124
- Symplegades xv 19 20
- Syriae annibus viii 169. Syrian slaves i 104.
- Syrium pirum xi 73. Syrus Orontes defluxit in Tiberim iii 62. plums 83
- syrra viii 229. xv 30. Wilmanus 578
- Syrophoenix viii 159. 161. Hermes v 467. Keim Gesch. Jesu ii 535
- tabella x 157. xiii 136. crocea membrana vii 23. votiva xii 27 28. -as falsas viii 142
- taberna Liparaca xiii 45. -ae catenatae iii 304. -ae quinque i 105
- tables costly i 137. see *mensae, orbes*
- tabula distinguitur unda xiv 289. generis capaci viii 6. -ae casum i 90. -as delebit xii 123. mutare xiv 55. in -is senis orbi iv 19. -is exiguus i 68. -ae nuptiales x 336. Parrasii -is viii 102
- tabulata tertia iii 199. numerosa x 106
- taeculatae offensae iv 165. -is aestuat animus iii 50
- tacitus iii 297. x 187. -um scelus xiii 209. -a culpa i 167
- taeda a plank xii 59. taeda lucebis in illa i 155
- taedia vii 34. xi 207. xvi 44
- Tagi harena iii 55. xiv 299
- talenta mille xiv 274
- talis ut xiii 47
- talo nudo quos traducit Gallia vii 16
- tam Pylades xvi 26
- tamen iii 243. tamen ut viii 272
- tamquam after *suspectus* iii 222
- tangunt altaria xiii 89. Cereris -ens aramque pedemque xiv 219
- tantine inuria cenae? v 9. est iii 54—56. sunt x 97—8. 343. xiii 96. vendit agros iv 26. tantum 'only as much' xiv 233—4
- tantum auditor i 1. non -m 131. -m ipse 136. -m admirari vii 31
- tantundem iii 298. x 91
- tardus abdomine venter iv 107. -os desidia 44. -as colus xiv 243. -um longumque xv 82
- Tarpeius Iuppiter xii 6. -a fulmina xiii 78
- Tarsus, its schools iii 117
- Tatius xiv 160
- Taurica inventrix nefandi sacri xv 116—7
- Tauromenitanae rupes v 93
- taurus pinguior Hispulla xii 11. -o admoto dictet periuria Phalaris viii 82
- tectorum adsiduos lapsus iii 8. quod spatium -is sublimibus 269
- teges v 8. vii 221
- tegula sola tuctur iii 201
- tela araneae xiv 61
- Telamonem praeteriit Ajax xiv 213—4
- Telephus, tragedy i 5
- Telesinus vii 25
- tellus Herculis Antaeum procul a-ure tenentis iii 89
- tela deorum xiii 232
- temerarius xiv 275
- temetum xv 25
- temone de Britanno iv 126. curtum iugum x 135
- tempero filum candelaee iii 287
- tempestas poetica xii 23 24. -te picta se tuctur naufragus xiv 302. -te mea iv 140. -tibus plenos utres xv 29
- temples as treasures xiv 260
- temptare x 305
- tenax iustitiae viii 25
- tendit ultra pergere x 151. -sum iecur rumpe vii 117. -o folle xiv 281
- tenebrae a dark garret iii 225
- tenet iam Italiam x 154. -am ne te v 58. -at se i 31. -entur armato custode iii 306. una portarum clave -eri xv 158
- tener spado i 22. -um lumbum viii 18. -is Maccenatibus xii 39
- Tentyra xv 35—37. 76
- tenuis of style vii 80. 'poor' iii 163. viii 120. xiii 7. -em et sine pondere terram vii 207. -i susurro iv 10
- tepenti Nilo x 149
- ter consulis titulo xi 86. decies xiv 23
- Terence imitated i 168. xv 142
- Tereus Fausti vii 12
- terga fuga praestant xv 75. post -a reliquit sexaginta annos xiii 16. erectas in -a sudas iv 128. in -o scriptus Orestes i 6
- terminus xvi 38
- tero casus tritus xiii 10
- Terpsichore vii 37
- terra parens viii 257. -am sine pondere umbris maiorum vii 207
- tessellae eburneae xi 132
- tessera frumenti vii 174
- testa ferit cerebrum iii 270. pictae remis incumbere -ae xv 128. magnum habitatorem in illa -a xiv 311. -arum crepitus xi 172
- testamenta qui merentur noctibus i 37
- testis x 70. nullo sub -e xv 26. -em suum gestare in pectore xiii 198. da -em xvi 29. sidera -es intendunt oculos viii 149
- testandi vivo patre militibus solis ius datur xvi 51 52
- testudo xi 94. xiv 308
- Teucrorum proles viii 56
- Teutonicus currus x 282
- Thabraca x 194

- Thais iii 93. Bayle
 Theas xiii 164
 theatre iii 93—9. iv 122. nobles as actors viii 185—198. -um in Rome x 210—5. public assemblies held in Greek 128. Ios. bell. vii 3 § 3 p. 303 15 Dind. -o herboso iii 173
 Thebae Boeotian xiv 240—3. -arum portae xiii 27. Thebae Fausti (a play) vii 12
 Thebais of Statius vii 83
 Thebe vetus centum obruta portis xv 6
 thefts at table v 40—42
 Themison x 221
 Theodori rhetoris artem vii 177
 thermas vii 233. xi 4. -arum calices viii 168
 Thersites)(Achilles viii 269—271. xi 31. p. 222
 Theseis i 2. 53—4
 Thessaliae campi (Philippi) viii 242
 thieves in Rome and Italy iii 302—314
 thorax v 143
 Thrasca v 36. A. S. Hoitsemā de P. Thrasca Paeto Groning. 1852. Friedländer iii 553
 Thrasyllus x 94
 Thrasymachus vii 204
 Thrax iii 79. -cum volucres 'cranes' xiii 167
 Threx viii 201
θρόνος of the rhetor vii 203
 thunder xiii 225—6
 thunnies iv 33. 42—44. vii 120
 Thyestes, acted by Nero viii 228
 Thyle xv 112
 Thymele mimia i 56. viii 197
 thyrsus vii 60
 tiara Phrygia x 267
 Tiberim ultra ableganda merx xiv 202—3. in -im defluxit Orontes iii 62. vinum -i devectum vii 121. -inus imperii fines viii 265. -inus lupus v 104
 Tiberius x 63. his verbosa epistula 71. worship 62. 64. Seianus his tutor 92. at Capreae 93. his grex Chaldaeus 94. jealous 106
 Tiberius Alexander i 130
 tibicen xv 49. iii 63. tibicine (a prop) tenui sultam urbem 193. Arn. ii 69 *Altantem* . . . *gestatorem baludum*, tibicinem *illum ac destinum caeli*
 Tiburis proni arce iii 192. xiv 87. temple of Hercules 90. -tinus ager xi 65
 Tigellinus i 155. Mart. iii 20 16 *impudici balneo -i*
 tigillo conducto pendent anabathra vii 46
 tigris xv 163. tigris a dog's name viii 36
 timenxus aut cupimus x 4. timet Massa Regulum i 35
 tineas vii 26
 Tircas xiii 249
 tironem me pavidum excipiat porta xvi 3
 tirunculus xi 143
 Tiryndius xi 61
 Titan Prometheus xiv 35
 Titanida pugnam viii 132
 Titius iv 13. Gell. v 19 § 9
 titubantibus mero xv 48
 titulus sepulchri x 143. on coins xiv 291. vini v 34. -os inter triumphales habere i 130. -is et fascibus v 110. -is incidere honores viii 69
 tofum violarent marmora iii 20
 toga picta x 39.)(militia 8. of pleaders xvi 45. won for Cicero the name of pater patriae viii 240. and calceus of clients i 119. iii 149. worn in the circus xi 204. an encumbrance *ibid.* -am nemo sumit in magna parte Italiae nisi mortuus iii 172. Schitler's Nero 472
 togatus cliens iii 127. x 45. civilian xvi 8. -a turba i 96. plebs viii 49. -i ante pedes vii 142. -as fabulas i 3
 tolerabile hospitium vii 69
 tomacula x 355
 tombs x 143—6. by the road-side i 171. v 55. prayer that they may lie light on the dead vii 207—8. Tert. test. anim. 4 med.
 tondeute quo iuveni mihi barba sonabat i 25. x 226. tonsi capilli xi 149. p. 222
 Tongilius vii 130
 tonat aestivum xiv 295. -antem conflare xiii 163
 tonsor x 226. dives i 24 25
 tormenta per haec coactas divitias xiv 153
 torpente palato x 203
torqueo superest Lachesi quod -at iii 27. quas -at umbras Aeneas i 9. -entem cornua madido cirro xiii 165
 torques xvi 60. Sil. xv 256 Dr.
 torrens dicendi copia x 9. 128. contra -entem direxit brachia iv 90. -tior Isaeo iii 74
 tortor xiv 21. animus xiii 195
 tortures of remorse xiii 192
 toris vacuis tantum ipse iacebit i 156. -o pervigili xv 43
 torvus Pluto xiii 50
 totum illud nihil iii 209. vivat Nestora -um xii 128. -is quinquatribus x 115
 trabene x 35. -a Quirini vii 259
 trade in the hands of freedmen i 105
 tradere 'teach' xiv 3
 traducere se xi 30. -it avos viii 17
tragici scelus apud -os xv 29 31. -ae furtiva piacula cervae xii 120
 trahere in ius cervice obstricta x 87—8. rugam xiv 235
 Trajan patron of oratory and philosophy i p. 274. Traiani portus xii 75. See C. de la Berge *essai sur le règne de T. Paris, Vieweg. 1877*
 Tralles iii 70. O. Rayet et A. Thomas Millet et le golfe Latmique, Tralles. . . Fouilles et explorations archéolog. Par. 1877 seq. 4to.
 transi iii 114. vii 190
 transiliet aequora xiv 279
 Transiberine nuanances xiv 202—3
 treasure in temples xiv 260
 Treburi parasitus v 19. 135
 trechedipna iii 67. Rheim. Mus. xxix 637
 tremore of the beggar v 11. -rent Fabios xi 90. -ntis oculos ii 94. vii 241. -tia membra x 198
 trepido c. acc. viii 152. x 21. ne i 97. xiv 61. -atur ab imis gradibus iii 200
 trepidos parentes habet x 296
 tribunus x 35. nemo vendit acersceomes viii 127
 tribunus sacrosanctus i 109. Plut. qu. Rom. 81 fin. saluator i 101. -i cognitio vii 228. -o prohibente xi 7. -i)(reges iii 313. -i quantum in legione accipiant 132. Marquardt Staatsverw. iii 367 i.e. 25,000 sesterces. tribunatus semenstris vii 88 89. -os facit Philomela 92
 tributa servis praestant clientes iii 188
 tridrens = fuscina retiarii viii 203. Neptuni xiii 81
 tridentem Charon's fee iii 267
 tripodes vii 11
 triremis victae aplustro x 135—6
 triscurria viii 190
 triste habitu vitium xiv 110

- triumph of Marius x 280—2
 triumphales statuæ i 129. viii 3. 144. DCass.
 Ixix 15 § 3 of an Iberian
 triumphus x 36—46. 280—2. -o similis prae-
 tor xi 194. -os plures de pace viii 107
 triviale carmen vii 55. Phot. cod. 170 p. 171
 a 40 τῶν ἐκ τριόδου ῥημάτων. Synes. 52^b
 λέξεσι τριодиτισι. Tzetz. chil. xii 513
 Μούσης τῆς τριодиτιδος φέρεται μῦθος
 Troia incolumi x 254
 Trojanum ignem servat Alba iv 61
 Troica of Nero viii 221
 Troiugeneae i 100. viii 151. xi 95. Hdn. ii 3
 § 4 Glabrio. cf. Aeneadae CIG 6280 B 3 and
 28
 tropaeum x 133. Tac. ann. ii 18. 22
 trulla iii 108
 trunco Hernae vii 53. -o corpore xlii 178.
 -a puppe xii 79. -is tropaeis x 133
 Trypherus xi 137
 tu in exhortationes xiv 48. in second clause
 xi 32. tibi habe v 118. ut miremur te, non
 tua vii 68
 tuba rixae iurgia xv 51 52. in theatres x 214.
 ante -as i 169
 tubera v 116. 119. xiv 7
 tubicen xiv 243
 tuetur se picta tempestate xiv 302. -eri frau-
 dem iure iurando xlii 201
 Tullianum iii 314. xlii 245
 Tullius Servius vii 199. 201. viii 259
 Tullus Hostilius v 55
 tum quoque x 47
 tumes Drusorum stemmate viii 40. acceto iii
 293
 tumultu maiore planguntur nummi quam
 funera xlii 130
 tune vii 96. xlii 107
 tunica Iovis x 38. molesta viii 235. pauperum
 iii 254. sufficient -ae summis aedilibus
 albae 179. not worn by cynics xlii 122.
 retinari viii 207. -am non reddere servo i
 93. 'pod' xiv 153
 turba casae xiv 167. Remi x 73. deorum
 xlii 46—48. Lobeck Aglaoph. 507—9. 626
 turbat tua imago pavidum xlii 222. partem
 rei -avit filius amens xiv 94
 turget sacculus pleno ore xiv 138
 Turnus i 162. vii 68. his strength xv 63. -i
 azer xii 105
 turpe decebat iv 13. viii 181—2. -es sponsae
 i 78
 turrin in proelia euntem xii 110. -is tabu-
 lata x 106
 tura for the Lares xli 90. pia xlii 116
 Tusca erzastula viii 190. -i libelli xlii 62. -nm
 aprum i 22. -o catino xi 105. -o si favisset
 Nortia i.e. Seiano x 74
 tutela rerum suarum xiv 112
 tutor bonus viii 79. principis x 92. spoliator
 pupilli prostantis i 46 47. see *pupillus*
 Tydides, his strength xv 66
 tympana iii 64. viii 176. Lobeck Aglaoph.
 307
 tyrannicide hackneyed theme in schools vii
 151. x 112—3. Quintil. xii 1 § 40. Fried-
 länder iii 292 n. 5
 tyrannide tam saeva viii 223
 tyrannus castravit ephebum saeva in arce x
 307. -i pauci sica morte descendunt ad
 generum Cereris x 113. -os perimit classis
 vii 151
 Tyrian purple i 27. vii 134. x 38. 334. Catull.
 61 165. Tyrius Hannibal xii 107
 Tyrrhena pharos xii 76. -um piscem v 96
 ubera matris ducere xii 8
 uberior quando vitiorum copia? i 87
 ubicumque natat iv 55
 Ucalegon iii 199
 Ulixes xiv 287. dies before Laertes x 257. and
 his voyages xv 13—26. se transducebat in
 lorica Achillis xi 31
 ullo...quemquam xii 130
 ulmea cena xi 141
 ulmus viduas desiderat palmes viii 78. Rolide
 d. griech. Roman 155 n. 2
 ulterior ratio iv 20. spes vii 30. -ius nil i
 147. xv 118. ultimus sciet ille domus de-
 decus x 342. -a bellorum xv 95. discrimi-
 nis xii 55. -a pars vulgi viii 44
 ultio xlii 174—192. minuti animi voluptas 191
 ultor Mars xiv 261. patris Orestes viii 216.
 tanti sanguinis anulus x 165
 ultra vires habitus nitor xli 180. quid u.
 quaeris? v 18. nec u. fovisti errorem vii
 164. haec u. quid erit nisi ludus? 199. u.
 peregre tendit x 154
 ultro trahere ac vexare paratus xlii 108
 Ulubrae x 102
 umbra Pieria vii 8. rhetorica 173. 105. cf.
 DChrys. or. 32 i 407 27 seq. Dind. fallit
 vitium specie virtutis et -a xiv 109. -ae
 'shades' hilares sine regibus infernis xlii 52.
 i 9. vii 65. x 258. vii 207. σκιαγραφία
 105. Friedländer iii 551. 561. Stob. fl.
 xevii 17
 Umbricius xli 21—57 p. 184
 umbriferos saltus x 194
 umbrosae palmae xv 76
 unero revocante lacernas i 27. -os minorem
 Corvinum viii 4
 umor unde ille oculis suffecerit x 32. -e
 coacto vexare oculos xlii 133
 una simus v 18
 uncia nulla xi 131
 unciola i 40. Hier. ep. 123 = 11 ad Ageru-
 chian § 15 *quis nostrum, non dicam cubi-
 tum, quod enorme est, sed unus unciolae
 decimam partem adicere potest ad statu-
 ram suam?*
 uncum carceris xlii 245. -o duci x 60
 unda a crowd iii 244
 unde i 151. tibi frontem? xiv 56. unde epu-
 lum possis dare xli 229. u. habeas, quacrit
 nemo xiv 207
 ungo uncta Corinthos viii 113
 unguenta xi 122. xiv 204. Egyptian xv 50
 unguis medius x 53. -es observet acutos v 41.
 auctores noverit omnes tamquam -es suos
 vii 232. -ibus curvis viii 130. xlii 170
 ungula mulae nitet vii 181
 unus et alter spernant xiv 33 34. -a nave x
 185. -a atque eadem xi 161. -o ore con-
 clamant vii 167. -o semodio scobis haec
 emendat servulus -us xiv 66—7
 urecoli iii 203. x 64
 urget mentem praecipuis sudoribus xlii 220.
 -ebant Atlanta minori pondere 48. velut
 -cat Auster iv 59. -entibus adversis xii
 53
 urina concepta auribus atque oculis movetur
 xi 170
 urnae capacem cratera xii 44. -a (funeral)
 vii 208. x 242. see *urr.* -a fallax practoris
 xlii 4. -a Corcyrae xv 25. -as Sciculas
 vini vii 236. -am secutus Hylas i 164
 urreo -itur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro xiv
 22. Hier. ep. 1 5 6
 ursos Numidas iv 99. 101. bear-fights Tert.
 apol. 9 med. Eus. h. e. viii 7 §§ 1. 4

- mart. Pal. 6 § 7. -is inter se convenit xv
 164
 urtica xi 168
 usque a lucifero xiii 158. ad x 291. adeo iii
 84. v 129. x 201. xv 82. Auroram et Gan-
 gen x 1
 usus edendi nulli maior fuit tempestate mea
 iv 139
 ut 'though' viii 272. x 240. xiii 100. under-
 stood from *ne* xvi 9. ut iam xv 117. ut
 multum vii 187. Leo serm. 5 de ieiunio
 decimi mensis *puella*, ut multum, *decen-*
nis. ut video xiii 118
 utcumque indefinite x 271
 uter utres plenos tempestatibus xv 20
 uterus of males x 309
 utiles res xii 52
 utrimque xv 35
 ura cluster of bees xiii 63. -am calcitam
 bellis socialibus v 31. -ae servatae parte
 anni xi 71
 vacat i 21. -ntem circo scenaeque urbem
 viii 118
 vacuus viator x 22. -is Cumis iii 2. Ulubris
 x 102. medullis viii 90. -um cerebro caput
 xiv 57. tam -i capitis populum xv 23
 vadimonia differt praetor iii 213. faciunt
 irati 298
 vadit ad calices viii 163. -as licet in balnea
 xi 205
 Vagelli mulino corde xvi 23. statuam xiii
 119
 vaginae in fronte gemmas v 44. Tert. res.
 carn. 7 med. *perfectae ferruginis gladiis*
vaginarum adaequas dignitatem
 vagitus vii 196
 valet c. inf. viii 171. xiii 120. xv 67. ad saxa
 discutienda x 145. -e nostri memor iii 318.
 -ntius euro fatum xii 63
 Valerius Maximus denounces Seianus x 63.
 imitated vol. ii p. 65
 vallem Egeriae iii 17. -ibus Aganippes vii 7
 valvae patuerunt facili cardine iv 63
 vanus et Euganea quantumvis mollior agna
 viii 15. -ae cathedrae vii 203. -o Othoni
 'futile' iii 159. Hor. c. iii 24 35 36 *leges*
sine moribus vanae. Tert. apol. 4 vanis-
 simas *Papias leges*. -a chirographa xiii
 137. xvi 41. o-issime xiv 211
 vapulo iii 289
 varie properantur haec iii 264
 varius mobilis et -a est ferme natura malo-
 rum xiii 236
 vasa aspera xiv 62. minima frangere x 101
 Vascones xv 93—106
 vascula x 19
 vates i 18. vii 53. 89. 93. xi 114. -is Cirraci
 spicula xiii 79. -es Pythia 199
 Vatinius Beneventanus sutor v 46
 vectetur in umbra nemorum iv 6
 vectoris prospera tempora xii 63
 vegetarianism xv 174
 vehemens orator xi 34. poena xiii 196
 Veientanum vinum xi 121
 Veiento, A. Fabricius iv 113. 123. 129. Tac.
 xiv 50 grounds for his banishment *ven-*
tata ab eo munera principis et adipiscen-
dorum honorum ius. cf. luv. iii 185
 velamen clari honoris iii 178
 velaria iv 122
 velificatus Athos x 174
 vellendae alae xi 157. p. 222
 Vellens flatters Seianus x 157. imitated 276
 —282
 vellus par dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura
 xii 4
 velox ingenium iii 73. Lentulus viii 187.
 -cis gloria plantae xiii 93. -cius et citius
 xiv 31
 velum prorae xii 69. -a parvula dare phaselis
 xv 127. -is utero met. i 149. Verg. g. ii 41.
 Prop. iv=iii 93 4. cf. Ov. f. i 4. VM. v 7 pr.
 velut urgueat Auster iv 59
 vena publica vii 53. -m discipulo committe
 Philippi xiii 125
 venacula tenet Mevia nuda mamma i 23
 Venafrano piscem perfundit v 86
 venator in the amphitheatre iv 101
 venatrix puella xii 80
 vendere magna voce siluros iv 32. -it pur-
 pura caudicem vii 135. si nemo acerse-
 comes tribunal viii 125. ex quo nulli -imus
 suffragia x 78. -et periuria summa exigua
 xiv 218. -ere quod possis pluris dimidio
 200. -ant sua funera viii 192
 veneni artifices mercatoremque xiii 154.
 emptor viii 17. a theme of school speeches
 vii 169
 veneo qua vilis tessera -it frumenti vii 174
 venerabile ingenium xv 143. tam -e erat
 praecedere xiii 58
 venerantur oppida tota canem xv 8
 veneta factio xi 197—9. CIL ii 4315. -o
 cucullo iii 170
 veniam indulge pueris viii 167
 venias dignus hederis vii 29. -et contra i 160.
 -entis clipeo et hasta xi 106. hospite -nturo
 xiv 59
 venter Montani adest iv 107. Iazonae xii 60.
 -tris vacui furor xv 100. rebus in -trem
 mersis xi 40. p. 222. -em solvere xiv 149.
 -e nihil frugalius v 6. -es servorum iii 167.
 in saevos abeant novalia xiv 149. -i indul-
 sit non omne legumen xv 174
 Ventidius dives xi 22. Bassus vii 199. 201
 ventilat ignem cursu iii 253. -et aestivum
 aurum i 28
 ventosa cucurbita xiv 58. -o sub aggere viii
 43
 ventriculum infra iii 97
 Venus and Mars taken in the toils x 312—3.
 p. 180. -eris commendet epistula Marti xvi
 5. domus, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon
 iv 40. fanum x 290. languentis irritamen-
 tum xi 167. maritus = fire vii 25. Philo
 provid. ii 41. -erem adfectat sine viribus x
 299. -ere Sardanapalli 362. veneres
 'charms' xiii 34
 Venusina lucerna i 51
 ver perpetuum in urna vii 208. CIG 6789.
 Suet. Nero 57. Hic. ep. 65 5. -e nimbo
 iv 85
 verb sing. following the predicate i 86
 verberibus secatur adulter x 316—7
 verbosa epistula x 71
 verbum 'a single word' i 161. -orum regula
 vii 230. regia -a lanistae xi 8. libera animi
 proferre iv 91
 Vergilius Homer's rival xi 181. see *Virgil*
 Verginia x 214
 Verginius Itufus viii 221
 verna Canopi Crispinus i 23
 vernula xiv 169. custos capsae x 117. ripa-
 rum v 105
 verpos solos deducere quaesitum ad fontem
 xiv 104
 Verres iii 53 54. viii 100—110
 verre pavementum xiv 60
 versamus litus sterili aratro vii 49. -re

- molam Nepotis viii 67. -ta toro membra xiii 218
 versus of prose vii 153
 vertice raso naufragus xii 81. morio v 171.
 lactis torrens xiii 70
 vertere solum xi 49. -so pollice iii 36
 veru veribus decoxit xv 82
 veras lites vii 163. Plin. ep. ii 2 § 5 veris
 litibus, -is lacrimis xiii 134. speluncis
 'natural' iii 18. -a Charybdi dignum xv
 17. -a cruce dignus viii 158. non est sen-
 tentia: verum est 125
 verrex x 50 p. 180. -ecis elixi labra iii 294
 vesica vetulae beatæ i 39
 Vestam colit Alba minorem iv 61. Marini
 frat. arval. 654. 663
 Vestals unchaste, buried alive iv 9 10. Hdn.
 v 6 § 2 Elagabalus marries a Vestal
 vestibulis abeunt clientes i 132. in -is quad-
 riuges vii 126
 vestigia dabit in laqueum xiii 241. fuzienda
 patrum xiv 36. per tua peccet filius 53.
 figens ancipiti planta 272
 Vestinus xiv 181 p. 354
 vestis collective xii 38
 vetat optari faciem Lucretia x 293. heredes
 esse suos 237. -itum nil xiv 185
 Vetti rhetoris ferrea pectora vii 150
 vetus atque antiqua xv 33. amicus iii 1. vi
 346. -erus caecos vii 170. clientes i 132.
 v 64
 vexillum x 156. -a viii 236
 vexat nascenti robora cornu xii 9. -ant limen
 i 100. se carmine solo vii 64. -atae comae
 xi 189
 via processus i 39. -am ire xiv 122. -as
 monstrare 103
 viator vacuus cantabit coram latrone x 22
 vicinia laudet me xiv 154
 vicibus vii 240. -e teli xv 53
 Victoria colitur i 115. rara lugo sedit viii 63.
 exsultat rauco circo 59
 victrix provincia i 50. fortunæ sapientia
 xiii 20
 viduae iv 4. -as ulmos viii 78
 vidi, said in evidence vii 13. xvi 30. -erunt
 tempora illa domi natus mensas xi 118. cf.
 iii 314. vi 24. -su foedum xiv 44
 vigil Castor xiv 260. -i febre xiii 229. -es
 fenestras iii 275. -um cohortes xiv 305
 vigilat consul viii 236. -re donec libeat Bi-
 thyno tyranno x 162. cohortem servorum
 iubet xiv 305. -a puer 192. -nti stertere
 naso i 57. -ta proelia vii 27. -ando mori-
 tur plurimus hic aeger iii 232
 vilica xi 69
 vilicus=insularius iii 195. horti 228. term
 applied to a *praefectus urbi* iv 77 78. Bor-
 ghesi (occurres v 518) Lydus magistr. ii 19
 (cf. i 49) says that Domitian divided the
 power among 12 *praefecti* one for each
 district: this explains the plur. *praefecti*,
quorum
 villas quis avus totidem erexit? i 94. vii 133.
 x 225. xiv 89. 95. 141. 275
 vimen dictum a -ine collem iii 71
 Viminalis iii 71
 vicit sententia iv 136. dominus pretio non
 vincitur ullo xiv 145
 Vindex vii 222
 vindex Cannarum anulus x 165. impune et
 -ice nullo iv 152
 vindicta xiii 180 p. 287. gravior quam in-
 iuria xvi 22
 vinum Setinum x 27. Tiberi devectum vii
21. toto nescire Decembri vii 97. diffusum
 v 30. xi 159. see *wine*
 violae iactabo colores xii 90
 violentius quid aure tyranni? iv 86. quod
 frenat viii 37
 violarent marmora tofum iii 20. non -averit
 ignem xv 84. -atus nullo auro Iuppiter xi
 116. -ati numinis aras xiii 219. -ae fidei 6
 vir x 304. xiii 12
 virga viii 7. 'whip' 153. -a annuit iii 317.
 -ae of lictors viii 23. 136. -ae metuens
 Achilles vii 210. Clem. recogn. ii 11. -am
 tenentis domini xiv 63
 Virgil and Maecenas vii 94. a school-book 227.
 school questions on 234—6. quoted 67—71.
 his easy circumstances 69. recited at table
 xi 180—1. Mart. v 16 11—12. imitated i
 25. 43. iii 199. 265—7. v 44 45. 138—9.
 142. x 268. 292. xiv 215. xv 65
 virguncula Iuno xiii 40
 viridis panni eventus xi 198
 Virro v 39. 43. 99. 123. 134. 149. 156. reli-
 quis -nibus 149
 virtue without reward slighted x 141—2.
 given to man by himself 363
 virtus colitur i 115. unica nobilitas viii 20.
 -utis specie fallit vitium xiv 109
 vires ultra habitus nitor iii 180
 viscera magnarum domuum iii 72. ranarum
 numquam insepiti 44. -ribus spumantibus
 ardens xiii 15
 vitam impendere vero iv 91. propter -am
 vivendi perdere causas viii 84. -a didicere
 magistra xiii 22
 vitis of the centurion xiv 193. -em nodosam
 frangebat vertice vii 247
 vitium fallit specie virtutis xiv 109. = vitiosus
 175. ii 34
 vitro rupto poscentem sulpura calicem v 48
 vittae of victims xii 118. -ata sacerdos iv 9.
 Tibull. i 6 67. Eus. chron. a. u. c. 844
 vitulus xii 7—8. -i iecur xiii 117. -i marini
 iii 233
 vivaria iii 308 (Rome a warren of robbers).
 iv 51
 vivit tua imago viii 55. -ebat ebur 103.
 -endi causae 84. xi 11. -at Nestora xii
 123. -as viii 46. -itur male 9
 vivo sanguine terram subitura iv 10
 vix cuiquam aut nulli xv 55
 vocalis sportula xiii 32. -e eloquium vii 19
 vocat si officium xii 239. quocumque -arit
 spes lucri xiv 277. -ntem ad iura xv 135.
 ad delubra xiii 107. -ndus ad partes iv 1
 Volesi viii 182
 volentem fabrum i 54. -i cultello v 121
 volet fecisse xiv 185. vis tu? v 74. Sen. de
 tranq. l 8 13. Madvig advers. ii 193. vis
 ab ipsis libus? v 135. visne salutari x 90.
 voluit rhombus capi iv 69. velim pauca
 ipsi v 107
 Volsci viii 245
 Volsinii iii 191
 volumine arcano tradidit Moyses xiv 102
 voluntas sola peccandi patitur poenas xiii
 204
 voluptates commendat rarior usus xi 208
 Volusius Bithynicus xv 1
 voluta tecum haec, anime i 163
 volvit aurum Tagus xiv 299. iii 55. -as syr-
 mata xv 30. Philippica, -eris a prima quae
 proxima x 126. cf. vi 452. -ente vices na-
 tura et lucis et anni xiii 87
 vomer iii 310
 vomicae putres xiii 95

votiva tabella xii 27. xiv 302
 vota xii 100. deponunt i 133. exaudita numinibus malighis x 111. moraris xiv 250. publica x 284. -i peracti 6
 vovebit de grege servorum magna corpora xii 115. -eas exta sacellis x 354
 vows for others' recovery xii 115—127
 vowel. occulta spolia viii 107
 vox Neronis viii 227. templorum praesentior xi 111. -cis pretium vii 119. insignia viii 227. -em locare 185. mittere xiii 114. adyti xiii 205. -ce magna vendere iv 32. -es magnas comitum disponere vii 44
 Vulcanus tergens brachia xiii 44 45. = a smith x 132. Veneris marito vii 25. antrum i 8 9. Vulcania arma viii 270
 vulnus of a rent iii 150. non idem gemitus neque -s par damnorum viii 98. sine -ere x 112. xv 54. -era deterges mappa v 27
 vultur xiv 77—80. Tityi xiii 51. -ibus Dacis iv 111
 vultum sumere a facie aliena iii 105. si quis cera facit vii 233. -u recto hoc optas x 189. -us ingenui puer xi 154. -us pictos maiorum vii 2. iam dimidios xv 56
 vulva xi 81
 war, vanity of military success x 133—187
 weights and measures regulated by aediles x 101—2

whole and part joined by *atque* xiv 206
 wills x 236—8. forged i 66—68
 wine, different for host and guests v 21—37. smoked 35. wine old and dated 30—37. Coreyean xv 25. Egyptian 48. Sicilian vii 235. Tuscan 121
 wise man independent x 263
 without all xiv 68
 wives, murder of xiv 220—1. unfaithful xi 187—9
 women of Rome, corruption of x 289—345. esp. 321—3. xiv 25—31. dined with men xi 166. spear boars in the harena i 22 24. in man's costume 62. right of inheritance 55
 wool of Spain xii 41
 Xerxes x 173—187; walks the sea and sails the land 173
 youths, danger of beauty in x 310—1. 330—3
 Zagynthos par fide, maior clade xv 114
 zelotypus v 45. viii 197
 Zenonis praecepta xv 107 (allowed cannibalism)
 zeugma xv 82
 zona as a purse xiv 297



Cambridge:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. & SONS,

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

BY THE SAME EDITOR.

THIRTEEN SATIRES OF JUVENAL.

With Notes. London, Macmillan, 1853. Crown 8vo. Second Edition, enlarged. Part I, 1869. 3s. 6d. Part II, 1872. 3s. 6d. Or

* * Vol. I. Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 1886. 10s. 6d.
Vol. II. Third Edition. 1888. 10s. 6d.

* * The new matter consists of an Introduction (pp. 1—53), Additional Notes (pp. 333—466) and Index (pp. 467—526). It is also issued separately, as a Supplement to the previous edition, at 5s.

CAMBRIDGE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

London, Macmillan. Fcap. 8vo. Part I. TWO LIVES OF NICHOLAS FERRAR. 1855. *Out of print.* Part II. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MATTHEW ROBINSON. 1856. 5s. 6d. Part III. LIFE OF WILLIAM BEDELL, BY HIS SON. 1871. 3s. 6d.

EARLY STATUTES OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

London, Macmillan, 1859. 8vo. The Text. The Notes, completing the book, are in preparation. 18s.

CICERO'S SECOND PHILIPPIC.

With Notes. Revised Edition. London, Macmillan. Fcap. 8vo. [1861, etc.] 1884. 5s.

RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIAE. A.D. 447—1066.

London, edited for the Master of the Rolls, with a Preface on C. J. Bertram's forgery, *De Situ Britanniae*. 1863—9. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE SCHOLEMASTER.

By ROGER ASCHAM. With Notes. London, Bell, 1864. Fcap. 8vo. 6s. *New edition in the press.*

LETTERS OF ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS WITH

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HIM. With Notes. Cambridge, 1886. 8vo. Privately printed.

CATALOGUE OF BAKER MSS. (in the 'Catalogue of

MSS. preserved in the library of the University of Cambridge,' v. 193—567). Cambridge, University Press. 1867. 8vo.

FIRST GREEK READER.

Cheaper Edition. London, Macmillan. [1868, etc.] 1884. 4s. 6d.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST, BY THOMAS BAKER, B.D. EJECTED FELLOW.

Edited for the Syndes of the University Press, Cambridge, 1869. 1 vol. in 2 parts. 8vo. 24s.

LIFE OF AMBROSE BONWICKE, BY HIS FATHER.

Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co. 1870. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

EXERCISES IN LATIN ACCIDENCE.

[3 parts. Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co. 1870. 6d. each.]
Second edition, 1 vol. 1871. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

BY THE SAME EDITOR.

EXERCISES IN LATIN SYNTAX.

[Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co. 1871. 8vo. 3 parts. 6d. each.]
Second ed. 1 vol. 1876. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

LATIN EXERCISES.

Series III. Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co. 1872. Crown 8vo.
3 parts. 6d. each. Second ed. 1 vol. 1878. Cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

THE NARRATIVE OF ODYSSEUS. HOMER'S ODYSSEY

IX—XII. With notes. London, Macmillan. 18mo. Part I. 1872.
3s. ODYSSEY Book IX. 1884. 2s. 6d.

M. FABII QUINTILIANI INSTITUTIONIS ORA-

TORIAE LIBER X. With an Introduction, Analysis and Notes.
Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co. Crown 8vo. 10s. [Part I. pp. 147
was issued in 1872.]

FRAGMENTS OF TWO ESSAYS IN ENGLISH PHIL-

LOGY BY THE LATE JULIUS CHARLES HARE, M.A.
London, Macmillan. 8vo. 1873. 3s. 6d. I. Words derived from
names of places. II. Words corrupted by false analogy or false
derivation.

REPORT OF THE CONGRESS OF CONSTANCE

held Sept. 12—14. Rivingtons 1873. 8vo. 6d. Bp. Reinkens' second
pastoral letter, *ibid.* 1874. 6d. Bp. Reinkens' speeches on
Christian Union and Old Catholic prospects. With a preface by
Bp. Reinkens and a biographical notice, *ibid.* 1874. 1s. Speech of
Prof. Messmer at the congress of Constance, *ibid.* 1874. 6d.

MEMOIR OF MARGARET COUNTESS OF RICHMOND

AND DERBY. BY THE LATE C. H. COOPER, F.S.A. Edited
for the two Colleges of her foundation. Cambridge, Deighton, Bell
and Co. 1874. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

FACTS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PER-

SECUTIONS ENDURED BY OLD CATHOLICS. Cambridge,
Macmillan, 1875. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CLUE TO LATIN LITERATURE.

Edited after Dr E. HUBNER with large additions. Macmillan, 1875.
8vo. 10s. 6d.

ENGLISH WORKS OF BISHOP FISHER.

Vol. I. London. Early English Text Society. 1876.

BEDAE HISTORIAE ECCLESIASTICAE GENTIS

ANGLORUM. (Ed. with Dr LEMBEY.) Cambridge University
Press. Cr. 8vo. 1878. Third ed. revised 1881. 7s. 6d.

JUVENAL FOR SCHOOLS.

London, Macmillan. Part III (Sat. x xi). 1879. 3s. 6d. Part IV
(Sat. xii—xvi). 1879. 4s. 6d.

PLINY.—LETTERS.

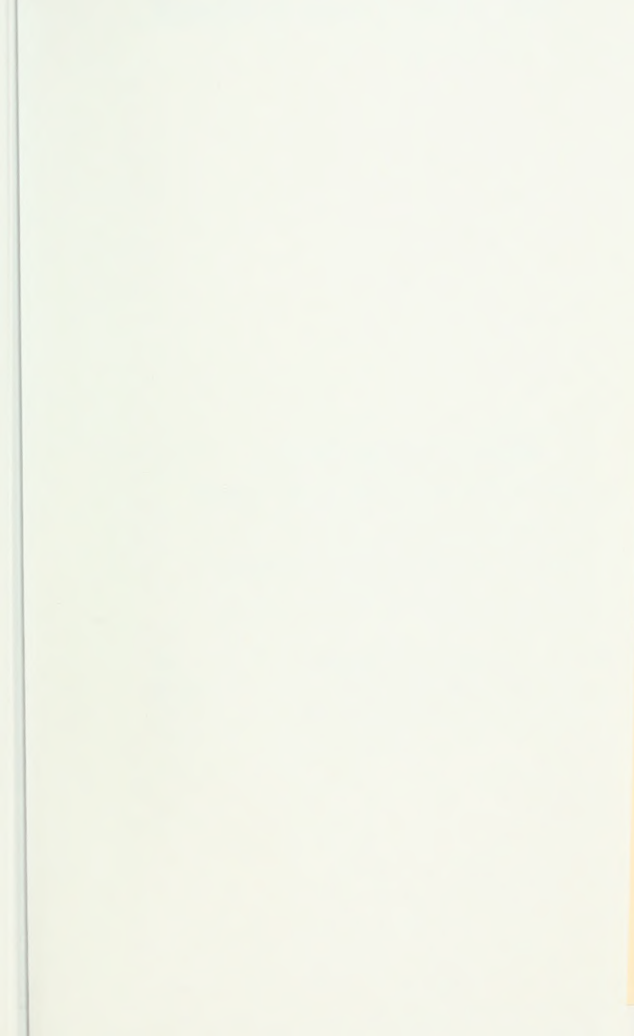
Book III. With Life of Pliny by G. H. Rendall, M.A. London,
Macmillan. 1880. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

MARTIAL.—BOOKS I. AND II. OF THE EPIGRAMS.

Edited, with Introduction and Notes, 8vo. London, Macmillan.

[In the press.]





PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

PA
6446
A2
1889
v.2

Juvenalis, Decimus Junius
Thirteen satires
4th ed., rev.

